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Baedeker's

SOUTHERN GERMANY

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MONEY TABLE

(1896-97)

Approximate Equivalents

American Money		English Money		French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
Dollars	Cents	Pounds	Shillings	Francs	Centimes	Mark	Cent	Schilling	Cent
1		0	1	5	5	3		1	
10		0	10	55	55	30		10	
20		0	20	110	110	60		20	
30		0	30	165	165	90		30	
40		0	40	220	220	120		40	
50		0	50	275	275	150		50	
60		0	60	330	330	180		60	
70		0	70	385	385	210		70	
80		0	80	440	440	240		80	
90		0	90	495	495	270		90	
100		0	100	550	550	300		100	
1	00	0	1	5	5	3	0	1	00
1	25	0	1	6	25	3	75	1	25
1	50	0	1	7	50	4	00	1	50
1	75	0	1	8	25	4	50	1	75
2	00	0	2	11	00	6	00	2	00
2	25	0	2	11	25	6	25	2	25
2	50	0	2	12	50	7	00	2	50
2	75	0	2	13	25	7	25	2	75
3	00	0	3	16	00	9	00	3	00
3	25	0	3	16	25	9	25	3	25
3	50	0	3	17	50	10	00	3	50
3	75	0	3	18	25	10	25	3	75
4	00	0	4	22	00	12	00	4	00
4	25	0	4	22	25	12	25	4	25
4	50	0	4	23	50	13	00	4	50
4	75	0	4	24	25	13	25	4	75
5	00	0	5	27	50	15	00	5	00
5	25	0	5	28	25	15	25	5	25
5	50	0	5	29	50	16	00	5	50
5	75	0	5	30	25	16	25	5	75
6	00	0	6	34	00	18	00	6	00
6	25	0	6	34	25	18	25	6	25
6	50	0	6	35	50	19	00	6	50
6	75	0	6	36	25	19	25	6	75
7	00	0	7	40	00	21	00	7	00
7	25	0	7	40	25	21	25	7	25
7	50	0	7	41	50	22	00	7	50
7	75	0	7	42	25	22	25	7	75
8	00	0	8	46	00	24	00	8	00
8	25	0	8	46	25	24	25	8	25
8	50	0	8	47	50	25	00	8	50
8	75	0	8	48	25	25	25	8	75
9	00	0	9	52	00	27	00	9	00
9	25	0	9	52	25	27	25	9	25
9	50	0	9	53	50	28	00	9	50
9	75	0	9	54	25	28	25	9	75
10	00	0	10	58	00	30	00	10	00
10	25	0	10	58	25	30	25	10	25
10	50	0	10	59	50	31	00	10	50
10	75	0	10	60	25	31	25	10	75

SOUTHERN GERMANY

MONEY TABLE.

(Comp. p. xi.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
<i>Doll.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>h.</i>
—	1 ¹ / ₄	—	—	⁵ / ₈	—	6 ¹ / ₄	—	5	—	6
—	2 ¹ / ₂	—	—	1 ¹ / ₄	—	12 ¹ / ₂	—	10	—	12
—	5	—	—	2 ¹ / ₂	—	25	—	20	—	24
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	48
—	12 ¹ / ₂	—	—	6	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	50	—	60
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	96
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	1	20
—	40	—	1	8	2	—	1	60	1	92
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	2	40
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	3	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	80
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	6	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	7	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	8	20
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	9	60
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	10	80
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	12	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	14	40
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	19	20
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	24	50
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	120	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	600	—

Maßstab 1:100000

ZEICHENERKLÄRUNG:

NORTH

EAST

SOUTH

WEST

RIVER

RAILWAY

ROAD

FENCE

WATER

WOOD

CULTIVATED

UNCULTIVATED

SETTLED

UNSETTLED

MOUNTAIN

HILL

VALLEY

PLAIN

CLIFF

CANYON

PASS

SADDLE

SPRING

WELL

POND

LAKE

SEA

ICE

SNOW

FIRE

LIGHT

SUN

MOON

STARS

CLOUDS

WIND

TEMPERATURE

HUMIDITY

PRECIPITATION

WIND DIRECTION

WIND VELOCITY

WIND FORCE

WIND PRESSURE

WIND TEMPERATURE

WIND HUMIDITY

WIND PRECIPITATION

WIND WIND DIRECTION

WIND WIND VELOCITY

WIND WIND FORCE

WIND WIND PRESSURE

SOUTHERN GERMANY

(WURTEMBERG AND BAVARIA)

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 36 MAPS AND 45 PLANS.

ELEVENTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER

LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN, 1 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153 FIFTH AVE.

1910

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

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1910

PREFACE.

THE HANDBOOK FOR SOUTHERN GERMANY, which is now issued for the eleventh time and corresponds to the thirtieth German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The contents of the Handbook are divided into Two SECTIONS (I. Wurtemberg; II. Bavaria), each of which may be separately removed from the volume by cutting the gauze backing visible on opening the book at the requisite pages. Linen covers for these sections may be obtained through any bookseller. The Alpine tourist will find the mountainous districts more fully described in the Handbook to the Eastern Alps. For Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, and Rhenish Bavaria the traveller is referred to the Handbook to the Rhine.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

TIME TABLES. Information as to the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*' (2 M.; published at Berlin), '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (2 M.; smaller edit. 1 M.), both issued eight times a year, and '*Storm's Kursbuch für's Reich*' (70 pf.).

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles: but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. A kilomètre is approximately = $\frac{5}{8}$ English mile; 8 kil. = 5 M.

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HEIGHTS are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in mètres (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre = 0.938 Parisian ft. = 0.971 Prussian ft.), and the POPULATIONS in accordance with the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in up-to-date establishments, and also to be well managed and reasonable in their scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.	R., L. = right, left.	ℳ = mark.
B. = Breakfast.	ft. = English foot.	pf. = pfennig.
D. = Dinner.	omn. = omnibus.	K = krone.
L. = Luncheon.	carr. = carriage.	h = heller.
S. = Supper.	N. = North, northern,	Pl. = plan.
pens. = pension (<i>i.e.</i>	etc.	p. = page.
board and lodging).	S. = South, etc.	comp. = compare.
rfmts. = refreshments.	E. = East, etc.	hr. = hour.
M. = English mile.	W. = West, etc.	min. = minute.
m. = mètre.	c., ca. = circa, about.	

The number prefixed to the name of a place on a railway or high-road indicates its distance from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter *d*, with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

LANGUAGE. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Southern Germany. Those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the language, they must be prepared frequently to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

MONEY. The German mark (*M*), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 20, 50, 100, and 1000 *M* are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100 and 500 *M*, with a limited circulation, by four other chartered banks. There are besides treasury-bills (*'Reichskassen-Scheine'*) of 5 and 10 *M*. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 and of 20 marks, the intrinsic value of which is slightly lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 *M* 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark (50 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 25, 10, and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig. — In Austria the monetary unit is the *Krone* (*K*) = 100 *Heller* (*h*); comp. the Money Table before the title-page.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16s. = 16 *M* 20 pf., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of letters of credit or circular notes of 5*l.* or 10*l.*, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable. The Travellers' Cheques issued by the great American Express Companies may also be recommended.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in Southern Germany depends, of course, on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in this region is less expensive than in most other European countries. The modest pedestrian, who knows something of the language, and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 10-12s. per diem. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, choose the most expensive hotels, and employ guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend 25-30s. daily.

II. Passports and Custom Houses.

PASSPORTS are now unnecessary in Germany, except in the case of students who wish to matriculate at a German university, but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, and obtaining delivery of registered letters. Those who use them for this last purpose should see that their passports are of recent date. Cyclists and motorists are advised to carry passports.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Passport Department of the Foreign Office, Whitehall (fee 2s.), or through any of the usual tourist-agents. — In the United States application for passports should be made to the Bureau of Citizenship, State Department, Washington, D.C.

CUSTOM HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

III. Conveyances.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. The second-class carriages, with spring-seats, are sometimes as good as those of the first class in England. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages (in first-class coupés only if all travellers agree), except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies.

TICKETS. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket (*Bahnsteigkarte*); the latter (10 pf.) may be obtained from the automatic machines placed for the purpose at the stations. — The average fares for the different classes by ordinary trains ('*Personen-Züge*'), which often have no first-class carriages, and by fast trains ('*Eil-Züge*') are $1\frac{2}{5}$ d., $\frac{9}{10}$ d., and $\frac{3}{5}$ d. per Engl. M. respectively (7, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 pf. per kilomètre), besides a stamp-duty included in the prices of the tickets and varying from 5 pf. to 8 *M* according to price and class. By express-trains ('*Schnell-Züge*'; with three classes), and by the through corridor-trains ('*D-Züge*', marked 'D' in the timetables), which have not always third-class carriages, there is, moreover, an additional tax of 25 pf. to 1 *M* on third-class tickets, and of 50 pf. to 2 *M* on second and first class tickets, according to distance. There is no reduction in the fare of return-tickets. Travellers by the through corridor-trains are shown fixed seats in the carriages; they may also order their seats in advance at the stations of departure (no fee). Each ticket is available for four days and permits the journey to be broken once without any formality.

LUGGAGE. No luggage is allowed free except smaller articles taken by the passenger into his carriage. The heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. The charge per 25 kilograms (55 lbs.) is 20 pf. up to 50 kilom. (31 M.), 50 pf. up to 300 kilom. (186 M.), and 1 *M* beyond 300 kilomètres. Trunks should be at the office at least $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before the train starts. Luggage once booked, the traveller need not look after it till he arrives at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody (24 hrs. gratis) until he presents his ticket. When, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. Porters are entitled to a fee settled by tariff for carrying luggage to or from the cab. At most stations there is a left-luggage office for small baggage, where a charge of 10 pf. per day is made for one package.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

CIRCULAR TOUR TICKETS ('Zusammenstellbare Fahrschein-Hefte'; see the 'Reichs-Kursbuch', 733) for prolonged tours are not issued for distances under 600 kilomètres ($372\frac{1}{2}$ M.); those for distances up to 3000 kilom. (1863 M.) are valid for 60 days, for 3000-5000 kilom. (3105 M.) for 90 days, and beyond that distance for 120 days. The journey can be broken without any formality at any of the stations. These tickets (books of coupons) must be ordered one day before the beginning of the journey on special forms to be obtained at the railway-stations or special delivery offices. They are available by all trains, though an extra charge is made for the use of the international 'Luxuszüge' (marked 'L' in the time-tables; 1st cl. only). Their use is convenient, but they are no cheaper than ordinary tickets.

In Wurtemberg **SEASON TICKETS** (*Landesfahrkarten*), valid for 15 days and permitting the holder to travel at will over all the Wurtemberg state-lines, are issued for 45, 30, or 20 *M* according to class. Applications for these must be made at least 1 hr. in advance and be accompanied by an unmounted photograph of the applicant and a deposit of 3 *M*.

RAILWAY TIME throughout Germany is that of 'Mid-Europe', which is one hour in advance of Greenwich time, and about 50 min. in advance of Paris time.

DILIGENCES generally carry three passengers only, two in the *intérieur*, and one in the *coupé*. As the latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, it should if possible be secured in good time. In much-frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The usual amount of luggage carried free by the diligence does not exceed 20-30 lbs., overweight being

charged for by tariff. Passengers are required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, and sometimes even on the previous evening; but these rules are seldom rigidly enforced. An 'extra-post' conveyance for one or more persons may generally be obtained on application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 50 pf. (6d.) per mile for 1-2, and 1 *M* (1s.) per mile for 3-4 persons. *Stage Coaches* or *Motor Diligences* also ply on several routes. — Private conveyances may be hired at the rate of 10-15 *M* for a one-horse, 12-25 *M* for a two-horse carriage per diem.

IV. Motoring and Cycling Notes.

MOTOR CARS entering Germany are liable to pay a customs-duty of 150 *M*, which is returned when the car quits the country. The owner must take out an official permission ('*Erlaubniskarte*'; up to 30 days 40 *M*), and the driver's certificate must be countersigned by a German consul. In populous districts and after dark the speed-limit is 9 M. (15 Kil.) per hr.; otherwise there is no limit, but driving to the public danger, whatever the speed, is an offence. Lamps, brakes, and horns are imperative, but foreigners are not required to carry number-plates. For local regulations (which vary) motorists should apply to the police.

Among the best road-maps are those issued by *Ravensstein and Liebenow* and by *Mittelbach* (both 1:300,000); the '*Rundfahrkarten in Deutschland*', published by *Ebhardt & Co.* of Berlin, in 16 sheets; and *Ravensstein's Führer für Rad- und Automobilfahrer*.

CYCLES accompanied by their owners are admitted to Germany without customs formalities, but a charge of 8-10 *M* is made on crated machines if they look new. Each machine must be provided with a brake, a bell, and a lamp. In most places local riders must have a number-plate attached to their cycles, but through-tourists are exempt from this condition. Some of the narrower and steeper streets in towns and villages are apt to be closed to the cyclist, and restrictions are often made on the use of the wheel in public parks. On the other hand there are often in the environs of larger towns special cyclist roads ('*Radfahrwege*') closed to any other traffic. The police have the right to demand the exhibition of the cyclist's club-ticket or passport. The rule of the road is to keep to the right in meeting, and to pass on the left in overtaking. Led horses must be met and passed on the side on which the man in charge is.

Uncrated cycles, accompanied by their owners, are given in charge of the baggage-master like ordinary luggage. On distances up to 100 kilometres (62 M.), however, the rider may take a bicycle-ticket ('*Fahrradkarte*') at the lower rate of 20 pf.; he must then himself take his wheel to and from the baggage-car, after having attached to it the cycle-ticket (without the coupon), and must also transfer it from one train to the other, if carriages are changed *en route*. Motor-cycles, however, must pay the luggage-rate.

V. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it sometimes happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: room (including light and attendance) 3-5 *M*, plain breakfast 1-1½ *M*, dinner 3-5 *M*, pension (*i.e.* board, lodging, and attendance) 7-10 *M*. In some of the most luxurious houses and for extra accommodation, the charges are considerably higher. When not otherwise indicated, *R.* (*room*) is used in this Handbook to include light and attendance. — Small gratuities are expected by the portier, boots ('Hausknecht'), chambermaid, and head-waiter ('Oberkellner'). The total amount of these may be reckoned at about 10 per cent of the bill.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to for want of time to investigate them. Those who intend starting early in the morning will therefore do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in Southern Germany very reasonable, 5-6s. a day being generally sufficient to include every item.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants.

VI. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices.

Postal Rates. *Ordinary Letters* within Germany and Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 grammes (⅔ oz.), prepaid; for foreign countries 20 pf. (for the United States 10 pf., if sent by direct steamer).

Registered Letters 20 pf. extra. — *Post Cards* 5 pf., for abroad 10 pf. Reply post-cards 10, for abroad 20 pf. — *Printed Papers* (*Drucksachen*), up to 50 gr. 3 pf., to 100 gr. 5 pf., to 250 gr. 10 pf.; for abroad 5 pf. per 50 grammes ($1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.). — Bavarian postage-stamps are not available for letters posted in other parts of Germany.

Post Office Orders (*Postanweisungen*) within Germany, not exceeding 5 *M*, 10 pf.; 100 *M*, 20 pf.; 200 *M*, 30 pf.; 400 *M*, 40 pf.; 600 *M*, 50 pf.; 800 *M*, 60 pf.; for Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 *M* (minimum 20 pf.). The charges for post-office orders for foreign countries vary, and may be learned on application at any post-office (for the United Kingdom 20 pf. per 20 *M*, for the United States 20 pf. per 40 *M*).

Telegrams. The minimum charge for a telegram to Great Britain or Ireland is 80 pf., to any other European country 50 pf., subject to which conditions telegrams are charged at the following rates per word: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Luxembourg 5 pf.; Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland 10 pf.; France 12 pf.; Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Roumania, and Sweden 15 pf.; Greece 30 pf.; Turkey 45 pf.; other European countries 20 pf. Telegrams to the United States cost from 1 *M* 5 to 1 *M* 60 pf. per word. — Telegrams despatched and received within the same town are charged 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.). — Urgent telegrams, marked D (i.e. *dringend*), taking precedence of all others, pay thrice the above tariff.

Telephones. The urban service costs 10-20 pf. per 3 min., the inter-urban service from 20 pf. to 2 *M*.

South German Art.

A Historical Sketch by *Professor Anton Springer.*

It is neither the function nor the intention of the following sketch to divert the traveller's attention from the beauties of nature and to direct it instead to the study of art. But the great cities of Southern Germany, whether they be the express object of the traveller's journey or his temporary resting-places on his way elsewhere, cannot fail of themselves to inspire him with some interest in the art both of the present and of the past; while at numerous other points his glance is arrested and his attention excited by ancient or modern monuments of art. Interest in such things has widened and deepened to a surprising extent within recent times. A few decades ago old-fashioned German furniture was ignored, and German buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries were for the most part passed with a contemptuous shrug. Now the 'German Renaissance' is a theme of admiration and an object for eager imitation. *Then* only a few mediæval cathedrals received the meed of general admiration or passed muster as true works of artistic genius, while the overwhelming majority of mediæval works remained unknown and unregarded. *Now* hardly anyone is either wholly indifferent to or wholly ignorant of the development of art in the middle ages. The cultivation of the historic sense has largely affected the æsthetic attitude in this direction, swelling the aggregate of artistic interest and bringing the more remote periods within the limits of intelligent comprehension. It is the object of the following lines to support and extend this historic sense.

The civilization and art of Southern Germany reach back to a very early period; they antedate by a thousand years the entrance of the North German lands into the light of authentic history. Numerous excavations have yielded traces of an early intercourse with Italy, carried on to some extent before the Christian era; and not less numerous traces have been found of the Roman settlements that were established along the great trade-routes and waterways, though these Roman discoveries are far inferior both in extent and importance to those in the valley of the Moselle and elsewhere on the left bank of the Rhine. The Roman remains at Trèves appeal to the imagination of the ordinary traveller, while the Roman remains in Noricum and Rhætia arrest the attention of the archæologist only. Christianity early made its way into Southern Germany (St. Severinus; 5th cent.), and Frank and Irish missionaries reaped a rich harvest. Convent after convent was founded; and there is probably

no other district where monastic establishments were so thickly planted about the close of the 10th cent., as the banks of the Danube and at the foot of the Alps. Most of these preserved their celebrity and their wealth almost down to the nineteenth century, though their importance as art-monuments has in many instances disappeared with the substitution of new buildings for old ones. No considerable art-monuments have come down to us even from the Carlovingian period, which saw the beginning of Ratisbon's importance, except in the domains of the goldsmith's craft and miniature-painting. The Reiche Kapelle at Munich contains the finest specimens of the former, the libraries at Munich and Vienna of the latter.

The unbroken chain of artistic activity begins for us about the 10th century. The art-style which prevailed from the 10th to the 13th cent. is generally known as the ROMANESQUE. Its characteristics find their most distinct expression in ecclesiastical architecture. The plan of the Romanesque church was suggested by the Roman basilica of early-Christian times, the essence of which consisted in an oblong hall, divided into three aisles by two rows of columns. At one end of the basilica was a semicircular vaulted recess, known as the Apsis; at the other end was a fore-court (Atrium), enclosed by a portico. Occasionally a transept was interposed between the three-aisled nave and the apse, and thus the whole building gradually assumed the clearly marked form of a cross. In the course of centuries and in different countries this early-Christian nucleus underwent numerous modifications, some due to the use of new building materials, some to peculiarities of national customs, but most to the at first slowly growing improvement in technical skill. It is apparent from the earliest Romanesque edifices, that their builders had difficulty in rising to the demands of their task, and that they had but scanty notions of measure and proportion. Romanesque architecture did not attain an artistic perfection until the 12th century.

It is not difficult to identify a Romanesque building and at the same time to decide with some certainty whether it belongs to the earlier or later period (*i.e.* 11th or 12th cent.). The characteristic forms of the Romanesque style are everywhere essentially the same. The round arch is used to unite the interior pillars or columns, to finish off windows and portals, and to form a continuous frieze on the exterior wall; the columns have either cubical capitals or foliage-capitals modelled on the antique; the ornamentation is predominantly either in the geometric style (lozenges; zigzags; checker-work) or of conventionalized foliage. In the earlier churches vaulting is used only for the crypt, the burial vaults, and the apse, while the nave has a flat roof; but by the 12th cent. we find the vault-principle triumphant, while the supporting pillars are also more richly articulated. At the foot of the columns appears the base-ornament, uniting the plinth with the torus of the base.

Though it is thus easy to recognize the general Romanesque character of a building, there are no sufficiently distinctive peculiarities to differentiate the style prevailing in Southern Germany from that prevailing elsewhere. Even when we confine ourselves to narrower limits and enquire whether the Romanesque buildings in Southern Germany could be classified into Alemannic, Swabian, Bavarian, and Austrian groups, we arrive at no satisfactory result. All that we can say is that columns are frequently used to support the upper walls (this form being known as the columnar basilica) and that there is a frequent tendency towards a richly decorative, and even fantastic arrangement of the interior fittings. No traveller in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Constance should omit to visit the three churches on the island of *Reichenau* (p. 79); that at Oberzell, a small columnar basilica, dates back to the 10th cent., while the larger church at Mittelzell is probably one of the oldest pillar-basilicas in the district. The church of the former Benedictine abbey of *Alpirsbach* (p. 59) in the Kinzig-Tal, founded in the 11th cent., surprises us by its stately proportions and the perspicuous development of the ground-plan; while another Swabian church, at *Maulbronn* (p. 17), is an excellent specimen of a large mediæval conventual edifice. *Ratisbon* (p. 185) is rich in Romanesque buildings, including St. Stephen's Chapel, the Obermünster, the Schotten-Kirche, and the church of St. Emmeram. Several of these have been sadly disfigured by later decorations; and, indeed, the true Romanesque nucleus of many churches can only with difficulty be disentangled from later alterations. The meaning of the chaotic plastic embellishments on the portal of the Schotten-Kirche will probably excite the curiosity of the ordinary traveller even less than the sculptures in the spacious crypt of *Freising Cathedral* (p. 214), which are, at any rate, decorative in their general effect.

The churches above mentioned, some of which lie quite off the main lines of communication, appeal on the whole mainly to the professional archæologist or architect. There is, however, at least one Romanesque church in Southern Germany which will excite the warm admiration of the tourist and yield him unqualified delight — viz. the *Cathedral of Bamberg* (p. 134). The plan of this church includes a nave and aisles, an elevated choir at each end with a crypt below, and a transept between the W. choir and the nave. In comparison with other buildings in the same style it takes a preëminent place by its imposing dimensions, by its spacious, airy, and harmonious proportions, by the elaborate ornamentation of its portals (Fürstentür), and by the number and variety of its towers. The occurrence of the pointed arch must not mislead the visitor into the error of taking it as a sign of the admixture of Gothic elements. The Gothic style is not characterized by the pointed arch, which was also used in earlier times, but by its system of buttresses to

counteract the thrust of the vaulting, by its abundant use of articulation, and by the rich ornamentation applied to wall-surfaces and other non-constructive portions of the building.

The early-Gothic period is but scantily represented in Southern Germany, and it is not till the second half of the 13th century that the GOTHIC STYLE appears here in a developed and victorious form, while the building activity of the two following centuries brought it to a pitch of great perfection. The number of Gothic edifices on South German soil is very large, and the variety they show is very remarkable. An imposing series of cathedrals, accompanied by at least as many parochial city-churches and conventual churches, extends all the way from Alsace to the borders of Hungary. The *Cathedral of Freiburg* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*) may be coupled with Strassburg Cathedral as among the finest structures of its class, if not in unity of style, yet by the completeness of its execution and by its imposing tower and airy pyramid of perforated masonry. With the exception of Prague Cathedral, the choir of which shows the influence of French models, the South German cathedrals testify to considerable independence on the part of their architects. The French masters were probably not unknown to these, but they did not allow themselves to be dominated by foreign ideas. The *Cathedral of Ratisbon* (p. 187), begun in 1275 and completed after a long interval in the 19th cent., shows neither the marked development of the transept nor the rich elaboration of the choir which were customary in the cathedrals of Western Europe. The transept does not project beyond the aisles, and the nave and aisles each end in a separate apse instead of the aisles extending in the form of an ambulatory round the choir. Another peculiarity in German cathedrals is that the nave and aisles are occasionally of the same height — a peculiarity found nowhere else in cathedral-architecture, the beginning and early development of which must be attributed to the architects of Northern France. Thus the choir of the *Cathedral of St. Stephen*, at Vienna, a work of the 14th century, has its nave and aisles of the same height, while the main nave of the church, of a little later date, is but slightly higher than the aisles and is united under the same roof with them. The *Minster of Ulm* (p. 43) is only a parish-church, and thus lacks the extensive choir necessary for the numerous clergy of a cathedral, while it has only one tower on the façade; the ambition of the citizens, however, made it one of the largest and loftiest Gothic churches in Germany, and it ranks worthily with the cathedrals of Freiburg, Ratisbon, and Vienna.

The number of the notable Gothic churches in Southern Germany is by no means exhausted by the foregoing list of cathedrals and minsters. The towns of Swabia were marked by great zeal and activity in building during the later middle ages. In the *Liebfrauen-Kirche Esslingen* (p. 39) possesses a masterpiece, which, though of

small dimensions, is rich in ornamentation of every kind, culminating in the graceful open-work tower. Similar small towers of open-work are found at *Bebenhausen*, near Tübingen, at *Thann*, in Alsace, and at *Maria-Strassengel*, in Styria. Among the other fine Gothic churches of Swabia are the minster of *Ueberlingen*, on the Lake of Constance (p. 84), the church of *Gmünd* (p. 36), the chief church of *Nördlingen* (p. 176), the church of St. George at *Dinkelsbühl* (p. 177), and the abbey-church of *Tübingen* (p. 50). The churches of *Nuremberg* (p. 149) form a well-known group; the impression produced by the choir and richly decorated bridal door of St. Sebaldus and by the façade of St. Lawrence is a very striking one. The small importance attached to tradition even in the 14th century is illustrated by the way in which the façade of the *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 156) differs from earlier ecclesiastical fronts. In Bavaria our attention and interest are excited mainly by a few huge brick edifices, like the *Frauen-Kirche* at *Munich* (p. 227) and St. Martin's Church at *Landshut* (p. 212), which served as the model of a whole series of churches. The Gothic style was also sedulously cultivated in *Bohemia* from the time of Charles IV. onwards. In Prague there are the Cathedral, the Teyn-kirche, and the Synagogue, while the bold vaulting of the *Karlshof* Church also excites the interest of the architect; and there are other handsome edifices, some of which recall the earlier cathedral-style, in such provincial towns as Kolin, Kutteneberg, Pilsen, and Eger.

Towards Italy the limits of the spread of the Gothic style is marked by the parish-church of *Botzen*, towards the East by the church of St. Elizabeth at *Kaschau*. Few of the parochial and monastic churches of the towns are remarkable for their structural forms, which are generally of great simplicity, while the original kernel is often wholly lost amid alterations and additions. The richness and artistic merit of the decoration of their individual parts is, however, perhaps all the more striking on this account. The architect is thrown into the shade by the sculptor and the stone-carver. The mouldings on the walls, the tracery of the windows, the details of the buttresses, and the carvings of the doorways are all executed with the most admirable care and in the richest and most delicate manner, while the interior of the church is filled with works of art in metal, stone, and wood.

SCULPTURE and PAINTING both find a favourable soil in Southern Germany in the 15th century. The former, in particular, is indebted for its solid foundation and its admirable command of technical skill to its diligent practitioners of the Gothic period. It thus does not break abruptly with tradition, but gradually fits the new realistic features into the frame-work of the old forms. For centuries the tasks of the sculptor remain the same; he has to chisel tombstones of stone, to carve altars in wood, to cast fonts in metal. The application of metal to monumental works is of comparatively late

introduction; hence in this sphere the deviation from the mediæval style is most striking, while in works of marble, stone, and wood suggestions of Gothic art may be traced even in the 16th century. Sculptures in stone and wood continue to be decidedly the most popular branches of art. Wood-carving was diligently practised from the earliest times in such Alpine districts as Ammergau, while the wood-carvers of the great towns of Southern Germany also found ample employment in the preparation of large altars, choir-stalls, and the like. The sculptures on the altars were usually painted. This polychrome decoration was rendered necessary, partly by the nature of the material, which possessed no rich colouring of its own, and partly by the immediate neighbourhood of the pictures, which were generally added as wings to the carved centre of the altar. Altars of this kind may be studied either in museums (Bavarian National Museum at Munich, Germanic Museum at Nuremberg), or in their original positions at *Rotenburg*, *Blaubeuren*, *Gmünd*, *St. Wolfgang*, and many other places. A few of their artists are still known by name. The two most important are *Jörg Syrlin*, first heard of in 1458 and the creator of the choir-stalls of the Minster of Ulm, and *Veit Stoss* (ca. 1450-1533), who is known to us by his works in Nuremberg, produced almost wholly towards the close of a long life. *Ulm* and *Nuremberg*, and next to them *Augsburg*, are the chief centres of South German art in the 15th and 16th centuries. But this by no means implies that the other free towns of the empire neglected the pursuit of art. On the contrary, local research is constantly adding new names to the artistic roll of honour. It is, however, only in the three towns named that we find anything like schools of art or an artistic activity of more than local interest. The chief painter at Ulm was *Bartholomäus Zeitblom*, the son-in-law of the venerable Hans Schühlein or Schülin. He flourished in 1484-1517, and his works, which may be seen in the galleries of Stuttgart and Augsburg and in the Pinakothek of Munich, are distinguished by the clearness and vigour of their colouring, though the drawing is hard and the types of his heads unpleasing and deficient in variety. Of his pictures, as of early-German paintings in general, it may be asserted that the colouring is their strongest point, even though lacking in a delicate graduation of tone. They also succeed better with individual figures and quiet groups than with dramatic situations, the representation of which often led to exaggerated effects and the admixture of coarsely realistic traits.

The Augsburg school is best represented by *Hans Burgkmair* (1473-1531), a master gifted with a fine sense for landscape beauty, and by *Holbein the Elder* (ca. 1460-1524). The latter in especial, now that a number of works formerly ascribed to his son have been accredited to him, ranks among the most interesting of early-German painters. His professional activity may be traced from the last decade

of the 15th century onwards. For a considerable time his personal gifts do not help him to transcend the limits of the prevailing style. Even his Madonnas and women are lacking in charm; in emotional scenes, such as the Passion, a tendency to the coarse and common is apparent. (This early manner of the painter is best studied at the Augsburg gallery.) It was not till towards the end of his career — and so far we have not material enough to trace the intermediate development — that the elder Holbein produced in the Altar of St. Sebastian (Munich Pinakothek) a work that placed him far above all his contemporaries. He has learned to use the new graces borrowed from Italy, he endues his women's heads with elegance and charm, he models the nude with surprising accuracy, he exhibits a vigorous realism restrained within due bounds. With the completion of this work in 1516 he disappears from the scene; and the only later information that we possess about him is the news of his death, probably at Isenheim, in Alsace. The works of his son *Hans Holbein the Younger* (1497-1543) cannot be effectively studied except at Bâle, to which he migrated at an early age, and in England, where he spent the latter part of his life. The South German galleries, however, contain a few fine examples of his talent. Thus, at Darmstadt is the Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer, the original of the celebrated picture at Dresden; and at Vienna are two fine portraits of women.

The picture presented by the old, art-loving city of *Nuremberg* is one that takes by storm the fancy of all. Poets and romance-writers have celebrated the life and activity of the town in trade and industry, science and art; the popular fancy, always extreme in its love or hate, has indeed exaggerated its importance as the *beau idéal* of a mediæval city. As a matter of fact its artistic activity began at the close of the mediæval period, and it was in the 16th century that it reached its zenith. The Nuremberg artists are known far and wide. The names of Michael Wohlgemut, Veit Stoss, and Adam Kraft, and still more those of Albrecht Dürer and Peter Vischer, are significant even to those who know nothing more of early-German art. *Wohlgemut* (1434-1519) generally passes as the type of the respectable and conscientious painter, who practises his art with honest simplicity. *Adam Kraft*, the stone-cutter (ca. 1450-1509), whose work may be thoroughly studied in his native city, also stands to some extent on the footing of the handicraftsman and follows the tracks of the old tradition. His religious representations (such as the Schreyer Tomb on the outside of St. Sebald's, and the Seven Stations on the way to the Cemetery of St. John, the originals of which are now in the Germanic Museum) show the regular 15th century mixture of pictorial and plastic elements in the composition, and the usual realistic hardness in the individual figures and in the drapery. A few of the heads only (such as those of the Dead Christ and of the

Virgin in the relief of the Seventh Station) are permeated by a finer, personal feeling. He shows himself at his highest degree of freedom from the traditional limitations in the fresh and true relief on the *Stadtwaage* (p. 160) and in the three small and lifelike statuettes that adorn the large late-Gothic ciborium in the church of St. Lawrence. Kraft's works are superior to most of the productions of the other Nuremberg sculptors and their congeners, even to those of the diligent *Tilman Riemenschneider* (d. 1531) of Würzburg, whose masterpiece is in Bamberg Cathedral (p. 135). Nuremberg also possesses at least the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer* (ca. 1455-1529), the celebrated bronze-founder (St. Sebald's Monument). The architectural frame-work enshrining the silver coffin of the saint still shows traces of the conflict between Gothic and Renaissance forms. The small figures of children, Prophets, and Apostles, on the other hand, are creations of a free play of fancy, aiming not merely at truth to nature but also at grace and charm or at dignified and measured seriousness. Peter Vischer was afterwards joined in his foundry by his sons; but Nuremberg does not afford adequate examples of his later development or of the ever stronger infusion of the Italian Renaissance in the native style. The Little Goose Man of *Pancratz Labenwolf* (1492-1563) is an almost solitary instance of the continued lifelike conception of nature coupled with freshness and naïveté. A visit to Nuremberg is still less satisfactory for a full appreciation of *Albrecht Dürer* (1471-1528), the greatest of German painters, though the imagination cannot but be pleasantly stimulated by lingering on the spot where he lived and worked. In order to form an adequate judgment of this many-sided master, remarkable alike for the profundity and the richness of his artistic conceptions, we must study not only his wood-cuts and engravings, but also his drawings. The best collection of these last is found in the Albertina at Vienna, a visit to which will intensely interest the serious student of art. The drawings also afford the only means of uninterruptedly tracing Dürer's artistic evolution from his early boyish efforts to the products of his closing years. This cannot be said of his paintings, which are distributed very unequally among the different periods of his life. It is really only twice in his career that his activity in painting is so great as to form the main ground of our judgment of him; the first of these periods was during and immediately after his visit to Venice (1505-07), the second was at the end of his life, after his journey to the Netherlands (1520-21). From the Venetians he borrowed certain details of composition and learned the secret of his clear, warm, vigorous, and harmonious colouring; in the evening of his days he reached a complete plastic command of the pithy power of characterization visible in all his figures. The South German galleries still contain the most important products of his art. Munich possesses the *Paumgärtner Altar*, one of

his earliest pictures; the portrait of himself, unfortunately retouched, and probably painted somewhat later than the date (1500) on the work itself; and, finally, his masterpiece, the double-panels known as the Four Temperaments (p. 252), with the heads of SS. Peter and John, SS. Paul and Mark. In this work he has, in allusion to the religious disorders of his environment, created four permanent types of Christian character, the corner-stones of the Reform movement; he has given pure and lifelike artistic form to the testing and the defence of truth. Of the numerous Dürer treasures once preserved in Nuremberg but few remain. The portrait of Hieronymus Holzschuher (1526), the most perfect portrait we possess from Dürer's hand, formerly in the Germanic Museum, is now at Berlin.

The South German galleries afford abundant opportunity for a study of the painters who were grouped round Dürer and to some extent influenced by him, such as *Hans von Kulmbach* (d. 1522), *Hans Schäufelein* (d. 1540), *Georg Penz* (d. 1550), *Hans Sebald Beham* (d. 1550), *Barthel Beham* (1502-40), *Alb. Altdorfer* (d. 1538), and *Hans Baldung Grien* (d. 1545). Numerous specimens of these masters will be found in the Pinakothek and the Germanic Museum at Munich, and in the galleries of Donaueschingen and Sigmaringen. Those who have not the leisure or the inclination to study their religious and historical pictures should at least spare a glance for their efforts in portraiture. In this field these masters show to the best advantage their fresh and vigorous observation of nature, unhampered by the prevalent custom of obscuring the main subject by a multiplicity of detail, or by the attempt to create ideal forms without the requisite powers.

A revolution in artistic tendencies is already obvious among the masters last named. The traditional style no longer sufficed. The knowledge of Italian art, fostered by the custom, which grew up towards the end of the 15th century, of the visiting of Italy by northern artists, broke through the old barriers and encouraged the imitation of the new models. This Italian influence, however, did not bring any very desirable fruit to maturity. The German masters, like those of the Netherlands, remained essentially Northerners; they studied Italian art but could not assimilate the Italian nature. Though the Italian painters did homage to the ideal in their works, they never disguised their nationality. Even their most idealized creations reveal a direct life which smacks of the soil and the atmosphere. Foreigners could not inspire their paintings with this national trait, and thus, in spite of their personal talents, never advanced beyond the out-works of the Italian style. The race of artists that flourished in the second half of the 16th century stamped the Italian manner still more strongly on their works, aided and abetted in this by the gradual change in the patronage of art. While the earlier form of art was most at home in middle-class

circles, various princely patrons of art, such as the Emp. Rudolph II. and the Dukes of Bavaria, now step into the foreground. Wood-cuts still remained popular and were widely circulated in the homes of the people; engravings were chiefly sought as patterns for the metal-worker and other artistic handicraftsmen; but painting now solicited the favour of the art-loving courts. In these Italian art, like Italian culture generally, was strongly in the ascendant. Italian artists and Italian works of art began to migrate across the Alps; and thus the native artists, already attracted by the forms of the Renaissance, received a new inducement to perfect themselves in the schools of Rome, Florence, and Venice. It would be unjust to eliminate entirely from the lists of northern artists the names of the Dutch and German masters who followed this course (such as *Bartholomäus Spranger*, *Christoph Schwarz*, *Hans von Aachen*, and *Johann Rottenhammer*); and some of them have produced works of considerable value, especially as regards technical qualities. But it remains true that, however great may be our desire to make 'historical rescues' by emphasizing their merits, it certainly has not yet gone far enough to induce us to profess unqualified pleasure in the works of these mannerists. Those who take an interest in the subject will find innumerable examples of their art in Vienna and in other Austrian galleries.

The corresponding movement in architecture and the decorative arts has, on the other hand, become of late astonishingly popular. Even the layman now shows lively interest in the once unregarded and despised buildings of the GERMAN RENAISSANCE, and considers an inspection of them a worthy object for a tour. The name German Renaissance of itself indicates the double root from which the style springs. The German Renaissance could not have come into being without a knowledge of the architecture which became predominant in Italy through the revived interest in the antique in the 15th century. It borrowed from it the columnar orders, the pilasters, the varieties of cornice, innumerable ornamental motives, and many other details. It seldom, however, sank to a slavish imitation of its Italian models, but remained faithful in many points to its native traditions and tried to combine these harmoniously with the new forms. It is true that the Gothic tracery, mullions, mouldings, and geometrical patterns had to be given up, and that the pointed arch lost its importance. In the constructive parts, however, in the articulation and ground-plan old usages still generally held their ground. The genesis of the German Renaissance is also the best explanation of it. Even in the early years of the 16th century the German painters and engravers had begun to use the graceful schemes of foliage and branches that were characteristic of the Renaissance ornamentation of Italy; and a knowledge of the different orders of architecture, the rules of which

were sought in Vitruvius, also quickly penetrated to the N. side of the Alps. The masters of decorative sculpture were the next to adapt themselves to the new Italian style, which we meet on tombstones, screens, fountains, and works in wood and metal. Its latest conquest was in the sphere of architecture, where it at first appears only in the ornamental parts such as doors, windows, and the articulation of wall-surfaces. If the builder wished the work to be erected in a pure Italian style, he had to send for an Italian architect; and many Italians crossed the Alps and made plans, which they left to be executed by native workmen. The traces of this intercourse are distinctly recognizable in the German buildings. It was in the sphere of the handicraftsman that the new movement and the artistic advance found their greatest strength: no wonder that the forms here created attained a universal application and were adopted also by architecture and the monumental arts. As a matter of fact we meet numerous suggestions of metal-work in architectural ornamentation. The lower parts of the shafts of columns appear as if adorned with mountings of metal; in other cases hammered iron-work is imitated or the stone is treated as if it were a soft and elastic material. The lofty gable is a distinct reminiscence of the mediæval house, while the Italian Renaissance is practically destitute of roof-structures; the richly decorated balcony or oriel is also a northern peculiarity. The manner in which the German Renaissance came into existence explains the want of a uniform type or a normal style. It assumes a different character in each different district. The Renaissance in Northern Germany, so brilliantly developed in timber and brick architecture, differs widely from the Renaissance in Southern Germany, where the greater proximity of Italy exercised a stronger influence. This is especially marked in such imposing ecclesiastical edifices as *St. Michael's in Munich* (p. 226). These buildings, erected under the influence of the order of the Jesuits, bear the stamp impressed by the Jesuits on their buildings in all countries. But the secular buildings also show the influence of the neighbourhood of Italy and of the Italian culture predominant in courts and in aristocratic circles generally. Some buildings are German only through the soil on which they stand, while in style they belong exclusively to the Italian Renaissance; of this number are the Belvedere of Emperor Ferdinand I. at *Prague* and the so-called Fugger Bath Rooms at *Augsburg* (p. 183).

The preference for the Italian style is revealed more strongly in the châteaux of the noblesse than in the private buildings of the towns, the free towns of the empire clinging especially to the older traditions. Southern Germany contains a stately series of châteaux, which, in giving up the character of castles and assuming that of palaces, illustrate in the most signal manner the difference between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. At the head of these stands

the *Otto-Heinrichs-Bau* at *Heidelberg* (see Baedeker's *Rhine*), the gem of German castle-architecture, which is remarkable for its harmonious proportions and architectonic articulation and still more for its rich and well thought-out plastic decoration. When the *Friedrichsbau* was taken in hand about forty years later (1601), the native workmen had already become entirely accustomed to the new style. The ornamentation of the younger building shows clear traces of its Germanic origin. Few of the other princely châteaux can at all compare with that of Heidelberg. The *Schloss of Tübingen* (p. 51) still suggests the old style of castle-building, while the fresh and somewhat coarse strength of the Renaissance is most strikingly illustrated in the portals. In the *Old Palace of Stuttgart* (p. 5), the most attractive part is the inner court, with its arcades; but our fancy must lend the colours for a picture of the fitting-up of the now somewhat neglected state-rooms. The constantly increasing power of the Bavarian dukes is mirrored in the magnificence of their *Palace at Munich* (p. 234).

It was not always possible to proceed according to a uniform plan. The famous *Castle of Landshut* (p. 212), for instance, is wholly irregular in plan and shows clear traces of the different periods in which it was built. The decoration of the rooms is mainly entrusted to the painter, — a fact that alone shows the growth of Italian influence. The same tendency is seen more clearly in the *New Palace of Landshut* (p. 212), the court of which is articulated and decorated exactly in the taste of Italian palaces. A building of great interest is the *Old Palace of Munich*, erected by Elector Maximilian in 1598-1616, planned on an extensive scale, and elaborately adorned with plastic and pictorial ornamentation (the latter now sadly faded). The group of buildings at *Prague* is, perhaps, the most interesting of the kind on Austrian soil. The new style established itself in the Bohemian capital at an astonishingly early date and maintained itself in comparative purity down to the 17th century. The large loggia on the garden-side of the Wallenstein Palace is the final link of a chain of building activity extending across the whole of Bohemia. In order to give an adequate idea of the German Renaissance, it would be necessary to attempt a full enumeration of the individual buildings, for not only every district, but often each monument in each district, shows peculiarities, the study of which reveals the wealth of Renaissance art.

The lover of the Renaissance is advised not to confine his wanderings to the great cities and the chief lines of communication. The keen eye will discover interesting buildings in almost every parish. Thus the towns and villages of Tyrol contain many examples of the Renaissance. A similar remark may be made about many other buildings, not merely with regard to châteaux and manor-houses but also, and in a still higher degree, with regard to the residences of

the ordinary citizen. In most cases, indeed, it will be the bare architecture alone that the connoisseur will have a chance to enjoy; the interior fittings, which add so much to the charm of a Renaissance house and contribute not a little to its comprehension, have invariably disappeared — perhaps to satisfy the recent craving of museums and collectors. The contents of the older industrial museums were mainly drawn from the treasures of the princely collections that came into vogue in the 16th century. The predominant objects were works of the goldsmith and furniture of costly woods, inlaid with ivory and metal. The equipment of the private house of the Renaissance period was, naturally, much more simple. The panelling of the walls found a counterpart in the well-carved cabinets and coffers; the metal utensils were often made of brass, the general appearance of which harmonized admirably with the wooden fittings; the coarse nature of the pottery was disguised by colour, plastic ornamentation, and variety of form. Where the original furnishing is still in place, the eye will easily recognize the perfect harmony subsisting between the interior fittings and the architectural plan, and will see how the house has, as it were, grown from within outwards. A mere sight of the façades is not enough, especially when the Renaissance houses occur sporadically among modern edifices. A better idea is gained from rows of houses, streets, or squares not yet invaded by the modern builder. *Nuremberg* formerly stood unquestionably at the head of all German Renaissance towns. A number of patrician houses of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century can, it is true, still be cited; but the general appearance of the town has begun to alter. On the other hand *Rothenburg ob der Tauber* (p. 199), with its Rathaus, towers, fountains, and well-preserved houses, still presents an almost unimpaired picture of a German town of the Renaissance period. Here, as in most of the free towns of the empire, the details of construction and ornamentation borrowed from the native traditions or directly due to the national spirit are seen in great force, while the Italian influence is much slighter than in the case of palaces and châteaux. It is not till the 17th century that the Italian style becomes predominant in municipal architecture, as in the façade of the *Nuremberg Rathaus* and the splendid interior (*Goldner Saal*) of the *Augsburg Rathaus*. Owing, however, to its lively intercourse with Venice, the Italian style found comparatively ready acceptance at *Augsburg* and had (*e.g.*) familiarized the *Augsburgers* with the fashion of painted façades.

The period of the Thirty Years' War sadly interrupted the evolution of German art and broke off many promising shoots from the tree of German culture. Some departments of art did not recover for two centuries; the once so popular work of the wood-carver was forgotten; painting was but scantily cultivated and

sank to a greater dependence on foreign models than ever before. From this calamitous period dates the predominance of the foreigner in all matters of taste. The greatest activity took place in Southern Germany and Austria, and here are found many and varied examples of the once despised BAROQUE STYLE. In Italy a decided revolution in architecture had taken place towards the close of the 16th century. While the individual Renaissance forms were retained, a new spirit was apparent in their embodiment and combination. The old and genuine Renaissance style seemed too cold and too simple, and not sufficiently effective. The architectural members were made coarser and more massive, the straight line was replaced by curves, the help of light and shade was appealed to. The façade assumes a curved form; columns are moved towards the front and draw the entire entablature with them; gables and cornices are made to project strongly; the profiles are more accentuated; ornamentation is used to an exaggerated extent, almost obscuring the constructive elements. This baroque style, which is at bottom closely akin to the contemporary mannerism and the increased realism in painting and sculpture, soon found acceptance in Southern Germany. We see it in the numerous churches and convents that were rebuilt with increased magnificence after the close of the Thirty Years' War; and we likewise see it in all its pomp, but also with all its weaknesses, in the numerous palaces built between 1680 and 1740. The Palace of Versailles is imitated in a few cases only (*Nymphenburg, Mannheim*); the predominant style is the Italian baroque, especially as it had been developed by Borromini. Excellent examples of the baroque style are found in *Würzburg, Munich*, and especially at *Vienna* and *Prague*, where the traveller may go through a complete course in baroque architecture.

Architecture became practically paralysed about the middle of the 18th century in consequence of the wars between Prussia and Austria. On the other hand an attempt was made, without much success, to revive the art of painting by the foundation of academies at Vienna and Stuttgart (Karlsschule). At the beginning of the 19th century the young artists of Germany had still to make the pilgrimage to Rome in order to train their eye and taste and to enkindle their imagination before the works of classical and old Italian art. More recent events must be passed over with a word. In the reign of King Lewis I. Munich won a European reputation as a school of art; and after a period of stagnation about the middle of last century it has again reached a position of great importance. Vienna has been specially distinguished for its successes in architecture and sculpture, while Stuttgart and Darmstadt enjoy a well-merited renown in the domain of industrial art.

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1. Stuttgart and Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. *Haupt-Bahnhof* or *Central Station* (Pl. E, 3; Restaurant). at the corner of the Schloss-Str. and the Friedrich-Str. (to be removed farther to the N.). — 2. *North Station* (beyond Pl. F, 1; p. 21), on the Prag. — 3. *West Station* (p. 15), at the W. extremity of the town. — 4. *Zahnrad-Bahnhof* or *Mountain Railway Station* (Pl. D, 7; p. 15), Heusteig-Str. 109, for the trains to Degerloch, Möhringen, Hohenheim, and Vaihingen on the Filder. — Tramways between the Central Station and the W. Station and between the Central Station and the Mountain Railway Station, see p. 15.

Hotels. *Near the Central Station:* *HÔTEL MARQUARDT (Pl. a; E, 3), Schloss-Str., with an entrance from Platform IV. R. & B. from 3 *M* 90 pf., D (1 p.m.) 3 *M*; *HÔT. VICTORIA (Pl. g; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 28, R. 2½-4, B. 1 *M*; HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. b; E, 3), Schloss-Str. 5, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, with garden; HÔTEL DIERLAMM (Pl. e; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 30, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*, with garden. — HÔT. TEXTOR (Pl. h; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 50, R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-2½ *M*, B. 90 pf., D. 2½ *M*, with garden; SCHWABENBRÄU (Pl. s; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 35; CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. l; E, 3), corner of Schloss-Str. and See-Str.; POST (Pl. i; E, 3); WEBER-BILFINGER (Pl. o; E, 3), R. 2-5 *M*; EUROPÄISCHER HOF (Katholischer Verein; Pl. n, E 3); FRANK (Pl. q; E, 3), with garden, these four all in the Friedrich-Str.; HÔT. IHLE (Pl. k; E, 3), Schelling-Str. 5; BAHNHOF-HÔTEL HEILER (Pl. f; E, 3), Schloss-Str. 7, R. 2-3½, B. 1 *M*. — *In the Middle of the Town*, not far from the Central Station: HÔT. SILBER (Pl. d; F, 4), Dorotheen-Str. 2, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 5-10 *M*, with electric light and steam-heating; RAUH (Pl. p; D, 5), Sophien-Str. 35, with garden; KÖNIG VON WÜRTTEMBERG (Pl. c; E, 4), Kronprinz-Str. 26, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; HERZOG CHRISTOPH (Evangelischer Verein; Pl. m, E 5), Christoph-Str. 11, R. 1¼-2½ *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 1½ *M*; BERTRAND (Pl. r; E, 4), Calwer-Str. 7, R. 1¾-2½, B. ½ *M*. — **Pensions.** *Bareiss*, König-Str. 14 (Pl. E, F, 3, 4; 4-6 *M*); *Bunzel*, Olga-Str. 10 (Pl. G, 4; from 5 *M*); *Rüthling*, Urban-Str. 31a (Pl. G, 3; 5-6 *M*); *Strich-Chapell*, Blumen-Str. 27 (Pl. G, 5; 4½-5½ *M*).

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café Königin-Olga-Bau* (Pl. F, 3), with confectioner's and ladies' room; *Café Königsbau* (Pl. E, 3); *Café Friedrichsbau* (Pl. E, 3); *Café Murschel*, at the corner of the König-Str. and the Post-Str. (Pl. D, E, 4); *Café Habsburg*, Charlotten-Str. 26 (Pl. F, G, 4, 5), at the corner of the Blumen-Str.; *Residenz-Café*, Friedrich-Str. 62 (Pl. E, 4). — **Restaurants.** In the above-mentioned hotels. Also: *Königin-Olga-Bau* (see above); *Friedrichsbau* (see above), 1st floor; *Koppenhöfer*, Innere Büchsen-Str. 21, at the corner of the Rote-Str. (Pl. D, 4); *Schwäbische Bierhalle*, Kanzlei-Str. 6 (Pl. D, E, 3, 4); *Habsburg* (see above); *Michoud*, Linden-Str. 5 (Pl. D, E, 3, 4; Pilsen beer); *Automatic Restaurant*, corner of Schloss-Str. and Friedrich-Str. (Pl. E, 3). — **Beer Gardens.** In the city: *Stadt-Garten* (p. 11); *Hôt. Royal* (D. 1¾ *M*). *Dierlamm*, *Textor*, *Frank*, see above; *Liederhalle-Garten* (p. 11), free





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except on Sun. afternoon and Tues. evening; *Hôt. Rauh* (see p. 2); *Koppenhöfer* (see p. 2); *Bürgerhalle* (Pl. G, 2); *Dinkelacker* (Pl. D, 6), Tübinger-Str. 46; *Englischer Garten*, Ludwigsburger-Str. 16 (beyond Pl. G, 1). — On the heights around the city (often with cafés): to the E., *Uhländshöhe* (p. 13); to the S., *Schillereiche*, on the Schillerhöhe (p. 13); to the W., *Jägerhaus*, *Buchenhof*, on the Hasenberg (p. 16); to the N., *Weissenhof* (p. 13). — **Wine Rooms.** *Rathauskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 6); *Koppenhöfer*, König-Str. 18, a little to the N. of the Königsbau (Pl. F, 3); *Zur Schule*, Schul-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 4); *Schöttle*, Esslinger-Str. 10 (Pl. F, 4, 5), adjoining the Leonhards-Platz; *Klug*, Rotebühl-Str. 1c, 1st floor (Pl. D, 5).

Cabs. *Taximeter Cabs* 60 pf. per 800 mètres (ca. $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), 10 pf. for each 400 mètres more; from 8 or 9 p.m. till midnight, 50 pf. per 600m., 10 pf. for each 300m. more; after midnight, 50 pf. per 400m., 10 pf. for each 200m. more; beyond the city limits, same rate as for the evening. — There are also *Automobile Cabs* (Taxicabs). — *Ordinary Cabs* for 10 min., 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; 15 min., 80 pf. and 1 *h*: 20 min., 1 *h* and 1 *h* 20 pf., 30 min., 1 *h* 20 and 1 *h* 60 pf., 40 min., 1 *h* 50 pf. and 2 *h*; each 10 min. more, 30 pf. and 40 pf.

Seeing Stuttgart Trips. Carriages leave the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3, 4) daily, in summer, at 9 a.m. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs; fare 3 *h*).

Electric Tramways (fares 10-20 pf.; comp. p. 15). Lines 1, 2, 3, 6, & 7 cross the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3, 4). — 1. *Taubenheim-Str.* (in Cannstatt) - Cannstatt-Station - Neckar-Str. - Schloss-Platz - *Schützenhaus* (bey. Pl. A, B, 7). — 2. *West Station* (bey. Pl. A, 6) - Alter-Post-Platz (Pl. D, 4, 5) - Schloss-Platz - Central-Station - Central-Cemetery - *North Station* (bey. Pl. F, 1). — 3. CIRCULAR LINE: *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4) - Planie (Pl. F, 4) - Olga-Str. (Pl. G, F, 5) - *Zahnrad-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 7) - Silberburg-Str. - Militär-Str. - Central-Station - *Schloss-Platz*. — 4. *Gaisburg* (beyond Pl. H, 2) - Ostheim - Neckar-Str. - König-Str. - Alter-Post-Platz (Pl. D, 4, 5) - *Trauben-Str.* (Pl. B, 2, 3). — 5. *Bopser* (Pl. F, 6) - Wilhelm-Str. - König-Str. - Liederhalle - Hegel-Platz - *Dillmann-Str.* (Pl. A, B, 2). — 6. *Gablenberg* - Ostheim - Charlotten-Str. - Schloss-Platz - Moltke-Barracks - *Herder-Str.* (bey. Pl. A, 4). — 7. OUTER RING LINE: *Bopser* (Pl. F, 6) - Charlotten-Str. - Schloss-Platz - Schloss-Str. - Hegel-Platz - Rosenberg-Str. - Schwab-Str. - *Böblinger-Str.* (beyond Pl. B, 7). — 8. *Cannstatt-Station* - Wilhelm-Platz - *Halden-Str.*

From *Bopser Brunnen* (Pl. F, 6) to *Degerloch* (p. 15) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (25 pf., return 30 pf.).

Post & Telegraph Offices in the *General Post Office* (Pl. E, 3), entrance only at Fürsten-Str. 2.

Enquiry Office of the 'Verein für Fremdenverkehr' at *H. Wildt's* bookshop, König-Str. 38.

Baths. *Stuttgart Swimming Baths* (Pl. C, D, 3; p. 11). Innere Büchsen-Str. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$, with two large swimming basins, and Turkish and other baths: *Charlotten-Bad*, Charlotten-Str. 15 (Pl. G, 4); *Johannes-Bad*, Rotebühl-Str. 55 (Pl. C, 5). — *Neuner's Mineral Baths* and *Leuze's Inselbad*, see p. 13. — *River Baths* in the Neckar at Berg (p. 13). Cannstatt (p. 14), and Unter-Türkheim (Wellenbäder or 'wave-baths'; p. 38).

Theatres. *Court Theatre* (*Interims-Theater*, p. 5; Pl. F, 3), box-office open 10.30-1.30, tickets also at Wildt's (see above); closed in July and August. — *Royal Wilhelma Theatre* (p. 14). — *Friedrichsbau Theatre* (Pl. E, 3), with variety performances in winter.

Concerts. In the *Schloss-Platz* (p. 5) daily, 12-1; at the *Stadt-Garten* (p. 11), daily in summer and on Wed. & Sun. in winter; at the *Liederhalle Garden* (p. 11); at the *Wilhelma-Theater-Garten* (p. 14); at *Neuner's Mineral-Bad* (p. 13), every afternoon in summer; and at the *Kursaal* in Cannstatt (p. 14).

Sights and Collections:

Antiquities, Collection of (p. 7), daily 11-1 (Sun. 11-4) & 2-4 (from Nov. to March 11-1 & 2-3; Sun. 11-3); closed on Monday.

Art Union, Exhibition of the (p. 11), week-days 9-5, Sun. 11-4, holidays 11-1; adm. 50 pf.; closed on Saturday.

Ethnographical Museum (p. 11), week-days 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 11-12.30 & 2-4; free.

Lapidarium (p. 8), Sun. 11-1; at other times on application to the Keeper of the Collection of Antiquities.

Museum of Art (p. 8), Sun. 11-4, Tues., Wed., & Frid. 10-1 & 2-4 (Nov. to April Wed. & Frid. 10-1 & 2-4, Sun. 11-4), free; at other times, fee (1 pers. $\frac{1}{2}$, 2-3 pers. 1 M).

National Industrial Museum (p. 12), week-days 10-12.30 and 2-5 (from Nov. to March 2-4), Sun. 11-3; free. — Library, week-days 10-12 & 2-6 (Sat. 2-5), Sun. 11-1, Frid. (& Tues. in winter) 8-10 p.m.

National Military Museum (p. 5), week-days 10-1 & Sun. 11-1, free; also on week-days, 8-10 & 1-4, by ticket (50 pf.).

Natural History, Cabinet of (p. 6), week-days 11-12.30 & 2-4, Sun. 11-4, holidays 11-1 & 2-4; closed on Tuesday.

Royal Library (p. 7), week-days 11-12 & 3-4 (20 pf.), reading-room 9-12 & 2-6; closed on Sat. afternoon.

Royal Palace (p. 5), week-days 9-6, Sun. & holidays 11-6, by tickets (50 pf., on Sun. 25 pf.) obtained from the doorkeeper at the entrance opposite the Old Palace.

Rosenstein (p. 14) } These three are shown in summer (15th April-15th Oct.)
Villa in Berg (p. 14) } daily 9-12 (Sun. and holidays 11-12) and 2-6. Tickets (20 pf.)
Wilhelma (p. 14) } in the Enquiry Office mentioned at p. 3, in the guardroom
 at Rosenstein, or from the castellan of the Villa Berg.

Principal Attractions (for a visit of two days). First Day. In the morning, *Schloss-Platz* (p. 5), *Stifts-Kirche* (p. 6), *National Industrial Museum* (p. 12), *Stadt-Garten* (p. 11); afternoon, *Schloss-Garten* (p. 10), *Rosenstein* (p. 14), *Wilhelma* (p. 14). — Second Day. In the morning, *Museum of Art* (p. 8), *Cabinet of Natural History* (p. 6); afternoon, *Hasenberg* (p. 15). — Any additional time may be devoted to the *Uhlandshöhe* (p. 13), *Villa in Berg* (p. 14), and a trip by mountain-railway to *Degerloch* (p. 15), returning viâ the *Schillerhöhe* (p. 13) and the *Neue Weinsteige* (p. 13). — Excursion to the *Solitude*, see p. 16; to *Ludwigsburg*, see p. 19.

British Minister Resident, Sir Ralph Paget (see p. 222). — **British Consul, J. H. Harriss Gastrell, Esq.**; vice-consul, *B. Ehrenbacher, Esq.* — **American Consul, Edward Higgins, Esq.**, Goethe-Str. 1.

English Church (Pl. F, 5) in the Katharinen-Platz; services on Sun. at 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 6 (5.30 in winter) p.m.; on Wed. and Frid. at 10.30 a.m.: chaplain, *Rev. W. H. Williams*, pension Rùthling (p. 2). — **Wesleyan Church**, Sophien-Str.; service at 10.30 a.m. — **Methodist Chapel** at Cannstatt (p. 14).

Stuttgart (892 ft.), the capital of Wurtemberg and headquarters of the 13th German army corps, with 260,000 inhab. (mainly Protestants, and including the suburbs and a garrison of 4700 men), is beautifully situated in a wide valley near the Neckar, and surrounded by vine-clad and wooded hills. It occupies an important position in the book-trade. Its industries are chiefly concentrated in the suburbs of Cannstatt (p. 14) and Unter-Türkheim (p. 38).

The name of Stuttgart first occurs in a charter of 1229; from 1265 onwards it was the favourite residence of the Counts of Wurtemberg; it became the capital of the country in 1482; and at length, in the reigns of Kings Frederick (1797-1816), William I. (1816-64), Charles (1864-91), and William II., it attained its present dimensions and appearance. In the modern revival of Renaissance forms of art, Stuttgart has taken a prominent part through its numerous talented architects.

From the *Central Station* (Pl. E, 3) we proceed to the left along the *Schloss-Strasse* to the ***Schloss-Platz** (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), which is adorned with pleasure-grounds and flower-beds, and is enclosed by stately buildings. On the W. side is the chief station of the electric tramways (p. 3). — In the centre of the square rises a *Jubilee Column*, 98 ft. high, erected in 1841 in honour of King William I., and crowned with a *Concordia* in bronze, 13 ft. high. The genii at the base of the two neighbouring fountains, representing the rivers of Wurtemberg, are by *Kopp*. To the N.W. of the column stands the *Monument of Duke Christopher* (d. 1568), who introduced the Reformation and founded the civil code of the country, by Paul Müller (1889); the pedestal is adorned with reliefs from his life. At the S.W. corner of the square is a *Marble Bust of Dannecker* (1758-1841), the sculptor, by Curfess (1888).

On the W. side of the *Schloss-Platz* stands the *Königsbau* (Pl. E, 3), erected by *Leins* in a pseudo-classical style in 1857-60 (café, see p. 2). Adjoining the *Königsbau* on the S. is the *Kronprinzen-Palais*, in a Roman style (1846-49). — On the N. side of the square is the *Königin-Olga-Bau* (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1893-95 (café, see p. 2). Adjacent is the site of the *Royal Theatre*, which was burned down in 1902; a little to the E. is the *Interims-Theater* (temporary theatre; p. 3). Here also is the main entrance to the Palace Grounds (Anlagen; p. 10). The new Royal Theatre is to be erected on the site of the Botanic Garden (p. 10).

The ***Royal Palace** (*Residenz-Schloss*; Pl. F, 4), on the E. side of the square, built in 1746-1807 and now seldom occupied by the king, consists of a central building, adorned with a gilded crown, and of two wings. The hall, the staircase, and the 'marble', the 'blue', the 'white', and the 'dining' rooms are best worth seeing (adm., see p. 4; entrance in the S.W. wing).

The ground-floor and first floor contain a series of large frescoes by *Gegenbaur* (d. 1876), executed in 1837-41, chiefly from the history of Count Eberhard im Bart (see below). There are numerous pictures. Sculptures: *Dannecker*, Bacchus, Venus. Then china from the factories of Ludwigsburg and Meissen, Sèvres porcelain presented by Napoleon I., Pompeian antiques, etc. A collection of 505 majolica vases of the 16th cent. (from Faenza and Urbino), purchased at Venice in the 18th cent. by Duke Charles Eugene, is not usually shown to visitors.

The **Old Palace** (*Alte Schloss*; Pl. E, F, 4), on the S. side of the *Schloss-Platz*, erected by Duke Christopher in 1553-78, forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers at three corners and a *Court surrounded on three sides by triple arcades. A winding inclined plane leads to the second floor of the E. tower, containing the *National Military Museum* (adm., see p. 4.) On the S. side is the *Chapel*, the vaults of which (adm. on Sun., Tues. & Frid. 11-12; 25 pf.) contain several royal sarcophagi. In the court rises the equestrian *Statue of Count Eberhard im Bart* (d. 1496), who was created a duke by Emp. Max I., by Hofer (1859).

To the E. of the Old Palace is the *Monument of Emperor William I.*, by Rümnn (1898). — To the right of the Old Palace are the old *Kanzlei*, with an elegant corner-tower, and the *Prinzenbau*. In the Alte Schloss-Platz, to the W. of the Palace, rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. E, 4), designed by Thorvaldsen (1839).

From the Schloss-Platz we proceed to the S.W. along the KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. E, 4; p. 12), the chief business-street of the city. The *Stift-Strasse*, the first turning on the E., contains quaint old houses, including the old *Rapp House* (second to the left), with a memorial tablet to Goethe and Schiller.

The Protestant ***Stifts-Kirche** (Pl. E, 4; bell at the S. portal; sacristan, Stift-Str. 7), with its two towers, founded in the 12th cent., was rebuilt in the late-Gothic style in 1436-95. The early-Gothic choir dates from 1327-47. Reliefs on the S. portal (1494): Christ bearing the Cross, Christ and the Apostles.

The interior contains *Stained Glass* of 1848-51, from drawings by Neher. By the N. wall of the choir, eleven *Stone Figures* of Counts of Wurtemberg, dating from the close of the 16th century. The chapel to the left of the choir (Urban-Kapelle) contains the painted stone monument of *Count Wolfgang von Hohenlohe* (d. 1575) and sculptures from the former rood-screen (end of 15th cent.). Adjacent, at the end of the N. aisle, is an old votive relief in stone, representing Christ (above), and the Wise and Foolish Virgins (below). Gothic pulpit in stone, of the beginning of the 16th cent., with reliefs, disfigured by bronzing. Near the S. door is the handsome marble monument to Dr. Vergenhans (d. 1513), Dean of Stuttgart.

To the S. is the Kirch-Strasse, leading to the MARKET PLACE (Pl. E, 4), the centre of old Stuttgart, with a few patrician dwelling-houses of the 16th cent. (*e. g.* No. 4) and the *Town Hall*, completed in the late-Gothic style in 1905 (open 1-3, Sun. and holidays 11-1, fee 20 pf.; closed on Thurs.; Rathauskeller, see p. 3). — The Markt-Strasse leads to the S.E. to the St. Leonhards-Platz, with the late-Gothic church of *St. Leonhard* (Pl. F, 5; 1470-74). The 'Calvary' outside the choir is a reproduction of an original of 1501, now preserved in the Hospital Church (p. 12). The *Wächter-Brunnen*, close by, is by Fremd (1900). — To the S.E., in the *Olga-Strasse*, is the *English Church* (Pl. F, 5), built by Wagner (services, see p. 4).

From St. Leonhard's Church the Esslinger-Strasse leads to the N. to the *Charlotten-Platz*. Here begins the NECKAR-STRASSE, through which runs the tramway to Berg and Cannstatt (p. 13). On the right is the *Palace of King William II.* (Pl. F, 4), occupied by the royal family. Opposite, at the corner of the Planie, are *Marble Busts of Bismarck* and *Moltke*, by Donndorf (1889).

No. 4, adjoining the palace, is occupied by the *State Archives* (Pl. F, 4). On the middle and upper floors and in the N. wing (Neckar-Strasse 6) of this building is the extensive and valuable ***Cabinet of Natural History** (adm., see p. 4).

On the groundfloor is the *Mineralogical-Geognostic-Palaeontological Collection* relating to Wurtemberg. Observe the numerous saurians (labyrinthodon, etc.), the pentaerinites, the group with thirty mammoth's tusks, and the twenty-four lizards from the white sandstone of Stuttgart. — The first floor contains the *Zoological Museum*: in the wing to the right are mammalia; in the chief hall to the left are birds (Elliot's collection of Himalaya pheasants), fishes, reptiles; also corals and insects, particularly from S. Africa. — The second floor, in the wing to the right, contains the *Zoological and Botanical Collections* of Wurtemberg (admirably arranged). The main hall on the left is devoted to the general *Palaeontological, Mineralogical, and Geognostic Collections*, an *Osteological Collection*, and the general *Botanical Collection*.

The large building opposite, with four wings and three courts, is the **Academy** (Pl. F, 4), the seat in 1775-94 of the *Karls-Schule* (p. 16), founded by Duke Charles at the Solitude (p. 16), where Schiller received his education as a student of medicine, and where he wrote his 'Robbers' in 1777-8. The former dining-hall, with ceiling-paintings by Guibal, Heideloff, and Hetsch, contains the *King's Private Library*. On the groundfloor are guardrooms. — The N. wing is occupied by the *Private Royal Stables*; the large *Royal Mews* are at the E. end of the König-Strasse (Pl. F, 3).

The **Royal Library** (Pl. F, G, 4), Neckar-Str. 8, a massive Renaissance building by Landauer (1883), contains 550,000 vols., 5250 MSS., 8000 Bibles in more than 100 different languages, and 4600 specimens of early printing (adm., see p. 4).

The groundfloor of this building is occupied by the ***Collection of Wurtemberg Antiquities** (adm., see p. 3; catalogue 1 *M* 20 pf.).

West Wing, to the right of the entrance-hall. Room A. *Antiquities* (Cabinets I-VIII). Cab. I. Earlier and later stone period. Objects from lake dwellings. — Cab. II. Bronze period. Objects from tumuli on the Swabian Alb. — Cab. III. Hallstatt and La Tène period. In Wall Cases 12 & 13 (shelves 3 & 4) and in Window Case 14 are articles of special interest from the royal tombs at Hundersingen (on the Danube), Klein-Aspergle, and Belle-Remise (Ludwigsburg), some of them evidently imported from Greece. — Cab. IV. Roman period. Three helmets (Cases 22 & 26). Terracottas. — Cab. V. Weapons of the Alemannian and Frankish period. — Cab. VI. Ornaments and vessels of the same period. In Case 32. Helmet from Gültlingen; to the right and left of Case 30. Coffins from Oberflacht. — Cab. VII. Greek antiquities. Terracotta vessels and figures. Gold ornaments (Case 7). — Cab. VIII. Objects from Alexandria. Marble head of Alexander the Great. Elaborate Coptic embroidery. — Cab. IX. Works in iron, stove-plates of the 16th cent., etched caskets, keys. — Cab. X. Weapons.

Room B contains the *Royal Cabinet of Art and Antiquities*, founded by the Dukes of Wurtemberg and specially rich in vessels of the Renaissance. In Case 43 is a pack of cards painted in the 15th century. Cabs. XI and XII are fitted up as Renaissance apartments; the latter contains portraits of the Dukes of Wurtemberg.

The **East Wing**, to the left of the entrance-hall, contains the *Industrial Art Collections*.

Room C. Cab. I. Stoves, stove-tiles, and Rhenish stoneware. — Cab. II. German and Italian majolica; German fayence. — Cab. III. Ludwigsburg porcelain. — Cab. IV. Rococo Room. — Cab. V. Glass. — Cab. VI. Guild-vessels. — Cab. VII. Musical and mathematical instru-

ments; ingenious clock by Hahn (1767). — Cab. viii. Gothic furniture. — Cab. ix. Costumes, canes, and ornaments. — Cab. x. Works in copper, brass, and pewter.

Room D, with Cab. xi & xii. *Collection of Ecclesiastical Art.*

In the basement is the *Lapidarium*, a collection of Roman Stone Monuments; adm., see p. 4; catalogue (1902), 20 pf. — The *Garden Saloon* contains the Mediæval and Modern Stone Monuments (open on Sun. in summer, 11-1).

Beyond the library, in the Urban-Str., are the extensive **Law Courts** (Pl. G, 4), built by *Landauer* in 1880, with a fine vestibule and jury court. The colossal groups of Law and Justice on the attic-story are by *Kopp*.

Farther down the Neckar-Strasse (No. 32) is the **Museum of Art** (Pl. G, 3), including a Cabinet of Engravings and Collections of Paintings and Sculptures (adm., see p. 4). In the courtyard rises an *Equestrian Statue of King William I.* (d. 1864), by *Hofer* (1884).

On the groundfloor are **Casts** (catalogue, 1904, 50 pf.), the rooms to the left containing those after ancient, the rooms to the right those after modern works. Among the latter are numerous models and casts of *Thorvaldsen's* works. — Among the **Original Works** in Room IX (to the right) is *Dannecker's* *Bust of Schiller in marble (hair partially mutilated by the master himself in a fit of mental aberration; No. 1).

The **Picture Gallery** is on the upper floor (about 1150 pictures, almost all furnished with the name of the subject and painter; catalogue, 1907, 1½ *M*). We first visit the **NORTH WING**, containing the —

WORKS BY OLD MASTERS. Room A, the farthest to the left. Paintings by German Masters of the 15-16th cent. (many freely restored), mainly belonging to the older Swabian School. To the left, *Barth. Zeitblom*, 69. Altar-piece from Heerberg (1497-98). *Martin Schaffner*, 20-23. Four wings of an altar-piece from the Church of the Teutonic Order at Ulm. — Room B. To the right, 24. *M. Schaffner*, Anwyl Epitaph (six worshippers); above, 3. *H. Baldung Grien*, Baron von Morsperg (1525); 28. *Schäufelein*, Susanna and the Elders; 25. *M. Schaffner*, L. von Freyberg and his wife (these two pictures are in frames by Bernhard Pankok); 1a, 2. *Amberger*, Portraits.

Room C. Old German and old Netherlandish paintings of the 16th century. To the right, 111. *Memling* (?), Bathsheba; 5. *Lucas Cranach*, Judith.

Room D. German works of the 17-18th centuries.

Room E. Dutch works of the 17th century. To the right, 257. *C. Netscher*, Portraits; *N. Molenaar*, 249. Rustic fair, 250. Landscape.

Room F. 205. *Brekelenkam*, Hermit praying; 265. *Rembrandt*, St. Paul in prison, an early work (1627); above, 208. *B. Cuyp*, Bivouac.

Room G. Netherlandish School of the 17th century. 252. *Moreelse*, Venus and Adonis.

Room H (entrance-room). To the right, 212. *G. Dou* (?), Portrait; 217. *Everdingen*, Mountain-landscape; above, 210. *J. van der Does*, Large animal-piece; 153. *Jordaens*, Bacchus and Ceres; 219. *Wybrand de Geest*, Dutch family.

Room I. English, French, Spanish, and Hungarian works. To the right, 388. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 395. *Gainsborough*, Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. (ca. 1780).

Room K. Italian Masters of the 17-18th centuries. 565, 566. *P. Mulier* (*Tempesta*), Landscapes; 570. *G. Reni* (?), Cupid.

Room L. Venetian School of the 16th century. To the right, 491. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a Venetian senator; *Tiepolo*, 586. Finding of Moses, 587. Marriage of Barbarossa (sketch for the ceiling-painting at Würzburg).

Room M. Italian Masters of the 16th century. Opposite the entrance, 451. *Caraccio*, Thomas of Aquinas, the Virgin, and two saints; on the left wall, 430. *Giov. Bellini* (*Seb. del Piombo* ?), Pietà; above, 452. *Caraccio*, Stoning of St. Stephen.

Room N contains the collection left to the Museum by Queen Olga, consisting of water-colour copies of celebrated pictures by the old masters and also of a few original works. Among the latter are: 703. *Böcklin*, Castle on the sea (1877); 895. *Spitzweg*, Alchemist; above, 828. *Gabriel Max*, Study of a head.

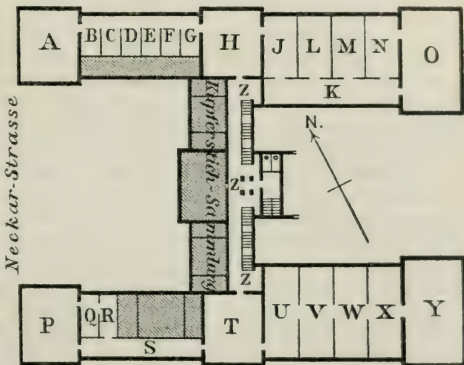
Room O (banquet-hall). Marble bust of King William I. of Wurtemberg by *Th. von Wagner*; busts in plaster of King William II. and of Queen Charlotte by *E. Curfess*; portraits of King William II., by *Huthsteiner* (No. 777), and King Charles, by *Zorn* (No. 937). The other pictures are copies of Italian masters.

We traverse CORRIDOR Z (at the head of the staircase), which is hung with cartoons by *Neher*, *Steinle*, and *Grünenwald*, to the SOUTH WING, in which the **Modern Pictures** are arranged.

Room P (the last on the right). Several works by the Stuttgart artists *Wächter*, *Schick*, *Neher*, *Bohn*, *Bentele*, and *Leybold*. Also, 823. *Makart*, Cleopatra; 794. *J.A. Koch*, Landscape after a thunderstorm.

Through Room Q we reach Room R. 890 b. *M. von Schwind*, Father Rhine (sketch); 850. *Fr. Preller*, Landscape.

CORRIDOR S. 787. *W. von Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis, a sketch in colours for the picture in the Maximilianeum in Munich.



Room T (entrance-room). 735. *Faber du Faur*, Battle of Champigny.

Room U. 891a. *Slevogt*, Drinking song from 'Don Juan'; 783a. *Count L. von Kalckreuth*, Landscape; 938. *Zügel*, Cattle; *F. von Uhde*, 910a. Joseph and Mary, 910b. Cottage-children.

Room V. To the left, 705. *Bokelmann*, At the pawnbroker's; 684. *Villegas*, In church; 640. *J. von Brandt*, Cavalry engagement.

Room W. To the left, 904. *Fr. Stuck*, Portrait of himself; 911. *H. von Volkmann*, Landscape; 686. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 707. *A. Braith*, Flock of sheep.

Room X. To the left, 722. *Defregger*, Wounded sportsman; 909a. *W. Trübner*, Old woman; 885. *Schönleber*, Canal at Dordrecht; 830a. *Menzel*, Masked supper (water-colour); 805. *Leibl*, In the kitchen; 813a. *Liebermann*, Almshouse; 678. *F. Thaulow*, Moonlit scene; 668. *Pissarro*, Gardener; 663a. *Claude Monet*, Fields in spring; 793a. *L. Knaus*, Hessian girl; 796b. *G. Kuehl*, St. John's at Munich.

Room Y. To the left, 903a. *Fr. Stuck*, Crucifixion; 906. *H. Thoma*, Landscape; 806. *Leibl*, Head; 808a. *Lenbach*, Böcklin (1874); *A. Feuerbach*, 738a. 'Nanna', 737. Iphigenia, 738. Portrait; 910. *Uhde*, Last Supper; 783. *Kalckreuth*, Gleaner.

The **Collection of Engravings**, also on the upper floor (open on Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Frid. 2-4, closed on Frid. from Nov. to April), numbers over 300,000 examples; *A. Dürer* (1471-1528), *J. G. Müller* (1747-1830), and *Fr. Müller* (1782-1816) are particularly well represented.

To the N. of the museum stands a bronze statue of *Prince Herrmann of Saxe-Weimar* (1825-1901), by K. Donndorf the Younger (1904).

On a height to the right of the museum is the *Royal Academy of Art* (Pl. G, 3). In the Urban-Platz, to the E. of the museum, is a *Statue of St. Urban*, the patron-saint of vine-growers, by Fremd (1904). The saint is represented in the ancient costume of a Stuttgart vine-dresser.

A flight of steps ascends near the museum to the **EUGENS-PLATZ** (Pl. G, H, 4; 995 ft.), which is adorned with a handsome fountain (Galatea) by Rieth and affords a fine view of the town. Below is a bronze bust of *Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg* (d. 1877), by Pelargus. To the *Uhlandshöhe*, see p. 13.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the Museum the Neckar-Str. expands into the so-called Neckartor, an open space embellished with a *Water Nymph* by Dannecker. To the right, above, is the Romanesque *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. H, 2), built by Dollinger in 1893. A little farther on, in the Wera-Strasse, is the Roman Catholic *Nicolaus-Kirche*, built by Pohlhammer in the early-Gothic style (1896).

On the W. side of the Neckar-Strasse are the ***Königliche Anlagen** or *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. F, G, 3-1), laid out in the English style in 1808. These charming pleasure-grounds, with their fine groups of trees and sheets of water, 200 acres in area and extending to a length of 2 M. (nearly to Cannstatt), are adorned with modern sculptures in marble (chiefly copies from the antique), especially in the so-called *Botanic Garden* to the E. of the upper pond, with its gay carpet-beds. Here, too, is the *Karl-Olga Monument*, by Curfess and Halmhuber, erected in 1895. Above the conduit which feeds the pond, on the side next the palace, is a colossal group (Pl. F, 3) by *Dannecker*, representing water and meadow nymphs. In the 'Rondel' of the main avenue on the front (Pl. F, G, 2): Count Eberhard and the Shepherd (from Uhland), a colossal group by *Paul Müller* (1881). Farther to the N., on the left, is a bust of *Franz Liszt* (by Fremd; 1903), and on the right are the remains (erected here in 1904) of a *Lusthaus*, built by Beer in 1580-93 and pulled down in 1846. At the end of the avenue is the Abduction of Hylas (Pl. G, 1), by *Hofer* (1850), and a little farther on, beyond the cross-road, are two Horse Tamers, also by *Hofer* (1848). Cannstatt (p. 14) may be reached hence in 35 min. viâ the König-Karl-Brücke. — From the Horse Tamers an avenue of plane-trees leads to the N.E. to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) main entrance of the Rosenstein (p. 14); comp. the map, p. 13.

From the Schloss-Platz we now enter the N.W. quarter of the town, and note the fine buildings of the *Württembergische Vereinsbank* and the *Reichsbank*, both in the Friedrich-Strasse (Nos. 48, 22). The *Kriegsberg-Strasse* and the *Goethe-Strasse* contain, perhaps, the handsomest buildings in this quarter. In the Schelling-Str. (No. 6) is the *Württemberg Art Union* (*Kunstverein*; Pl. E, 3), with a permanent exhibition of modern works of art (adm., see p. 4).

The **Polytechnic School** (*Technische Hochschule*; Pl. E, 3; 800 students), in the Stadtgarten-Platz (Alleen-Platz), erected in the Italian Renaissance style by *Egle* in 1860-65, was enlarged by *Tritschler* in 1879 and by *Gebhardt* in 1900. Between the columns on the upper story are ten allegorical statues representing the professions for which a technical education prepares the student; to the right and left of these are two admirable allegorical representations of Art and Science, by *Th. Bechlar*. The N. façade bears medallion-portraits of celebrated architects and mathematicians.

The *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. D, E, 3; adm. 50 pf.; concerts, see p. 3) is a favourite pleasure-resort, with a restaurant.

On the W. side, at the angle of the Kanzlei-Str. and Schelling-Str., is the handsome *Architectural School* (*Baugewerk-Schule*; Pl. D, 3), by *Egle* (1870); to the S. is the *Savings Bank* (1900). In the *Kriegsberg-Str.* (No. 37) is the *GEWERBEHALLE* (Pl. D, 3), containing an exhibition of products suitable for exportation. Its gallery accommodates the **Ethnographical Museum** (adm., p. 4).

This museum, belonging to the Wurtemberg Commercial and Geographical Society, is the largest collection of the kind (60,000 articles) in Germany, next to those at Berlin and Leipzig. — We first enter the N. Corridor, with the African Exhibits. At the W. end are objects from Abyssinia, Madagascar, and the Malay Archipelago. In the second W. section (next the windows) are the American Exhibits, including the pottery and textiles from the graves of Peruvian Coast Indians, three Mexican feather-shields of the time of Montezuma, and an idol bearing early-Mexican picture-writing. In the S. Corridor are objects from the South Sea Islands (Dancers' masks from New Pomerania, alarm-drums), Australia, and Asia (ancient silk garments from China).

In the Linden-Strasse (Pl. D, 3) is the *Garrison Church*, a brick edifice in the Romanesque style by Dollinger (1875-79).

Near this, in the Hoppenlau-Str., is the *Hoppenlau Cemetery* (Pl. C, D, 3), with the graves of the sculptor Dannecker (d. 1841) and the authors Wilhelm Hauff (d. 1827) and Gustav Schwab (d. 1850). — In the Büchsen-Str. are the large *Stuttgart Swimming Baths* (Pl. C, D, 3), erected in the Moorish style in 1888-89 (see p. 3). Adjacent, at the corner of the Militär-Str., is the **Liederhalle** (Pl. C, D, 3), the property of a choral society. The hall, built by *Leins* in 1875, is the largest in Germany, having an area of 1600 sq. yds. The garden (restaurant and concerts, see pp. 2, 3) contains a colossal bronze bust of *Uhland* and marble busts of *G. Schwab* and *Franz Schubert*.

To the E. of the Liederhalle is the ***Landesgewerbe-Museum** (Pl. D, E, 3), or *National Industrial Museum*, erected by *Neckelmann* in a baroque style (1890-96). The principal façade is in the Kanzlei-Strasse. The whole of the building is embellished with medallions of famous Swabians and other plastic decoration. The chief features of the interior are the grand staircase and the *King Charles Exhibition Gallery*, the latter adorned with a painted frieze 98 ft. long by *Ferd. Keller* and bronze groups by *Hundrieser* and *Eberlein*. Adm., see p. 4.

This museum contains extensive collections of industrial and ornamental products, mainly of foreign origin, and also machines, tools, patterns, etc. The collection of French and English textile fabrics from 1849 to the present day includes 300,000 samples; the Japanese collection (1851-1851) has ca. 2000. About 10,000 patterns of French and German paper-hangings, and ca. 4000 specimens of the artistic handicrafts of China and Japan are also shown. All these objects are labelled. The museum also includes interesting special collections illustrating the changes and aberrations of taste in the last half century, a library (80,000 vols.), a collection of patterns (54,000 sheets), a collection of educational appliances, etc. — In the left wing is the permanent *Exhibition of the Society of Arts and Crafts* (*Kunstgewerbe-Verein*; week-days 9-12, 2-6, Sun. 11-1).

In the late-Gothic **Hospital-Kirche** (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1471-93, and restored in 1841, is a model of Dannecker's large marble statue of Christ. The cloisters (restored in 1895; entr. at Büchsen-Str. 37) contain the tomb of Reuchlin (d. 1522), the erudite friend of Melancthon.

The **MARIEN-STRASSE** (Pl. D, 5), prolonging the König-Str. (p. 6) towards the S.W., leads direct to the **SILBERBURG GARDEN** (Pl. C, D, 6), belonging to the Museum-Gesellschaft, the leading club of Stuttgart (tickets for strangers obtained, through a member, at Kanzlei-Str. 11). In the grounds below the garden, between the Mörike-Str. and the Silberburg-Str., is a marble bust of *E. Mörike*, the poet (1804-75), by Rösch. In the Silberburg-Str. (No. 191) is a *Public Library* (*Volks-Bibliothek*). Farther up (S.W.; approached from the Mörike-Str.) is the *Karlshöhe* (p. 16). — A little to the E. of the Silberburg, in the Tübinger-Str., is the Roman Catholic **Marien-Kirche** (Pl. D, 6), early-Gothic, with two towers, by *Egle* (1872-75). The interior contains frescoes by pupils of the convent art-school at Beuron (p. 77). The adjacent *Paulinen-Brunnen* is by Donndorf (1898). Farther to the S. is the *Church of St. Mark* (Pl. D, 7), built by Dolmetsch in 1905-7; in the choir is a stone carving of the Crucifixion, by H. Lang.

In the Reinsburg-Strasse, to the N. of the Silberburg, we may note the *Life Insurance & Savings Bank* (Pl. C, 5, 6) and the *Villa Siegle* (Pl. C, 6), by Gnauth (1872). At the foot of the Hasenbergsteige (p. 16), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, is the attractive *Gänse-Peter Fountain* (Pl. B, 6), by Th. Bausch (1901). — Farther to the N., in the Gutenberg-Str., finely situated on the *Feuersee* (Pl. C, 5), is



the Gothic **Church of St. John**, by *Leins* (1866-76), with richly painted interior (sacristan, Silberburg-Str. 137). — In the Bismarck-Str. are the *Olga Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 4), the Romanesque *Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. A, 5; 1901), and the early-Gothic *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. A, 5; 1898).

The *Central or Prag Cemetery*, to the N.W., beyond the *Postdörfle* (Pl. E, F, 1; cottages of postal employees, built by Morlok) and the *Municipal Hospital*, contains a Gothic burial-chapel by Beyer (p. 43) and a crematorium. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. higher up, at the N.E. end of the *Feuerbacher Heide* (see below), is the *Weissenhof* (1115 ft.), a garden-restaurant (view). — Above the Postdörfle, to the W., is (20 min.) the view-tower on the *Kriegsberg* (1160 ft.); the tower may be reached from the central station in 35 min. viâ the Schloss-Str., See-Str., and Panorama-Strasse.

Charming walk from the Schloss-Platz through the Planie, Charlotten-Str., Blumen-Str., and Alexander-Str. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Eugens-Platz* (p. 10), and viâ the Kanonenweg to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Uhlandshöhe** (Pl. H, 3; 1165 ft.; restaurant), with a series of charming views, the finest points being the pavilion at the top and 'Uhland's Lime Tree'. — A similar point is the **Schillerhöhe**, on the *Bopser* (Pl. F, 7; 1310 ft.; Restaurant Schiller-eiche), reached by the *Neue Weinsteige* (Pl. E, F, 7), commanding varied views during its winding ascent from the Olga-Str. to the *Bopser-Anlage* (park; 1055 ft.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top). The park contains a bronze bust of *Fried. List* by Stocker (1905). We may return viâ the Hohenheimer-Str. (Pl. F, G, 6, 5); or we may continue the excursion through the *Bopserwald* to (50 min.; tramway, see p. 3) *Degerloch* (p. 15). — The ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Feuerbacher Heide** (1345 ft.), reached from the Schloss-Platz viâ the Schloss-Str., the Kanzlei-Str., and the Herdweg (numerous villas; to the left the *Restaurant Doggenburg*, with a small collection of wild animals; comp. Pl. A, 2), is crowned by a conspicuous *Bismarck Tower* (Weissenhof Restaurant, see p. 3). We may return to the city by the Birkenwald-Str. (Pl. E, 1).

Environs of Stuttgart.

FROM STUTTGART TO CANNSTATT.

The RAILWAY (R. 8; $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in 6-11 min.; fares 30, 20, 15 pf., express-fares 80, 70, 40 pf.) passes beneath the *Rosenstein* (p. 14) by a tunnel 400 yds. long, crosses the *Neckar*, and reaches the station of *Stuttgart-Cannstatt*, on the right bank. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAY (p. 3; $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in 20 min.) from the Palace at Stuttgart (fare 10 pf.). — WALKERS to Cannstatt viâ the Schloss-Garten take about 1 hr. (comp. p. 10).

Berg (715 ft.), the N.E. suburb of Stuttgart, lies on the left bank of the *Neckar* and is frequented as a health-resort. *Neuner's Mineral Baths*, at the beginning of the town, possess a swimming-bath (open in winter also) and a garden-restaurant. On a slight eminence above the town rises the Gothic church, built by Gaab in 1855. — The *Sprudel*, which bursts from the earth like that of Carlsbad, and other mineral springs on the *Neckar-Insel*, an island which extends from Berg almost to Cannstatt, have given rise to a number of bath-houses (*Leuze's Inselbad*, pens. 4-8 M.; band plays at 6 a.m. in summer).

The **Villa in Berg** (880 ft.), on the top of the hill to the S., a modern Renaissance edifice, built by *Leins* in 1846-53, and surrounded with beautiful gardens and hot-houses, belongs to the Duchess Vera of Wurtemberg (adm., see p. 4). In the interior are pictures and sculptures (*Bust of a boy by Luca della Robbia). In the garden are statues of the four seasons by *Kopf*, and busts in bronze of Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, and his consort, by *Rauch*.

On the hill to the N. of Berg, in the midst of a large park, is the royal château of **Rosenstein**, built by *Salucci* in an archaistic French style in 1843-29 (adm., see p. 4). [The approach to it begins opposite the Swan Hotel, near the König-Karl-Brücke.] The château contains numerous sculptures (by Wagner, Wolf, Hoyer, Hofer, etc.) and a collection of pictures. The main apartment is decorated with frescoes by Gegenbaur and Dieterich and with a frieze by Weitbrecht. — From the back of the château walks descend through the grounds to the Wilhelma.

The ***Wilhelma**, a picturesque edifice in the Moorish style, in the midst of well-kept grounds with fine magnolias, was erected for King William I. in 1842-53 by *Zanth* (adm., see p. 4).

The *Festsaalbau* contains a large hall, sumptuously fitted up and connected by means of circular colonnades with two *Pavilions* (that to the right contains a *Picture Gallery*, of Oriental subjects only) and with the *Château* itself on the upper terrace. In the centre of the latter is the audience-chamber, on the right a drawing-room, on the left the king's study. There are also bedrooms, dressing-rooms, and a bathroom. At the back of the château several other terraces rise to the plateau of the hill, on the summit of which is a *Belvedere* (generally closed), also in the Moorish style, commanding a charming view. The lower terraces within the colonnades are embellished with flower-beds, fountains, and groups of animals in marble and bronze by *Güldenstein*. *Royal Theatre* (p. 3) and large *Restaurant*.

Cannstatt (Plan, see p. 13). — **HOTELS.** *Städtisches Kurhaus* (Pl. a), at the Kursaal, for patients, R. 9-31 *ℳ* a week; *Bahnhof-Hôtel* (Pl. b), *Schmid zum Bahnhof* (Pl. d), both at the station; *Goldener Hahn* (Pl. f), König-Str. 35. — *Pension Lieb*, Taubenheim-Str. 16, near the Kursaal, pens. from 5 *ℳ*.

RESTAURANTS. *Kursaal*; *Pilsener Schmid*, Karl-Str. 71. — **WINE ROOMS.** *Cantz*, Karl-Str. 20; *Oesterle*, Hall-Str. 30.

BATHS at the *Stadtbad*, near the Kursaal, and at the *Neues Cannstatter Mineralbad*, Bad-Str. (also open in winter).

Popular Festival, with exhibitions, etc., every year, 27-30th September.

Cannstatt (720 ft.) was incorporated with Stuttgart in 1905 and is connected with Berg by the *König-Karl-Brücke*, a bridge with five arches, 1000 ft. long, erected in 1891-93 by Leibbrand. On the *Sulzerrain* (view), on the N. side of the town, are warm saline and chalybeate springs (68° Fahr.), which attract a number of patients. In front of the *Kursaal* is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of King William I.* (d. 1864), by Halbig, erected in 1875, and in its grounds is a *Bust of Berthold Auerbach*, the author, by Volz (1909; comp. p. 53). — In the *Uffkirchhof*, near the *Sulzerrain*, is

the grave of *Ferdinand Freiligrath*, the poet (d. 1876), with a bronze bust by Donndorf (1878).

The **Burgholz* (1175 ft.; view-tower; restaurant). 2½ M. to the W. of Cannstatt and 1½ M. to the E. of Feuerbach station (p. 21), affords a fine view of Stuttgart and up the valley of the Neckar.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS (p. 3) from the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3, 4) to the *Station of the Mountain Railway* (Pl. D, 7), 1½ M. in ¼ hr., 10 pf.; via the Bopser to *Degerloch*; and to the *West Station* (Hasenberg; see below), No. 2, 2¼ M. in 24 min., 15 pf.

MOUNTAIN RAILWAY (Zahnradbahn) from the Filder-Str. (Pl. D. 7) to *Degerloch*, 1¼ M. in 12-17 min. (fare up 30, down 20 pf.); trains every ½ hr. or oftener; views on the left.

Degerloch. — HOTELS. *Kurhaus*; *Löffel's Pension & Café*, pens. 4½-6½ M. — RESTAURANTS. *Schweizerhaus*, *Wilhelmshöhe*, both with gardens and views; *Charlottenhöhe*, with garden.

Degerloch (1540 ft.), incorporated with Stuttgart in 1908, contains many villas and is a favourite resort in summer. Splendid view from the tower (1590 ft.; 20 pf.), 10 min. from the station at the top of the hill.

From Degerloch a railway ('Filderbahn') runs in 9 min. to (2 M.) *Möhringen*, where it divides: to the W. to *Vaihingen* (p. 52; 1¼ M. in 10 min.); to the E. to *Hohenheim* (p. 16; ¾ M. in 20 min.); to the S.E. to *Neuhausen* (10 M. in 1 hr.), via (5½ M.) *Echterdingen* (Hirsch) and *Bernhausen*. At Echterdingen is a stone commemorating the destruction of Zeppelin's air-ship on Aug. 5th, 1908. About 3 M. to the S. of Bernhausen is the view-tower on the *Uhlberg* (1540 ft.).

AN EXCURSION TO THE BELVEDERE ON THE HASENBERG may be made by the electric tramway (see above) or by taking the railway to the (5 M.; in 20 min.) *West Station*, which is 17 min. walk below the tower.

On quitting the Central Station, the line (views to the left) runs parallel with the Ludwigsburg line, then describes a sharp curve and runs S.W. in the direction of the *Kriegsberg* (p. 13), which juts far into the valley. The gradient is steep. Beyond a tunnel, 630 yds. long, we obtain to the left a striking view of the town, with the dome of the garrison-church in the foreground. The train continues to ascend and describes a wide circle round the town. After 20 min. we pass a viaduct 130 ft. in height, and stop at the *West Station* (1215 ft. above the sea, 425 ft. above the station at Stuttgart), which lies at the corner of the wood (view).

From the station we enter the wood, and ascend past the Bismarck Oak to the (¼ hr.) *Jägerhaus* (restaurant), on the **Hasenberg**. About 200 yds. to the right of this is the stone **Belvedere Tower* (1475 ft.), 120 ft. in height, erected by Beyer (p. 43) in 1879 (adm. 20 pf.). The view extends as far as the watch-tower at Heilbronn and the Melibocus; to the S. the entire chain of the Swabian Alb, with the Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Neuffen, Achalm, and Hohen-

zoller. To the S. of the tower is the *Waldhaus* (restaurant). On the road is the *Buchenhof*, a kind of Kurhaus.

From the Jägerhaus to the N.W. through the woods to the venerable *Gais-Eiche*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to the W. to the deer-park (see below), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The *Hasenbergsteige*, a direct path from the Jägerhaus to Stuttgart, descends to the Reinsburg-Str. (p. 12) in 20 min., passing on the right the reservoir of the city aqueduct. Farther on it crosses the tunnel (135 yds. long, $11\frac{1}{2}$ yds. wide) connecting the Schwab-Strasse with Heslach. Here we may descend to the left to the N. entrance of the tunnel and the station of the West Station and Schloss-Platz tramway (p. 3). Or we may ascend to the right, beyond the tunnel, to the *Karlshöhe* or *Reinsburghügel* (1130 ft.; Pl. C, 6), with a fine view and a bronze bust of King Charles I. (d. 1891), and descend by the Humboldt-Str. and Mörike-Str., with their numerous villas, to the Silberburg (p. 12).

About 6 M. to the S. of Stuttgart (railway from *Degerloch* viâ *Möhringen* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; comp. p. 15) lies **Schloss Hohenheim** (1280 ft.), a château built by Duke Charles in 1785, now an *Agricultural School*, with a botanic garden (printed guide 60 pf.) and collections. Fine view from the balcony and from the cupola (rfmts.). — **Scharnhausen** and **Weil**, with their studs, etc., may be visited on the same day as Hohenheim. Permission obtained at the Hofkammeramt in Stuttgart (Jäger-Str. 18). Weil ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Esslingen, p. 40) also possesses a royal country-residence and a racecourse.

Unter- and Ober-Türkheim and the *Württemberg*, see p. 38.

The **Solitude** (1630 ft.), 6 M. to the W. of Stuttgart, on the spur of a plateau, built in the rococo style in 1763-67 by Duke Charles, was in 1773-75 the seat of the Karls-Schule, where Schiller received part of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart (p. 7). The grounds and park command a fine view (best from the dome of the Schloss). — A little to the S. is a large deer-park, with the 'Bärenschlösschen' and the *Bären-See*. Deer fed at 11 a.m., wild boars at 6 p.m. (cards of adm. at the Enquiry Office mentioned on p. 3). From the deer-park to the *Hasenberg*, see above. From the Solitude to *Leonberg* (p. 21), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

2. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart by Bruchsal.

$69\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY. Express in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 9 *M* 80, 6 *M* 50 pf., 4 *M*); ordinary train in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (8 *M* 80, 5 *M* 50, 3 *M* 50 pf.). — Route viâ *Meckesheim* and *Jagstfeld*, see R. 4; to *Horb* viâ *Böblingen*, see R. 10. — STEAMBOATS from *Heidelberg* to *Heilbronn*, see p. 27.

Heidelberg, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — The line traverses a fertile plain, within a short distance of the mountains. 8 M. *Wiesloch*, the junction of a local railway to (12 M.) *Meckesheim* (p. 29). Nearing (15 M.) *Langenbrücken* (Ochs), a small place with sulphur-

baths, we notice *Kislau*, once a château of the prince-bishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary, on the right.

20¹/₂ M. **Bruchsal**. — HOTELS. *Bahn-Hôtel Friedrichshof*, R. 2-6 *M*; *Hôtel Keller*, R. 2-3 *M*, these two near the station; *Post*, Kaiser-Str., with wine-restaurant, very fair. — RESTAURANTS. *Railway Restaurant*; *Hohenegger*, with garden (Bavarian beer). — *Local Railways* to several places in the environs.

Bruchsal (370 ft.) is the junction of the Bâle line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). The town (14,900 inhab.) was formerly the residence of the Prince-Bishops of Speyer, whose **Schloss*, erected in 1727-70 by J. B. Neumann (p. 107) and restored in 1904, has a fine old garden and contains an imposing staircase and sumptuous state-apartments in the rococo style, with frescoes by Zick.

Beyond Bruchsal we thread a short tunnel. 28 M. *Gondelsheim*, with the ruined castle and modern château of Count Langenstein.

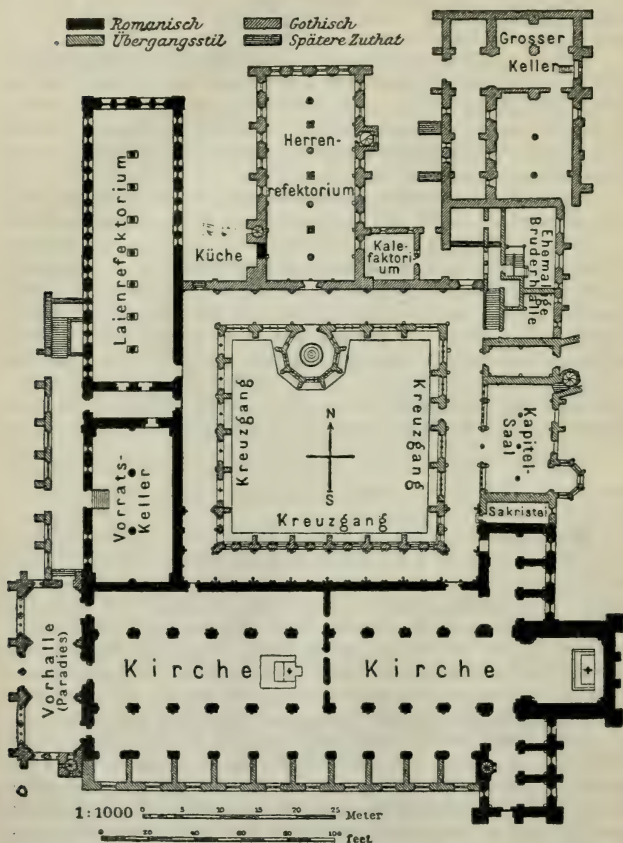
30¹/₂ M. **Bretten** (558 ft.; *Krone*, R. 1¹/₄-2¹/₂ *M*, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with 5000 inhab., was the birthplace of Philip Melanchthon (1497-1560), the 'Præceptor Germaniæ'. In the market-place (1¹/₂ M. from the rail. station) is the *Melanchthon Memorial House* (1903), with statues of Reformers, a library, medals, and relics (adm. 50 pf.). To the left is a fountain, with the figure of a knight, dating from 1555. Branch-lines to *Durlach* and *Heilbronn*, see p. 23. — Beyond Bretten we quit Baden. — 36¹/₂ M. **Maulbronn** (890 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

From the station a road (diligence thrice daily, fare 30 pf.: one-horse carr., there & back, 4 *M*) leads, partly through wood, to (2 M.) the little town of —

Maulbronn (*Kloster* or *Post*, Elfinger wine; *Rieger's Brewery*), which deserves a visit for its old *Cistercian Abbey (comp. p. xix), one of the best-preserved mediæval conventual establishments in Germany, founded in 1146 and recently well restored. [The upper story of the Lay Brothers' Refectory and the kitchen, between the two refectories, are modern.] It was once the seat of a monastic school founded by Duke Christopher in 1556, and is now that of a Protestant theological seminary (40 pupils). The sacristan lives inside the gate, to the right (adm. 50 pf., 2-6 pers. 1 *M*).

The **Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1178, is a fine Romanesque basilica with aisles. The late-Gothic chapels on the S. side were added in 1421. A Romanesque screen with two doors separates the choir of the monks from the nave; in front of the central niche is an altar with a colossal crucifix dating from 1473. The choir contains 92 stalls and the elaborate throne of the Abbot. Each of the transepts, on the N. and S. side of the choir respectively, contains three rectangular chapels. — At the W. end of the church is a **Vestibule* ('Paradies'), 72 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, with late-Romanesque arcade-windows and vaulting (ca. 1220).

The **Cloisters* (125 ft. square) on the N. side of the church are interesting. The S. walk, in the transition style (ca. 1225), is the richest; the others, in the Gothic style, are simpler. In front of the

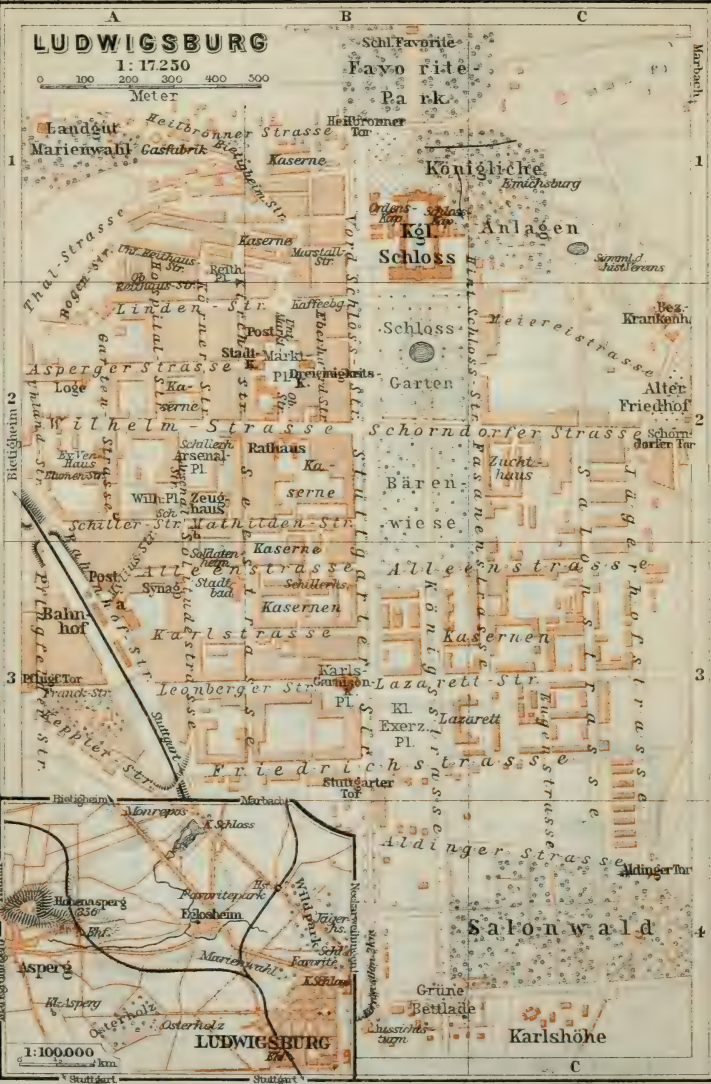


N. walk is a tastefully-constructed well-house. Beyond it is the summer-refectory ('Rebental'), with seven central columns (ca. 1230). — Other apartments (chapter-house, quarters of the lay-brothers) adjoin the E. side of the cloisters. At the N.W. corner is the winter

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Meter



or lay refectory, divided into two parts by seven double columns (ca. 1210). — In the cloister-garth is the modern *Eselsbrunnen* or *Ass's Well*, referring to the story of the foundation of the convent. Here we obtain the best view of the *Faust-Turm*, originally part of the fortifications but converted to the peaceful uses of the garden in 1604.

About 3 M. to the N.W. of Maulbronn (diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) lies the quaint little town of *Knittlingen* (Kanne), the traditional birthplace of Dr. Faust.

The train now passes through a tunnel of 315 yds.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mühlacker** (*Rail. Restaurant; Rail. Hotel*), junction for *Pforzheim* (p. 21).

From (47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vaihingen-Staatsbahnhof* (810 ft.) a branch-line runs to (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Enzweihingen*, viâ (3 M.) *Vaihingen* (Krone), a small town on the Enz, with a large château, now a reformatory. — On the left rises the *Stromberg*, a low chain of wooded hills. The train traverses a fertile, hilly district, and crosses the deep valley of the *Enz* by a viaduct 115 ft. high. At (55 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Bietigheim** (*Railway Restaurant; Krone*) the line to Heilbronn diverges to the N. (see R. 4). To Backnang, see p. 20. — To the right, near (58 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Asperg*, rises a vine-clad hill (1165 ft.) crowned by the small fortress of *Hohen-Asperg* (now a reformatory), where Duke Charles confined the poet Schubart from 1777 to 1787 for having composed a satirical epigram on him; fine view from the view-tower (10 pf.; restaurant).

61 M. **Ludwigsburg**. — HOTELS. *Railway Hotel* (Pl. a; A, 3), opposite the station, with garden; *Herzog Eberhard* (Pl. b; A, 2). *Solidtude-Str.*; *Württembergischer Hof* (Pl. c; A, 2), *Schiller-Str. 8*. — *Ratskeller Restaurant*, adjoining the Rathaus (Pl. B, 2); *Railway Restaurant*.

Ludwigsburg (970 ft.), a town with 23,000 inhab. (including a garrison of 5300 men) and numerous factories, is much visited on account of its beautiful surroundings. It was founded at the beginning of the 18th century by Duke Eberhard Lewis (d. 1733), as a rival of Stuttgart, and was extended by Duke Charles Eugene (d. 1793) and King Frederick (d. 1816). The streets are broad and regular.

In the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. A, 2) is a *Marble Statue of Schiller*, by Hofer (1882); the poet lived at Ludwigsburg in 1768-73 and in 1793-94. — In the market-place is the *Town Church* (Pl. B, 2), a baroque edifice of 1726, opposite which is the Rom. Catholic *Trinity Church* (1727 & 1781).

The *Palace* (Pl. B, 1; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of the station; castellan in the building on the E. side), a handsome rococo building, containing 432 rooms, was erected by Duke Eberhard Ludwig in 1704-33 and is surrounded by extensive grounds. The charmingly decorated interior (finest decoration in the hunting-pavilion at the N.W. corner) contains some French ceiling-paintings of the 18th cent., interesting as examples of perspective painting, and a gallery of portraits

of sovereigns of Wurtemberg. The large cask in the cellar holds 19,800 gallons. To the E. lies the *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin erected to commemorate Count Emich of Wurtemberg (ca. 1140). — The *Collections of the Historical Society* (Pl. C, 1) are open free on Sun., 11-12.30.

To the S. of the town are the *Public Baths* (Pl. A, 3). — In the *Karls-Platz* is the *Garrison Church* (Pl. B, 3; Prot.), by Thiersch (1903).

The N. prolongation of the palace-grounds is the *Favorite Park* (Pl. B, 1), with the tasteful little *Favorite Château* (1718), containing a splendid collection of antlers (tickets of admission, 25 pf. for 1-6 pers., at the gate-house near the entrance). An avenue of poplars leads hence to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the hunting-lodge of **Monrepos* (adm. an application to the steward; rfmts.), a graceful rococo building with pretty grounds and a boating lake with seven islands, on one of which is a chapel. We may now return to Ludwigsburg viâ *Eglosheim* and the royal *Villa Marienwahl* (Pl. A, 1) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Or we may take the train from (20 min.) the station of *Favorite Park* (7 min.; see below).

Among the chief boasts of Ludwigsburg are the avenues of limes and chestnuts leading from the palace to the so-called *Salonwald* (Pl. C, 4) and on to (2 M.) Kornwestheim (p. 21). To the W. of the *Salonwald* is a *View Tower* (Pl. B, 4; 20 pf.).

FROM LUDWIGSBURG TO BACKNANG, 15 M., railway in 25 minutes. — 1 M. Station for *Favorite Park* (see above); 3 M. *Beihingen-Heutingsheim*, junction for ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Bietigheim (p. 19). The line crosses the Neckar by a viaduct 100 ft. high (fine view). — 6 M. *Marbach* (1836 ft.; *Post*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; *Bär*), a small town (2500 inhab.) on a height on the right bank of the Neckar, with the Stuttgart electric-works. Marbach was the birthplace of Schiller (b. 10th Nov., 1759; d. 9th May, 1805). From the railway-station we proceed in a straight direction for about 175 yds., then turn to the right, and follow the Rielingshäuser-Str., the Charlotten-Str., and the Schillerhöf-Str. to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schillerhöhe*, a park containing a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, by Rau, erected in 1876. Adjacent is the *Schiller Museum*, opened in 1903, containing reminiscences of Schiller (open all day, on Sun. from. 11 a.m.; adm. 30 pf.). We now retrace our steps for 8 min., then proceed to the left along the Wildermuth-Str., through the town-gate, and along the Markt-Str., and, opposite the Bear Inn, descend to the right, past the late-Gothic *Church of St. Alexander* (15th cent.), to the modest house in which Schiller was born, two rooms of which are shown. Hence we regain the station in 7 minutes. — 15 M. *Backnang* (p. 32).

FROM MARBACH TO HEILBRONN, 21 M., narrow-gauge railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., viâ ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Steinheim an der Murr* (with Rathaus of 1686), and the pleasant *Bottwar-Tal*, with the château of *Schaubeck* (r.). — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oberstenfeld* (Ochs), with an interesting early-Romanesque church (ca. 1200). To the S.E. is the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) well-preserved castle of *Lichtenberg* (12th cent.). — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beilstein* (Post), a prettily situated little town, at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruined castle of *Langhans*. About 3 M. to the S.W. is the *Wunnenstein* (1285 ft.), with a view-tower. — At (20 M.) *Sonthem* (electric tramway to Heilbronn, see p. 25) we reach the Neckar-Tal. — 21 M. *Heilbronn South Station* (p. 25; tramway to the town).

62 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kornwestheim* is the junction of a line to (71 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Unter-Türkheim* (p. 38). — 66 M. *Zuffenhausen* (Harmonie, R. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M), an industrial town with 10,000 inhabitants.

FROM ZUFFENHAUSEN TO CALW, 30 M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Korntal* (Gemeinde-Gasthaus, with wine from Jerusalem) is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, with several good schools. — 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leonberg* (*Hirsch*; pop. 2600), the birthplace of the philosopher Schelling (p. 231), possesses a Gothic church of the 14th cent., and is noted for a fine breed of large dogs. — 16 M. *Weilderstadt* (*Post*), a quaint little town with 1800 inhab., once a free town of the empire, was the birthplace of the astronomer Kepler (1571-1630), a bronze statue of whom, by Kreling (1870), adorns the market-place. The late-Gothic Church of *St. Peter* (end of 15th cent.) contains a late-Renaissance tabernacle by G. Müller (1611). — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schafhausen* (1425 ft.). The train ascends in a wide curve and traverses the *Forst Tunnel* (760 yds.) to (231 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Althengstett* (1676 ft.). It then descends rapidly, passing through a second tunnel (to the right below, in the valley, lies Hirsau, p. 22), to (30 M.) *Calw* (see p. 22).

67 M. *Feuerbach* (Rail. Hotel, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M), a manufacturing town (11,500 inhab.), beyond which the train passes through a tunnel of 900 yds. under the *Prag*. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stuttgart North Station*.

69 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stuttgart*, see p. 2.

3. From Stuttgart to Wildbad.

56 M. RAILWAY in 3-4 hrs.; fares 6 M 70, 4 M, 2 M 60 pf., express fares 7 M 70, 5 M, 3 M 10 pf. (viâ *Calw* in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see pp. 20 & 22).

From Stuttgart to (29 M.) *Mühlacker*, see R. 2. Beyond (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Enzberg* the line enters the Duchy of Baden, and proceeds along the left bank of the *Enz*.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pforzheim**. — HOTELS. *Ruf*, R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 M; **Post*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Oehlert*, all four near the rail. station. — RESTAURANTS. *Railway Restaurant*; *Rappen* (wine); *Ratskeller*, D. 1-2 M (beer). — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Luisen-Str. 3, near the rail. station. — BATHS. *Städtisches Badhaus*.

Pforzheim (805 ft.), a busy, manufacturing town (59,300 inhab.), the birthplace of Reuchlin (p. 12; b. 1455), lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Wurm*, and the *Nagold*. The staple commodities, gold and silver wares, employ over 22,000 workmen.

From the station, opposite which is a statue of *Bismarck*, the *Schlossberg* descends towards the S. to the (4 min.) market-place. On the left side of the *Schlossberg* stands the *Schloss-Kirche*, founded in the 11th cent., with a lofty late-Gothic choir of ca. 1450.

In the choir (key kept at the district-offices, *Schlossberg* 16; adm. 50 pf.) are the *Renaissance Monuments of Margraves of Baden. On the sarcophagus in the middle repose figures of Margrave Ernest I. (d. 1555) and his wife Ursula (d. 1538). By the wall, in the middle, rests Charles II. (d. 1577), the first prince of his line to embrace the Reformed faith, with his wives Kunigunde of Brandenburg (d. 1538) and Countess Palatine Anna (d. 1587). To the left are Margraves James (d. 1590) and Ernest II. (d. 1604), to the right Margrave Bernhard (d. 1553). Adjacent (r.) is the monument of Albert Alcibiades of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, celebrated for his numerous campaigns, who died here (in 1557) under the imperial ban.

On the left side of the market-place is the *Rathaus*, containing a collection of antiquities (20 pf.).

We now proceed to the S., cross the Enz, and reach (5 min.) the Linden-Platz, with the (Prot.) *Stadt-Kirche*. Thence the Rennfeld-Str., with the *School of Industrial Art* (collections; 30 pf.), leads to (7 min.) the *Stadt-Garten*, with the Saalbau (restaurant). A little to the S. of the Saalbau is the Kanal-Str., leading W. to the Schwarzwald-Str., which we follow to the left to the *Wasserturm auf dem Rod* (1056 ft.; view of the town from the top).

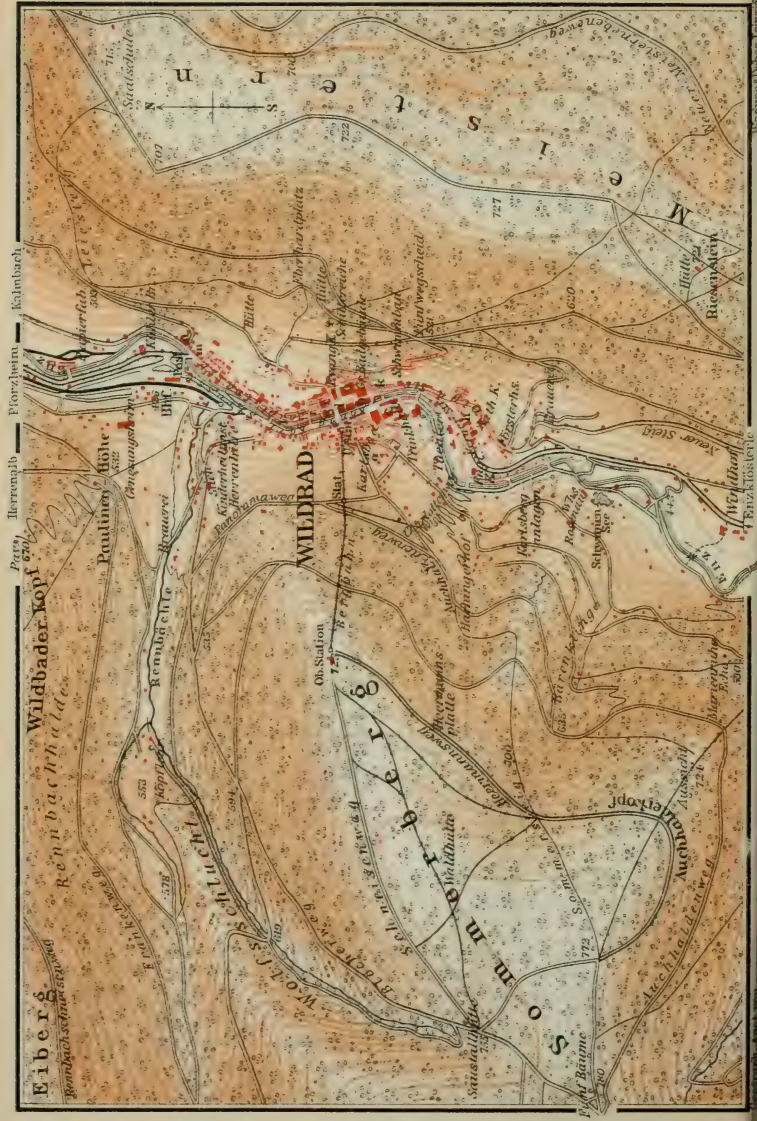
About 6 M. to the S.E. of Pforzheim, in the pleasant *Würrmtal*, lies **Tiefenbronn** (*Ochs*), a village of 740 inhab., with an interesting Gothic *Church*. This contains a high-altar by Hans Schülin of Ulm (1469; p. 43) and four other well-preserved altars of the 15-16th cent., the best of which is the one with paintings by Lucas Moser (1431).

From Pforzheim to Wildbad via the *Büchenbronner Höhe* (2005 ft.; belvedere, see below), 6½ hrs.; beginning of the Höhenweg (p. 24).

FROM PFORZHEIM TO CALW AND HORB, 43 M. (railway in 2¼-2½ hrs.). The train diverges to the left from the Wildbad line at *Brötzingen*, the first station (p. 23), crosses the *Enz*, penetrates the watershed between the Enz and the *Nagold* by means of a tunnel, 440 yds. long, and enters the beautiful wooded *Nagold-Tal*. Beyond another tunnel is (3½ M.) *Weissenstein*, with a picturesque ruined castle; 3 M. to the S.E. is the Büchenbronner view-tower (see above). — Tunnel. — 12 M. **Liebenzell** (1115 ft.; *Unteres Bad*; *Oberes Bad*, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M*; *Adler*; visitors' tax 5-8 *M*), a watering-place with warm springs (71-81° Fahr.), pleasantly situated, and overlooked by a ruined castle. — 14½ M. **Hirsau** (*Rössle*, R. 1¼-3 *M*; *Löwe*), with a celebrated ruined monastery (Benedictine, founded ca. 1059, at its zenith in the 12th cent., destroyed by Melac in 1692). The most interesting features of the ruins are the nave of the church of St. Aurelius (1066-71), near the station; the Romanesque tower of the basilica of SS. Peter & Paul (1082-91; six stories high), on the left bank; the large Gothic cloisters; and the façade of a Renaissance building, from which grows the elm celebrated by Uhland. — At (17 M.) **Calw** (1140 ft.; *Waldhorn*; *Adler*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 5200 inhab., the train enters the picturesque *Nagold-Tal*. The Gothic bridge-chapel of St. Nicholas (ca. 1400) is interesting. From Calw to Zuffenhausen and Stuttgart, see p. 21.

The line then leads through the *Nagold-Tal* (several tunnels and bridges) to (19 M.) *Teinach*, at the union of the *Teinach* and *Nagold*. About 2½ M. up the valley of the *Teinach* (omnibus in ½ hr.) are the charmingly-situated baths of **Teinach** (1275 ft.; **Bad-Hôtel zur Krone*, pens. 6½-9 *M*; *Hirsch*, R. 2-2¾, B. ¾, pens. 5½-7½ *M*; *Zum Kühlen Brunnen*). On the hill above is (½ hr.) *Zavelstein* (1925 ft.; Lamm, very fair), a summer-resort, with a ruined castle, the tower of which is a fine point of view.

20 M. *Talmühle* (inn); in the woods near it is the ruined castle of *Waldeck*. 23 M. *Wildberg* (*Hirsch*), a small town, is prettily situated on a rock washed by the *Nagold*. — 26 M. *Emmingen*, ¾ hr. to the N.E. of which is the *Kühleberg* (2060 ft.), with an extensive view of the distant Swabian Alb. — 28½ M. **Nagold** (1395 ft.; *Post*, very fair; *Rössle*), a little town (3800 inhab.), commanded by the ruined castle of *Hohen-Nagold*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. — The train quits the *Nagold-Tal*, ascends the *Steinach-Tal* to *Gündringen*, and passes through the *Hochdorfer Tunnel*, 1 M. long, to (35 M.) *Hochdorf* (1675 ft.; Inn; see also p. 56), the culminating point of the line, with a distant view of the Swabian Alb. — Beyond (37½ M.) *Eutingen* (p. 53) the train passes the ruin of *Stauffenberg* (on the left) and descends to (43 M.) *Horb* (p. 53).



FROM PFORZHEIM TO DURLACH (*Carlsruhe*), 16 M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The line skirts the N. slopes of the Black Forest Mts. and traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfnz.* $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wilferdingen*; 14 M. *Grötzingen* (junction for *Bretten* and *Heilbronn*, pp. 17, 25). At (16 M.) *Durlach* (*Karlsburg*), a town of 12,700 inhab., the train reaches the Baden main line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The railway to Wildbad continues to follow the pleasant green valley of the *Enz*. 39 M. *Brötzingen* (p. 22). — 42 M. *Engelsbrand*; 3 M. to the E. is the *Büchenbronner Höhe* (p. 22).

$48\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Neuenbürg** (1065 ft.; *Bär*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a picturesquely situated little town (pop. 2400), overlooked by the *Schloss*, erected on a wooded eminence above the *Enz* by Duke Christopher in 1658 (now government offices). Adjacent are the ruins of a castle.

The train crosses the *Enz*, passes through a tunnel under the *Schlossberg*, and recrosses the river. 52 M. *Höfen* (*Ochse*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 *M.*, very fair), a summer-resort. Motor-omnibus daily to *Herrenalb* (11 M.; p. 24) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — 54 M. *Calmbach* (*Sonne*).

56 M. Wildbad. — HOTELS. **Königliches Bad-Hôtel* (Pl. a), with lift, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -15, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10-20 *M.*; **Klumpff* (Pl. b), with lift, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. at 1 p.m. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; **Bellevue* (Pl. c), united with the *Klumpff*, same charges; **Post* (Pl. d), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, pens. 7-12 *M.*; *Villa Concordia* (Pl. h); *Russischer Hof* (Pl. e), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -10 *M.*; *Pfeiffer zum Goldenen Lamm* (Pl. g), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; *Graf Eberhard*, in the *Kur-Platz*; *Schmid zum Goldenen Ochsen* (Pl. f), R. 2-4 *M.*; *Goldenes Ross* (Pl. i), R. 2- $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$, pens. 6- $7\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; *Löwe* (Pl. k); *Sonne* (Pl. l); *Stern*; *Weil* (*Hebrew*); *Zur Eisenbahn* (Pl. m.); *Schwarzwald* (Pl. n); *Kühler Brunnen*, with garden-restaurant, these four by the station. Hotel at the top of the *Sommerberg*, see below. — *Pension Villa Montebello* (Pl. o), with dépendances, pens. 8-10 *M.* — Also numerous *Hôtels Garnis* and lodging-houses, the best being those above the *Anlagen* (*Kerner-Str.* and *Olga-Str.*). — RESTAURANTS. *Bad-Hôtel*; *Graf Eberhard*, D. 1 *M.* 80 pf.; *Schmid*, etc.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE at the station. — CAB (one horse) 1 *M.* per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to or from the station 1, with two horses 2 *M.* — *Swimming Bath*, *Olga-Str.* (60 pf.). — *Visitors' Tax* (first two days free) 4 *M.* per week, 12 *M.* per month. — *Kur-Verein*, *König-Karl-Str.* 178. — ENGLISH CHURCH (*Holy Trinity*); service in summer.

WIRE-ROPE RAILWAY to the top of the *Sommerberg* (2395 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, with a maximum gradient of 52 per cent. The cars start at the *Russischer Hof* (Pl. e) and take 9 min. to ascend. Fare, up 70 pf., down 50 pf., up & down 1 *M.*; to the *Panorama-Weg* 35 pf., thence to the top 50 pf. At the top are the *Sommerberg Hotel*, with lift (R. 3-10), and a restaurant (view).

Wildbad (1380 ft.), a celebrated watering-place (3700 inhab.), situated in a narrow, pine-clad ravine on both banks of the *Enz*, possesses warm alkaline springs and is frequented both in summer and winter. The main street, with the baths and hotels, lies on the right bank, while the station is at the lower end of the town on the left bank. In the *Kur-Platz* are the handsome *Kurhaus* or *Bad-Hôtel* and the large *Badgebäude* ('*Alt-Wildbad*'), with its admirably equipped baths (shown from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.). The *Springs* (90 - 100° Fahr.), which rise in the baths themselves, are very efficacious

in the relief of gout and rheumatism (upwards of 16,000 patients annually). There are five well-arranged public baths for men and three for women ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and 50 private baths ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M.). The *Katharinenstift*, with baths for the poor, is a building in the round-arched style. A bridge leads hence to the *König-Karls-Bad*, with thermal and vapour baths, a reading-room, and a gaming-room. Close by stands the *Trinkhalle*, with a band-pavilion in the centre. On the right bank is the *Theatre*.

There are pleasant walks and grounds on both banks of the Enz above the village (i.e. to the S.). On the left bank is the *Rosenau Restaurant*; on the right bank is the (1 M.) *Windhof Hotel* (D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.). — Good views are obtained from the *Panorama-Weg* (railway, see p. 23) and the *Charlotten-Weg*, both on the E. side of the *Sommerberg*. — From the upper station of the Wire-rope Railway (p. 23) two level walks lead through the woods. The *Heermanns-Weg*, to the extreme left, runs viâ the *Heermanns-Platte* and the *Auchhalder-Kopf* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fünf Bäume*, while the *Schneisen-Weg* (also to the left) leads to the (20 min.) *Saustall-Hütte*, whence we may descend viâ the *Blöcher-Weg* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the rail. station.

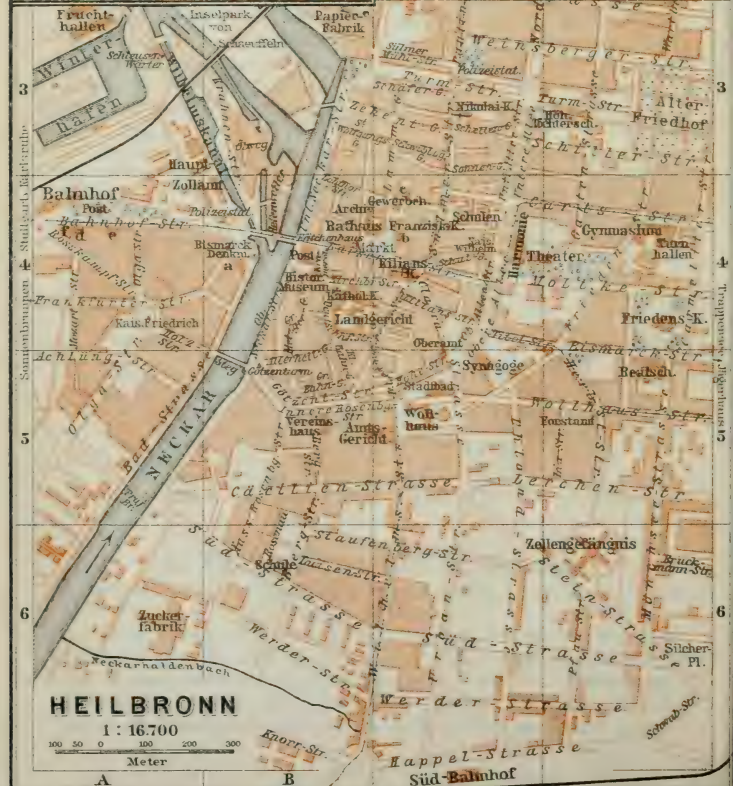
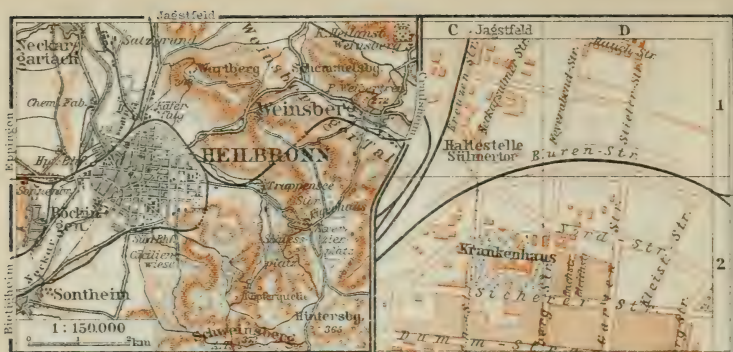
EXCURSIONS. A road ascends the Enztal viâ the (3 M.) *Kälbermühle*, with the pumping-station of the great reservoir supplying 50 parishes in the N. portion of the Black Forest (Wurtemberg), to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Enzklösterle* (Waldhorn) and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gompelscheuer* (Lamm); thence to *Freudenstadt* (p. 57), 17 M. — From the *Fünf Bäume* (see above) [the *Höhen-Weg* (p. 22) ascends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Hornsee* or *Wildsee*, and thence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kaltenbronn* shooting-lodge (2820 ft.; rustic inn) and to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hohloh* (3250 ft.), crowned by a view-tower (72 ft. high). Descent viâ the *Latschig* to *Forbach*, 2 hrs. — To the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eyachmühle*, ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Dobel*, and (3 M.) *Herrenalb* (Hydropathic Establishment and several hotels), frequented as a summer-resort, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The following is a very interesting excursion for a whole day (one-horse carr. 14, two-horse 24 M.). Viâ *Calmbach* (see p. 23; also recommended to pedestrians, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to *Reichenbach* (Löwe). Thence, leaving the main road, by a by-road to the right to (6 M.) *Rötenbach* (view of the Hohenzoller from the height as the village is approached; carriages should be sent on from this point to Teinach) and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Zavelstein* (p. 22). Descent to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Teinach* (p. 22), where dinner may be obtained; thence down to the (1 M.) *Nagold-Tal*, and by *Kentheim* to (3 M.) *Calw* (p. 22; also railway from this point); then ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hirsau* and ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Liebenzell* (p. 22). Back to Wildbad by *Schömburg* and *Calmbach*.

4. From Stuttgart to Hanau.

118 M. RAILWAY. Express in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 17 M., 11 M., 7 M.); ordinary train in $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (15 M., 9 M., 6 M.).

From Stuttgart to (14 M.) *Bietigheim*, see R. 2. The line follows the right bank of the *Enz* for a short way, and crosses it just before its influx into the Neckar. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Besigheim* (*Waldhorn*), an antiquated little town with 3200 inhab., situated on a rock between the Enz and the Neckar. The Protestant parish-



church contains a fine carved altar (beginning of the 16th cent.). Other notable buildings are handsome Romanesque towers (at the S.W. and N.E. ends of the town), the Rathaus of 1459, and the Deanery of 1572. — The line now follows the left bank of the Neckar and passes through a tunnel (640 yds.) beyond (21½ M.) *Kirchheim*.

25 M. **Lauffen** (564 ft.; *Hirsch*), with 4500 inhab., an imposing bridge (1530), the Gothic church of St. Regiswindis, and (adjacent) the small chapel of the same saint.

FROM LAUFFEN TO LEONBRONN, 12½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 4½ M. **Brackenheim** (*Post*), a small town with 1500 inhab. and a Gothic church; about 3 M. to the N. lies the picturesque ruined castle of *Neipperg* (955 ft.). — About 3 M. to the S.E. of (6 M.) *Frauenzimmern-Cleebronn* rises the *Michaelsberg* (1295 ft.; view), with the late-Romanesque church of St. Michael. About 1½ M. to the N.W. is the old chateau of *Stocksberg*. — About 2 M. to the S. of (8 M.) *Güglingen-Eibensbach* stands the large ruined castle of *Blankenhorn*. — 12½ M. *Leonbronn*.

Beyond this point the line follows the Neckar all the way to Eberbach (p. 27).

33 M. **Heilbronn**. — HOTELS. *Royal* (Pl. f; A, 4), R. 2-6, B. 1 *M*, very fair; *Bahnhof-Hôtel Linsenhof*, very fair; *Kronprinz* (Pl. d; A, 4), R. 1¼-1½ *M*, B. 60 pf., well spoken of; *Badischer Hof* (Pl. e; A, 4), R. 1¼-2, B. ¾ *M*, these four at the station; *Neckar Hotel* (Pl. a; B, 4), on the Neckar. R. & B. 2½-4 *M*; *Falke* (Pl. b; C, 4), in the Market, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, well spoken of; *Krone* (Pl. c; C, 4), Lothar-Str. 47.

RESTAURANTS. *Ratskeller*, on the ground floor of the Rathaus, D. 1 *M* 30 pf.; *Holl*, Kaiser-Str. 35 (Pl. C, 4); *Albrecht*, Allée 23 (wine at these); *Kilianshallen*, Fleiner-Str. 26 (Pl. C, 4, 5); *Railway Restaurant*; *Alt-deutsche Bierstube*, Rathausgasse 5 (Pl. B, 4); *Pilsener Bierstube*, Sülmer-Str. 33 (Pl. C, 4, 3).

POST OFFICES in the Kaiser-Str. (Pl. B, 4) and at the Railway Station (Pl. A, 4).

MUNICIPAL BATHS (Pl. C, 5), with swimming-bath, Wollhaus-Str. 7.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS from the Railway Station to the market-place, Allée, and barracks; from the Kaiser-Str. to the Wollhaus-Str. and the Ost-Str.; from the Sülmer-Tor Station to the Sülmer-Str., S. Railway Station, and Sontheim (p. 20).

Heilbronn (518 ft.), formerly a free city of the Empire, now an important industrial town with 40,000 inhab., is charmingly situated on both banks of the *Neckar*. The older and more important part is on the right bank. Wine is largely produced in the neighbourhood. Heilbronn is connected with Mannheim by chain-towing boats for goods traffic.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 4) the *Bahnhof-Str.* leads across the Neckar to the old town and to the Market Place (Pl. B, C, 4), with a *Monument to Robert Mayer* (1814-78), the originator (contemporaneously with Joule) of the mechanical theory of heat, who was a native of Heilbronn. On the left rises the **Rathaus*, with its lofty flight of steps, a Gothic edifice altered in the Renaissance style in 1579-82, and restored in 1905. It possesses a curious clock by Habrecht (1580). The steps ascend to the spacious hall on the first floor, whence we enter the council-chamber (tickets from the

keeper, in the hall, to the left; adm. 20 pf.), where Götz von Berlichingen, immortalized by Goethe, threatened to cure 'headache, toothache, and every other human malady', with blows from his 'iron hand'. Letters from him, from Gustavus Adolphus, from Charles XII., and from Schiller, who requests permission to reside in the town in 1793, and others are shown in the *Archives* (1765-69), behind the Rathaus. — The old-fashioned house at the S.W. corner of the Market (Pl. B, 4) is pointed out as that in which 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born; but her history is purely traditionary.

The **Church of St. Kilian* (Pl. C, 4; verger, Sülmer-Str. 3) has an early-Gothic nave (13th cent.) with late-Gothic vaulting and aisles, a late-Gothic choir (1426-80), and a tower (203 ft. high), finished in a singular early-Renaissance style by H. Schweiner in 1527. The whole building was restored in 1886-95 by Beyer (p. 43). The choir contains an altar in carved wood (1498; painted to resemble stone), and a fine ciborium (ca. 1500). — To the S. of the church is the *Kirch-Brunnen*, a reproduction of the original of 1541.

In the Deutschhof-Str. is the *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. B, 4), originally an imperial residence, afterwards occupied by the Teutonic Order, and now by the courts of law. The oldest part of the building is the lowest story, in the Romanesque style, of the tower of the adjacent Roman Catholic church, in the picturesque court on the N. side. The façade dates from 1712. At the N. end of the street, to the left, in the old Slaughter House of 1600, is the *Historical Museum* (Pl. B, 4; keeper, Kirchbrunnen-Str. 13, Pl. B, C, 4; fee 50 pf.).

Nearly opposite the Deutsches Haus is the Allerheiligen-Str., leading to the square *Götzen-Turm* (Pl. B, 5), in which Goethe, contrary to the fact, represents Götz von Berlichingen as having died (whereas he was only imprisoned here for one night in 1519; comp. p. 27). To the E. of the tower we ascend the Rosenberg-Str. to the *Allée*, a broad avenue with gardens on the site of the old fortifications. Farther on is the *Harmonie* (Pl. C, 4), a club-house with the exhibition of the Kunstverein.

From the N. end of the Allée the Turm-Str. leads to the W. to the Sülmer-Strasse. Here, on the left, rises the simple Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, 3), where the first Protestant divine service was held in 1525. The *Schiller-Haus* opposite was occupied by the poet in the autumn of 1793.

On the **Wartberg* (1010 ft.; an ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.) are an old watch-tower and an inn. Charming view of the Neckar-Tal. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. is the *Trappensee*, with the Inselschlösschen Restaurant. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the E. (forest-path) is the (1 hr.). *Jägerhaus* (tavern); to the N. of it are large keuper-sandstone quarries. — From the Jägerhaus we may walk past the *Köpferquelle* and through wood to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the tower on the **Schweinsberg* (1223 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E. of Heilbronn), which affords a fine panorama, embracing the Alb chain to the S., the Black Forest and Vosges to the S.W., the Haardt

Mts. and Donnersberg to the W., the Odenwald and Spessart to the N., and the Löwenstein Mts. to the E. — The *Cäcilien-Wiese* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E.) presents a lively and picturesque scene at the vintage-season.

About 2 M. to the N. of Heilbronn lies the rock-salt mine of *Salzgrund*.

STEAMBOAT to *Heidelberg* twice weekly in $6\frac{1}{4}$ - $9\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

From Heilbronn to *Bretten* and *Carlsruhe*, see p. 23; to *Schwäbisch-Hall* and *Hessental*, see R. 5; to *Marbach*, see R. 2.

The train now crosses the Wilhelms-Canal and the Neckar. To the right is the Wartberg (see p. 26). Near (36 M.) *Neckarsulm* (Prinz Karl), a pleasant little industrial town with an old château of the Teutonic Order (right), the train returns to the *Neckar*, and beyond ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kochendorf* it crosses the *Kocher*. The small town of Kochendorf, with two châteaux and a fine town-hall (a timber building of 1597), lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E.

40 M. **Jagstfeld** (*Bräuninger's Bad-Hôtel*, with terrace on the Neckar; *Rail. Restaurant*), a saline bath at the mouth of the *Jagst*. On the other side of the Neckar ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W.) lies *Wimpfen im Tal* (p. 29).

A branch-line runs hence to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neuenstadt am Kocher*, a small town with a venerable lime-tree $42\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in circumference. — From Jagstfeld to *Osterburken* and *Würzburg*, see R. 17; to *Heidelberg*, see p. 28.

The train crosses the Jagst and at ($41\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Offenau*, with the salt-springs of *Clemenshall*, enters the lower part of the charming vine-clad Neckar-Tal, with its numerous castles. The village and château of *Heinsheim* and the ruined castle of *Ehrenberg* (p. 29) are passed on the left bank. — 45 M. **Gundelsheim** (*Prinz Karl*), a small town with walls, towers, and the château of *Hornegg* on an ivy-clad rock. The château has been fitted up as a hydropathic. Opposite, on a hill on the left bank, is the château of *Guttenberg*. — The train then passes through the *Michaelsberg* by a tunnel 950 yds. long to (46 M.) *Hassmersheim* (Anker). To the right, above, rises the picturesque castle of *Hornberg*, partly preserved, where Götz von Berlichingen died in 1562 (comp. p. 26). — Then past (left) *Hochhausen*, where we cross the *Elz*, to ($50\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neckarelz* (p. 118).

Beyond *Binau* a tunnel 875 yds. long penetrates the *Rotenberg*. — $55\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neckargerach* (Krone), on the left bank; on the hill is the ruined *Minneburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. — $57\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zwingenberg* (Anker), with a picturesque castle, now restored, the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden. About 7 M. to the N. is the Katzenbuckel (see below).

$63\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Eberbach** (430 ft.; *Krone*, pens. $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Leiningen Hof*, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 *M*, both very fair; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town with 6100 inhabitants. The *Katzenbuckel* (2053 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., commanding an extensive view (tower), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. — To *Heidelberg* through the *Neckar-Tal*, see p. 118.

Our train turns to the right into the grassy and wooded valley

of the *Itterbach*. Beyond (67½ M.) *Gaimühle* we cross a lofty viaduct. — 75 M. *Schöllnbach*. The train pierces the *Krähberg* by a tunnel 2 M. long, descends the *Mümling-Tal* to (78 M.) *Hetzbach-Beerfelden*, and crosses the *Himbüchel Viaduct*, 145 ft. high.

82½ M. **Erbach** (725 ft.; *Schützenhof*, R. & B. 2-2½, D. 2, pens. 4-5 *M*, very fair; *Odenwald*, pens. 3½-4½ *M*), a small town with 3000 inhab., is the principal place on the estates of Count Erbach. The *Schloss* contains several interesting collections (armour, weapons, etc.). In the chapel, of an earlier date than the *Schloss*, is shown a stone sarcophagus of the 13th or 14th cent., brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810, and used at one time as the repository of the remains of Eginhard (d. 840; see below) and his wife Emma (d. 836).

84½ M. **Michelstadt** (685 ft.; *Hôtel Friedrich*, R. 1½-3½, pens. 3½-4½ *M*, very fair; *Michelstadt Hydropathic*, R. 1-5, board 4½ *M*), a prettily-situated little town, with a late-Gothic church (15th cent.) and a quaint Rathaus. Opposite, to the left, is *Steinbach*, with Eginhard's Basilica (see below), one of the most important relics of the Carolingian epoch, founded in 827. — We pass *Schloss Fürstenau* (left) and thread a long tunnel to (96½ M.) *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*. — 98½ M. *Gross-Umstadt* (Lamm, R. 1½-2, D. 1¾ *M*); 105½ M. *Babenhausen* (p. 101).

112 M. *Seligenstadt*, with 4600 inhab., is famous for the abbey founded here in 828 by Eginhard (or Einhard), the biographer of Charlemagne. — The train then crosses the Main and reaches (118 M.) *Hanau* (p. 97).

FROM JAGSTFELD TO HEIDELBERG, 35 M., railway in 1¾ hr. The train crosses the Neckar and reaches (2 M.) **Wimpfen** (778 ft.), which has been a Hessian enclave since 1803. It consists of two places, the market-town of *Wimpfen im Tal* (1½ M. to the W. of Jagstfeld, p. 27), with the salt-works of *Ludwigshall*, and the old free town of *Wimpfen am Berg* (Mathildenbad, with a view-terrace over the Neckar; Bad-Hôtel Ritter, R. & B. 2½, D. 1½ *M*), with 3100 inhab., salt-baths, and picturesque old houses, towers, and walls.

WIMPFEN AM BERG. At the Ritter Hotel, near the railway-station, we ascend to the W. (right), passing through the *Town Gate* and along the Untere Haupt-Strasse. After 4 min. we pass, to the right, through the *Hohenstaufen-Tor* and reach (2 min.) the *Rote Turm* ('Red Tower'), where we obtain a view of the valleys of the Neckar, Jagst, and Kocher. We now retrace our steps and follow the Burggasse to the remains of the **Imperial Palace* of the Hohenstaufens, built about 1200. The remains include (besides the Red and Blue Towers) part of the ramparts, the chapel (now a stable, but probably to be restored), the N. wall of the 'Saalbau' or residence, with its fine dwarf arcades of coupled columns, and

the Stone House with its stepped gable. A little farther to the W. is the *Blaue Turm* ('Blue Tower'), 180 ft. in height. Close by, in a straight direction, lies the market-place, with the Protestant church and the Mathilden-Bad (to the right, some way from the street).

The *Protestant Parish Church*, with an early-Gothic choir and a late-Gothic nave, dates mainly from the end of the 15th century. The interior (sexton, Salzgasse 83) contains a ciborium executed by Meister Hans in 1451, an early-Renaissance high-altar (1519), and a late-Gothic altar of ca. 1500 (E. wall of N. aisle). -- The 'Mt. Calvary', opposite the S.W. angle of the church, dates from the early 16th century.

From the market-place we proceed to the W. through the Salzgasse, passing the *Eagle Fountain* (1576), and then go on to the left through the Schul-Strasse to the (5 min.) Dominican church, now the *Roman Catholic Parish Church*, rebuilt in the 18th cent., with Gothic cloisters (13-15th cent.). In the interior (sexton, Schul-Str. 342) are good wood-carvings of 1475, rococo choir-stalls (1774), and stone monuments of the 15th century.

We now return to the Mathilden-Bad and follow a promenade leading towards the E., above the Neckar, to (6 min.) the rail. station. About halfway we enjoy a good view of the arcades of the palace (see above).

WIMPFEN IM TAL. Leaving the rail. station, we descend to the E. (left) at the Ritter Hotel, pass Ludwigshall (p. 28), and reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the beautiful early-Gothic **Abbey Church of St. Peter*, built by a Paris architect in 1269-80 on the foundations of a twelve-sided early-Romanesque structure and restored in 1899-1903. It was the first Gothic church in the Neckar district. The S. transept is especially admired. In the interior (verger opposite the N.E. angle), where the visitor is struck by the irregularity of the ground-plan, the early-Gothic choir-stalls (1330) should be noticed. The terracotta Pietà in a niche on the S. side of the choir-screen dates from ca. 1440, but has been repainted. The Gothic cloisters on the N. side of the church date from the beginning of the 14th century.

From the Mathilden-Bad a pretty route leads viâ *Heinsheim* to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ruin of *Ehrenberg*, whence it goes on viâ the château of Guttenberg to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Gundelsheim (p. 27).

We now traverse a hilly and partly wooded district. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rapenau* (Saline, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 M., very fair) has salt-springs and baths. -- At *Weiler*, ca. 2 M. to the S.W. of (15 M.) *Steinsfurt*, is the picturesque Romanesque ruin of *Steinsberg* (view from tower). -- Near (16 M.) *Sinsheim* Turenne defeated the Imperial army in 1674. The line follows the *Elsenz-Tal*. -- $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Meckesheim* (Rail. Restaurant), on the *Elsenz*, is the junction for the line to Neckarelz (p. 118). -- 29 M. *Neckargemünd* is the junction of the Würzburg line (R. 19). Thence to (35 M.) *Heidelberg*, see p. 118.

5. From Heilbronn to Hesselental (*Nuremberg*) viâ Schwäbisch-Hall.

38 M. RAILWAY. Express in 1 hr., ordinary train in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; express to Nuremberg by this route in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. This is the shortest route between Nuremberg and *Carlsruhe* (viâ *Bretten*, p. 17).

Heilbronn, see p. 25. The train crosses the Neckar. 2 M. *Heilbronn-Karlstor*. Tunnel (975 yds.).

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Weinsberg** (640 ft.; *Traube*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the rail. station, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.; comp. inset-map on plan of Heilbronn), a little town with 3100 inhab., overlooked by the remains of the *Weibertreu* (see below). From the railway-station we descend in a straight direction and then ascend through the town to the left to the (10 min.) Romanesque *Church*, a basilica with alternate pillars and columns and a tower between the nave and the late-Gothic choir. On the right wall of the choir is a picture of 1650, representing the women quitting the castle. In front of the church is a monument to *John Ecolampadius* (1482-1531), the Reformer, who was a native of Weinsberg. About 150 yds. to the E. is the house in which Justinus Kerner (d. 1862), the poet and spiritualist, lived and died, still containing many reminiscences of him. Near it is a monument to him. By ascending to the W. from the church we reach (10 min.) the ruined castle of *Weibertreu* ('women's troth'), on a vine-clad hill (900 ft.). When this castle was captured by Conrad III. in 1140, he granted the women the privilege of bearing off with them their most valued treasure. The women, as narrated in Bürger's ballad, thereupon carried out their husbands on their backs. The castle was destroyed in the Peasants' War (1525).

We next traverse the fertile *Weinsberger-Tal*. On a hill to the right, beyond (8 M.) *Willsbach*, is the small town of *Löwenstein* (1260 ft.; Sonne), commanded by the ruined castle of the Löwenstein-Wertheim family. In a narrow valley at the N.W. foot of the hill lies the *Theusser Bad*, with springs containing Epsom salts and sulphate of lime; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E. is *Lichtenstern*, a reformatory for children, formerly a Cistercian nunnery. Beyond ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eschenau* the train descends into the valley of the *Brettach*.

17 M. **Oehringen** (770 ft.; *Württembergischer Hof*; pop. 3600) is a pleasant town on the *Ohrn*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a Renaissance building of the 17th cent. ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the rail. station). The late-Gothic *Stiftskirche* (1450-91) containing monuments of the Hohenlohe family, is interesting; it has two towers. In a side-chapel of the cloisters is the middle shrine of the old high-altar, with five figures carved in wood (ca. 1500). Behind the Schloss is a fine park. — 21 M. *Neuenstein*, with a Renaissance château of the Hohenlohe family, lately restored by

Bodo Ebhardt. It contains a collection of antiquities (ivory carvings, goblets, wooden statues of the 16th and 17th century).

24 M. *Waldenburg* (Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of a branch-line to (7½ M.) *Künzelsau* (Glocke, R. 1½-2¼, B. ¾ M), in the Kocher-Tal. The little town of *Waldenburg* (Adler; Löwe), situated on a mountain-spur, 2 M. to the S.W. (r.) of the station, has a château of the Hohenlohe family. — Beyond (26½ M.) *Kupfer* the train descends to (30 M.) *Gailenkirchen* and the valley of the *Kocher* (tunnel).

34 M. *Hall* or **Schwäbisch-Hall**. — HOTELS. *Lamm* or *Post*, Neue-Str., R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1½-2¼ M; *Adler*, in the market-place, R. 1½-2¼, D. 2 M; *Zum Bahnhof*. — *Railway Restaurant*.

Hall (885 ft.), a quaint old town with 9400 inhab., first heard of in a document of 1037 and a free city of the empire down to 1802, is picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Kocher*. The *Weil Gate*, the *Crailsheim Gate*, the *Neue Bau* (*Büchsenhaus*), and other parts of the old fortifications are still well preserved. The coins called *Heller* (i.e. *Häller*) were first coined at Hall in the beginning of the 13th century.

From the station we turn to the left, passing the *Pulver-Turm*, and then follow the *Lange-Str.* to the right, on the left side of which rises the Gothic *Church of St. Catharine* (14th cent.), containing a fine high-altar (ca. 1460). The *Stuttgarter-Str.*, diverging to the right a little farther on, leads to the bridge over the *Kocher*, whence the *Neue-Str.* ascends to (¼ hr.) the MARKET PLACE. The imposing *Church of St. Michael*, situated on a terrace on the E. side of the market-place and approached by a flight of 54 steps, was originally Romanesque, but was rebuilt in the 15th cent. in the Gothic style. The interior (sexton, *Pfarrgasse* 17, to the S. of the church), contains a high-altar of ca. 1460, another of 1509, and other good sculptures. The baroque *Rathaus* (1735), to the W. of the church, contains paintings by L. Retti. On the N. side of the market-place is the *Market Fountain*, adorned with fantastic sculptures of 1509 (St. Michael, Samson, and St. George). Above, to the right, is the *Pillory* (*Pranger*), a modern reproduction of the original (see below). At *Heilbronner-Str.* 47, to the N. of the market-place, is a timbered house of 1605, containing a collection of antiquities (including the old Pillory). Still farther to the N. are the *Royal Salt Works*. To the S.W. of the market-place are the *Saline Baths* (hotel), on an island in the *Kocher*. About ¾ M. to the S.E. of this point is the ruin of *Limpurg*, and ¾ M. farther on is the *Komburg* (see below).

The castellated old Benedictine abbey of **Komburg** (inn), above *Steinbach*, 1½ M. to the S. of Hall, dates from the 11th century. The gateway is a Romanesque structure. The hexagonal antechapel (or baptistery?) is charming in decoration. The main church, with its three towers, restored in the baroque style in 1705, possesses an embossed altar-covering (ante-

pendium) in gilded copper, of 1130, and a huge and richly carved *Chandelier of the same period, representing the twelve gates of Jerusalem the Golden (let down for inspection for 4 *M.*). In the sacristy are two bronze candelabra. The church is adjoined by old cloisters and two chapels with interesting tombstones. — Opposite the abbey, to the S., is the old nunnery of *Klein-Komburg* (now a prison), with a Romanesque church (1st half of the 12th cent.). In the choir are contemporary frescoes. — *Komburg* and *Steinbach* are $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Hessental* (see below).

Beyond Hall (view of the *Komburg* to the left) the train crosses the *Kocher* by a viaduct 135 ft. in height, passes through two tunnels, and goes on to (38 M.) *Hessental* (*Rail. Restaurant*, opposite the station), junction of the following line (p. 33). The station lies at the base of the *Einkorn* (1673 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), often visited from Hall ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), with a ruined church, a belvedere, and a restaurant.

6. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ Backnang and Crailsheim.

$118\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY. Express in 3-4 hrs. (fares 17 *M.*, 11 *M.*, 7 *M.*); ordinary train in $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. (fares 15 *M.*, 9 *M.*, 6 *M.*). — From Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ *Nördlingen*, see R. 7.

From Stuttgart to (8 M.) *Waiblingen*, see p. 35. The line crosses the deep *Remstal* by an iron bridge, 150 ft. high. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neustadt*. Tunnel of 340 yds. — $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Winnenden* (930 ft.; *Krone*), a little town, with the château of *Winnental*, formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order, now a lunatic asylum. In the background, to the right, are the spurs of the *Welzheimer Wald* (watch-tower of *Burg*). Pleasant walk viâ *Buoch* (p. 35) to the *Remstal* (to *Grunbach* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — 16 M. *Nellmersbach*. The *Murrhardter Wald* (with *Schloss Ebersberg*) appears in the background, to the right. $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Maubach*. We now enter the *Murrthal*.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Backnang** (910 ft.; *Post*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town on the *Murr* (8300 inhab.) with extensive tanneries. The *Parish Church*, originally Romanesque, has a late-Gothic choir with the brasses of Margrave Herman of Baden and his family (1515). The beautiful early-Gothic choir of *St. Michael's Church* is the only part of the church extant (middle of the 13th cent.). The fountain in the market-place dates from 1587.

From Backnang viâ *Marbach* to *Ludwigsburg*, see p. 20.

23 M. *Oppenweiler*, with an old château; on the height to the left is the *Wilhelmsheim*, an institution for tubercular patients. Farther on is the château of *Reichenberg*. $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sulzbach an der Murr*. The train crosses the *Murr*.

29 M. **Murrhardt** (950 ft.; *Sonne* or *Post*, R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; *Stern*), an ancient little town (4200 inhab.), in a fine situation, once a Benedictine abbey. The *Stadt-Kirche* (1434), formerly the

abbey-church, and the late-Romanesque *Walderichs-Kapelle* (ca. 1220), adjoining its N. tower, will repay a visit. In the old cemetery on the hill, is the late-Gothic *Walderichs-Kirche*. The Roman castrum lay to the S.E. of the town. The Roman 'limes' (p. 35) from Welzheim to Mainhardt, crossing the Murrthal, passes about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of Murrhardt. — $32\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fornsbach*.

A pleasant excursion (road) may be made to the S. to the (6 M.) *Ebnisee* (1555 ft.), a pretty forest-lake. About 1 M. to the S.E., by the Roman 'limes', is *Gausmannsweiler* (Inn Zum Ebnisee), a summer-resort.

The train passes through the ridge called the 'Schanz' by a tunnel 940 yds. long, and enters the *Rottal* near ($35\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fichtenberg*. Another tunnel leads to the *Kocher-Tal* and ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gaildorf*. The little town of Gaildorf, with 1800 inhab., three châteaux, and some interesting tombs (in the parish-church), lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E.

From Gaildorf to (12 M.) *Unter-Gröningen*, branch-line through the Kocher-Tal viâ *Gaildorf-Stadt*.

The Kocher is crossed. — View of the Einkorn (p. 32; r.) and Komburg (p. 31; l.) shortly before reaching ($45\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hessental* (p. 32).

The train now enters the Hohenlohe plain. About 2 M. to the E. of (49 M.) *Sulzdorf* is the picturesque little town of *Vellberg*, with a château. We cross the *Bühler* by a viaduct, 145 ft. in height. — 56 M. *Eckartshausen*.

Kirchberg (Württemberg Hof), a picturesquely situated little town on the Jagst, 5 M. to the N.E. (diligence in 1 hr.), contains a château of Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, with interesting collections. Opposite is *Hornberg*, with its château.

From (59 M.) *Maulach* an excursion may be made to the top of the ($21\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Burgberg* (1755 ft.; rfmts.), with an ancient earthen rampart and an extensive view.

62 M. **Crailsheim** (1340 ft; *Faber*; *Lamm*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *N*; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Jagst*, a small town of 5700 inhab., with the Gothic Church of *St. John*, containing a high-altar carved in wood (end of 15th cent.), a stone ciborium of 1499, and some noteworthy tombs. On the *Wilhelmshöhe*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E., are pleasure-grounds and a geological pyramid.

FROM CRAILSHEIM TO LAUDA, 43 M. (railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rot am See* (p. 203). — At ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Blaufelden* a branch-line diverges for ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Langenburg*, with a Renaissance château of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. — From (8 M.) *Schrozberg* (*Lamm*) a marked forest-path leads to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rotenburg ob der Tauber* (p. 199). — 24 M. *Niederstetten* (1080 ft.; Post), an old town with Prince Hohenlohe-Bartenstein's château of *Haltenbergstetten*. Tunnel. — 28 M. *Laudenbach* (*Hirsch*), with a fine late-Gothic pilgrimage-church. — 30 M. *Weikersheim* (755 ft.; Krone, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 *N*; *Hirsch*), on the *Tauber*, with the château of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a characteristic edifice of the 16-18th cent. (interesting interior with large banquetting-hall; gratuity 50 pf.). The neglected park, laid out in 1715, contains an orangery in the Italian baroque style. To *Creglingen* (railway) and *Rotenburg ob der Tauber*, see p. 203. — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Markelsheim*, a wine-growing place. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bad Mergentheim** (679 ft.; *Hirsch*, in the market-place, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *N*; *Deutscher Hof*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*) is an old town on the Tauber (pop. 4500), where the Master of the Teutonic

Order resided down to 1805. The large Schloss, built in the Renaissance style in 1572, is now partly used as a barrack. The *Karlsbad* (Kurhaus, pens. from 7 *M.*, closed in winter; visitors' tax 15 *M.*), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, has springs containing salt and sulphate of magnesia. — 41 M. *Königshofen* (p. 117). — 43 M. *Lauda*, on the line from Würzburg to Heidelberg (p. 117).

FROM CRAILSHEIM TO GOLDSHÖFE, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr.; TO ULM, $68\frac{1}{2}$ M. (viâ *Aalen* and *Heidenheim*), in 2-3 hrs. The line ascends the Jagsttal towards the S., on the left bank of the Jagst. — 13 M. **Ellwangen** (1410 ft.; *Lamm*), a little town (pop. 4700) with a castle on a hill (collection of antiquities), was a small ecclesiastical principality down to 1803. The *Stifts-Kirche*, founded in 746-64 by Hariolf and his brother Erlolf, Bishop of Langres, burned down in 1100, and rebuilt in 1146-1230, is a Romanesque basilica, with a crypt under the choir. The interior was tastefully embellished with stucco-ornamentation in 1738. On the *Schönenberg* (1710 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.E., is the pilgrimage-church of the *Holy Virgin*, built in 1682, burned down in 1709, and rebuilt in 1715. — At ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Goldschöfe* the train reaches the Stuttgart and Nördlingen Railway (p. 37).

The train crosses the Jagst and beyond (67 M.) *Ellrichshausen* reaches the Bavarian frontier. — $76\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dombühl* (Zur Eisenbahn), the junction for Dinkelsbühl and Nördlingen (p. 178), and for Rotenburg and Steinach (pp. 203, 199). — $91\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ansbach* (p. 203), the junction of the Frankfort and Munich line (R. 30). The line runs for a short distance through the *Rezat-Tal*, and then turns to the N.E.

$102\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Heilsbronn** (1345 ft.; *Adler*), a small market-town occupying the site of a famous *Cistercian Abbey*, of which some Romanesque and Gothic remains, partly in good preservation, still survive ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the rail. station; adm. 40 pf.). Next the church is the former refectory (? now a Roman Catholic chapel), the florid Romanesque portal of which has been removed to the Germanic Museum of Nuremberg. The church, a Romanesque basilica with timber roof, begun before 1132, with a Gothic choir (1263-80 and later) and a Gothic aisle (1430-35, afterwards enlarged), has suffered severely from 'restoration' in 1851-66.

The abbey-church was the burial-place of the Franconian line of the Hohenzollerns from 1297 to 1625 and contains also the ashes of the first three Brandenburg Electors of that house, Frederick I., Frederick II., and Albert Achilles. Among the finest monuments are those of the Electress Anna of Brandenburg (d. 1512), second wife of Albert Achilles; of Margrave Frederick (d. 1536) and his son George (d. 1543), by Loy Hering(?); of Margrave George Frederick (d. 1603), with eight statuettes of Counts of Zollern; and of the Margrave Joachim Ernest (d. 1625). The church also contains many other memorials of the Hohenzollerns and of Franconian knights, in the shape of frescoes, portraits on panel, canvas, and glass, epitaphs, hatchments, etc. There are several winged altar-pieces with carvings and paintings of the Nuremberg school of the 15-16th cent., a late-Gothic ciborium (1515), and a fine wooden Crucifix. — A spring rises within the church, beside the tomb of Electress Anna.

$109\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rossstall*, with an old church. The train then crosses the *Rednitz* to (115 M.) *Stein-an-der-Rednitz*, with *Faber's* celebrated lead-pencil factory (founded in 1760; shown by special permission only), and passing *Schweinau* reaches —

$118\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Nuremberg** (p. 149).

7. From Stuttgart to Nördlingen and Nuremberg.

133½ M. RAILWAY. Express train to (71½ M.) Nördlingen in 2 hrs. (fares 10 *M.*, 6 *M.* 70, 4 *M.* 10 pf.), ordinary train in 3½-5 hrs. (fares 9 *M.*, 5 *M.* 70, 3 *M.* 60 pf.); thence to (62 M.) Nuremberg (Bavarian Railway), ordinary train in 4½-5 hrs., express in 2 hrs. Express from Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ Nördlingen in 4 hrs. (fares 18 *M.* 80, 12 *M.* 20, 7 *M.* 70 pf.; viâ Crailsheim, comp. R. 6). — Best views to the right.

Stuttgart, see p. 2. — Beyond (2½ M.) *Cannstatt* (p. 14) the line ascends the hill which separates the valleys of the Neckar and the Rems. — 6 M. *Fellbach* (918 ft.; Traube); 4 M. to the S.E. is the *Kernen* (p. 38).

8 M. *Waiblingen* (885 ft.), junction of the Murrthal line (R. 6). The ancient town of **Waiblingen** (720 ft.; *Post*; 6000 inhab.), whence the imperial Salic line and the succeeding House of Hohenstaufen derived their name of *Waiblinger* (corrupted by the Italians into Ghibellini), lies about ⅔ M. to the N.E. (l.), below the station.

The fertile and picturesque REMSTAL, enclosed by the *Schurwald* on the right and the spurs of the *Welzheimer Wald* on the left, begins here. — 11½ M. Endersbach (p. 38). — To the left, above (13½ M.) *Grunbach* (Hirsch), is the village of *Buoch* (1700 ft.; Krone; comp. p. 32), affording a fine view of the Swabian Alb (belvedere).

18½ M. *Schorndorf* (840 ft.; Krone, R. 1½, B. ¾ *M.*), an old town with many industries (6300 inhab.), has a late-Gothic church, with a fine choir of 1501. — Near (21 M.) *Urbach* the train crosses the Rems. Above (24½ M.) *Waldhausen* (880 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), to the left, is the *Elisabethenberg*, a sanatorium.

On the Marienberg, about ¾ M. to the E. of (27½ M.) **Lorch** (920 ft.; *Hôt. Harmonie*, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M.*), rises the Benedictine monastery of that name (1115 ft.), founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, partly destroyed in the War of the Peasants, and restored in 1884. It contains several tombs and monuments of the Hohenstaufen, but none of the more distinguished members of the family. In the centre of the nave is a late-Gothic cenotaph, erected in 1475 to Duke Frederick of Swabia (d. 1105), the founder of the monastery.

Lorch was the site of a Roman castrum. To the N. of the monastery-hill the *Rhine Limes* (boundary) of the Romans joins the Rhætian Limes, which extends to the E., reaching the Danube at Kehlheim (p. 195). — Ascent of the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 61.

We obtain a glimpse of the Hohenstaufen (p. 61) to the right just beyond Lorch, and afterwards a glimpse of the double-peaked Hohen-Rechberg (p. 60), with its church. In the valley lies *Schirenhof*, a Roman castrum.

31½ M. **Gmünd**, or **Schwäbisch-Gmünd** (1053 ft.; *Bahn-Hôtel Arche*, at the rail. station; *Drei Mohren*, R. 1¾-2, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M.*; *Rad*, both in the market-place; *Rail. Restaurant*),

formerly a free city of the Empire (pop. 20,500), possesses many manufactories of gold and silver ware. It was the home of the painter *Hans Baldung Grien* (b. ca. 1475), and of the architects *Heinrich* and *Peter (Parler) von Gmünd*. — From the rail. station we follow the *Bahnhof-Str.*, in a straight direction. Beyond the Rems, to the right, is the *Public Park*, with a fountain ('Fiddler of Gmünd') by Widemann (1906). Farther on, at the *Fünfköpfige Turm*, we cross the *Waldstetter Bach* (l.), cross the promenade to the right, and at the next bridge turn to the left and follow the *Bocksgasse* to the (12 min.) market-place. To the left (W.) is the late-Romanesque *Church of St. John* (early 13th cent.), with its lofty tower (154 ft. high) and numerous reliefs of animals on the exterior. At the S. end of the market-place is the *Rathaus* (1785), at the N. end the *Holy Ghost Hospital* (founded in the 13th cent.). To the left of the latter stands the *Industrial Museum*, with a collection of antiquities (open free on Sun. & holidays, 11-2; at other times, fee). A little to the S. of St. John's is the Gothic *Heiligkreuz-Kirche* (without tower), ranking with the church of Our Lady at Reutlingen as one of the two chief 14th cent. buildings in Lower Swabia. The sculptures on the choir-portals, the baroque organ (1688), and the rich treasury are noteworthy. To the N. of the church is a singular belfry, with a tiled roof. To the E. is the *Lion Fountain* (1604). A little to the W., above the rail. station, is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Salvator*, with two chapels hewn in the rock. The monastery of *Gottes-Zell*, 1 M. to the N.E. of the market-place, is now a prison.

Ascent of the *Hohen-Rechberg*, see p. 60. — Omnibus from Gmünd to *Süssen* (p. 41) twice daily in 3 hrs. (fare 1 *M* 40 pf.). — Railway to *Göppingen* (p. 40) in progress.

38 M. *Unter-Böbingen*, with a Roman castrum (covered with earth).

An excursion may be made hence viâ (3 M.) *Heubach* (1529 ft.; Rüssele) to the (4½ M.) ***Rosenstein** (2248 ft.; superb view), with a ruined castle, a rampart, and, on the E. side of the hill, caves.

Beyond (43½ M.) *Essingen* (1585 ft.) the line runs along the steep slope of the Alb, crosses the watershed between the Rems and Kocher, and descends into the *Kocher-Tal*.

47 M. **Aalen** (1420 ft.; *Harmonie*, at the station; *Bär*; *Rail. Restaurant*), from 1360 to 1802 a free imperial town (pop. 10,400), lies at the point where the Kocher quits the Alb. It contains a monument to the poet *C. F. D. Schubart* (1739-91; see p. 19), who spent his childhood here. The *Rathaus* contains a collection of antiquities and Schubart relics. Near the cemetery is a Roman camp (covered). About 4 M. to the S. is the *Langert* or *Aalbümle* (2210 ft.), a view-point, with a tower.

FROM AALEN TO DILLINGEN, 35 M., branch-railway in 3 hrs. — The line ascends to the Alb. — 17½ M. **Neresheim** (1645 ft.; Traube), a small town with 1250 inhab., is the central point of the well-wooded

Härtsfeld, a part of the Swabian Alb. It possesses a château of Prince Thurn and Taxis, formerly a Benedictine abbey, with a fine chapel of 1745-92. — 20½ M. *Katzenstein* has a ruined castle; 22½ M. *Dischingen*, with a château of Prince Taxis. — 35 M. *Dillingen*, see p. 178.

FROM AALEN TO ULM, 45 M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. — 2½ M. *Unterkothen* (1¼ M. to the E. of which is the source of the White Kocher, 1690 ft.). — 5 M. *Oberkothen* (1½ M. to the S. of which is the source of the Black Kocher, 1640 ft.). About 3 M. to the W. is the *Völkmarberg* (2440 ft.; tower). — 8½ M. *Königsbrunn* (Rössle), with iron-works, at the point where the *Brenz*, an affluent of the Danube, takes its rise in the picturesque *Brenztopf* (1625 ft.). Then through the smiling *Brenzthal*. — 13½ M. *Heidenheim* (1617 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, R. 1¼-2½ M.; *Ochs*, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ M.), once a Roman settlement with a 'castrum', is now an industrial town with 12,200 inhab., commanded by the picturesque half-ruined *Schloss Hellenstein* (1985 ft.; view-tower; collection of antiquities). A road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr.) leads to the N.W. to (4½ M.) *Steinheim* (1770 ft.; Krone), situated in a later-tertiary depression of volcanic origin, whence a picturesque route runs through the *Wental*, passing the *Hirschfelsen* and a refuge-hut, to (6 M.) *Bartholomä* (Adler), and thence viâ the *Rosenstein* (p. 36) to (4½ M.) *Heubach* (p. 36). — Beyond (15½ M.) *Mergelstetten* the railway temporarily quits the *Brenz*, which here makes a wide curve round the so-called *Buigen*. — 17½ M. *Herbrechtingen* (Hirsch; road to the S.E. to *Hürben*, see below, 3 M.). A pleasant walk may be taken to the W., viâ (1½ M.) *Anhausen*, a former Benedictine convent, to the picturesque *Brenzthal* and thence downstream to (1½ M.) *Eselsburg*, which is about 1½ M. from Herbrechtingen, and 1 M. from Hürben (see below). — From (23 M.) *Hermaringen* (1500 ft.) a visit may be paid to the *Charlotten-Höhle*, near *Hürben*, 3 M. to the W. The road leads viâ *Burgberg*, with the picturesquely situated château of Count Karl von Linden, and the ruin of *Kaltenburg*; footpath viâ the *Güssenburg*. The cave (560 yds. long) lies in the *Hürbe-Tal*, a characteristic Jura valley, ½ M. to the S. of the village of Hürben. It consists of several chambers and is specially interesting on account of the beautiful stalactites pendent from the roof (adm. 1 M.; electric illumination on Sun., Mon., Wed., & Sat.). Near the mouth of the cave is a restaurant. — The train follows the *Brenzthal* to (26 M.) *Sonthheim-Brenz* (the latter of which has a fine late-Romanesque church), and then turns to the S.W. to (29 M.) *Nieder-Stotzingen*. 38 M. *Unter-Elchingen*, the scene of the battle (14th Oct., 1805) from which Ney acquired his dual title; 41 M. *Talflingen*. The train then skirts the *Danube* to (45 M.) *Ulm* (p. 42).

At (48½ M.) *Wasseralfingen* (1374 ft.; Zum Schlegel) are extensive iron-works. Above the iron-mine, 1½ M. to the E., rises the *Braunenberg* (2250 ft.; view; refuge-hut), whence a path leads through the woods to (6 M.) *Kapfenburg* (see below). — The train quits the Kocher-Tal. — 51½ M. *Goldshöfe* (1505 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) is the junction for the Ellwangen and Crailsheim line (p. 34). On a hill to the right before reaching (57 M.) *Lauchheim* is *Schloss Kapfenburg* (2035 ft.), formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order. — At (59½ M.) *Röttingen* the line is carried through the watershed (1805 ft.) between the Rhine and the Danube by means of deep cuttings and a tunnel (625 yds.), and enters the narrow *Eger-Tal*. About 3 M. to the N.E. lies the château of *Hohen-Baldern* (2060 ft.), belonging to the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein, with a lofty tower (fine view). About Bopfingen, to the left, 2 M. from the rail. station, is the bare cone of the *Ipf* (2190 ft.), with interesting

prehistoric ramparts (Hallstatt period) on the summit and on the E. slope.

64 M. **Bopfingen** (1535 ft.; *Hecht*), with 1600 inhab., was an imperial town from 1274 till 1802. The early-Gothic *Church of St. Blasius* contains a winged altar-piece by F. Herlin (1472) and a ciborium by H. Böblinger (1510). — To the right rises the *Flochberg* (1900 ft.), with a ruined castle. The line enters the *Ries* (p. 178). — Beyond (68½ M.) *Pflaumloch* we cross the Bavarian frontier.

71½ M. *Nördlingen* (p. 176). Thence to *Nuremberg*, see R. 27.

8. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen.

Comp. Map, p. 60.

122½ M. RAILWAY. Express to Ulm in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 8 M 40, 5 M 50, 3 M 50 pf.); ordinary train in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (7 M 40, 4 M 50 pf., 3 M); to Friedrichshafen, express in 3½ hrs. (fares 17 M 50, 11 M 40, 7 M 20 pf.); ordinary train in 6¼-7 hrs. (15 M 50, 9 M 40, 6 M 20 pf.).

To (21½ M.) *Cannstatt*, see p. 13. The train ascends on the bank of the *Neckar* as far as Plochingen, traversing one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in Swabia.

5 M. *Stuttgart-Unter-Türkheim* (741 ft.; Krone), with the works of the Daimler Motor Car Co. (1900 workmen), makers of the well-known 'Mercedes' cars, was incorporated with Stuttgart in 1905. It lies at the foot of the **Württemberg** or **Rotenberg** (1345 ft.; *Hôtel-Restaurant Luz*), where King William I. (d. 1864) erected a Greek chapel on the site of the castle of *Wirtemberg*, the old ancestral castle of the princes of Wurtemberg, as a mausoleum for his consort Queen Catharine (d. 1819), a Russian princess, and himself. In the interior (25 pf.) are marble statues of the Evangelists, the St. John by Dannecker.

Instead of the steep, stony, and shadeless ascent from Unter-Türkheim, we may choose the pleasanter but rather longer route from *Ober-Türkheim* (see below), either by *Uhlbach* or direct. — A still more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Kernen Tower* (1685 ft.; 82 ft. high), 2 M. to the E. Hence we may take a charming walk to *Esslingen* (see below), 4½ M. to the S., or we may descend to the E. to the rail. stations of (3 M.) *Stetten* or (3 M.) *Endersbach*, in the Remstal (p. 35).

Branch-line from Unter-Türkheim to (7½ M.) *Kornwestheim*, see p. 21.

7 M. *Ober-Türkheim* (Ochs), a favourite resort from Stuttgart.

9 M. **Esslingen**. — HOTELS. *Krone* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 1½-3 M, B. 1 M, very fair; *Post* (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 1¼-1½ M; *Württembergischer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 2); *Palm'scher Bau* (Pl. d; C, 1, 2). — WINE ROOMS. *Zur Sacristei*, Kirch-Str. 3, near St. Dionysius (Pl. 6); *Museum*, in the market-place (Pl. C, 1). — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. B, 2), near the rail. station.

Esslingen (757 ft.), prettily situated on the Neckar and overlooked by a ruined castle, was once a free imperial city and is still partly surrounded by walls, which were built by Emperor Frederick II. in 1216. Pop. 30,000. Sparkling Neckar-wine is largely

manufactured here. The engineering works founded here by Kessler in 1846 are the largest in Wurtemberg. Other branches of industry also flourish. The Neckar is spanned here by an old stone bridge, 220 yds. in length.

At the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, 2) we turn to the right and then follow the *Bahnhof-Str.* to the left, passing the *Schelstor-Turm* (Pl. 9), to the (7 min.) market-place (Pl. C, 1). On the S. side of this is the Protestant church of *St. Dionysius* (*Stadt-Kirche*; Pl. 6), a flat-roofed basilica in the transition style with two towers and interesting capitals; it was founded in the 11th cent., and partly



altered in the 14th and 15th, and possesses good stained glass (14-15th cent.; choir), a screen and a ciborium of 1486, and choir-stalls of 1518. *St. Paul's Church* (R. C.; Pl. 5), also in the market-place, an early-Gothic edifice of 1233-68, originally belonged to the Dominicans. Opposite the present *Rathaus* (Pl. 8; 1746), which was once the palace of Count Alexander of Wurtemberg, the poet (1801-44), is the *Old Rathaus* (Pl. 7), erected in 1430, and now a school. It possesses an ingenious clock of 1589, and on the first floor is a large room with Gothic wood-carvings. On the N. side is a bell-turret.

The fine Gothic **Frauen-Kirche* (Pl. 2), erected in 1324-1420, was restored in 1884-87 by Egle (sacristan at No. 9 Untere Bentaust-Str., to the N. of the choir; adm. 20 pf.). Admirable reliefs on the three portals, especially that of the Last Judgment on the S. Portal and the St. George over the W. Portal. The tasteful interior contains fine late-Gothic stained-glass windows (choir). Adjoining the

organ-loft are the tombstones of Hans and Matthæus Böblinger (p. 43), two of the architects of the church. Fine perforated tower. 246 ft. in height, completed in 1478: beautiful view from the top (267 steps). Comp. p. xxi. — No. 8, Untere Beutau-Str., has a fine oriel of 1509.

By following from the Rathaus first the Mittlere Beutau-Str. (N.) and then the Obere Beutau-Str. and ascending (at No. 4) the steps of the covered wall we reach (10 min.) the remains of the *Castle* (Pl. C, 1) with the 'Dicke Turm' (restaurant) and superb view.

A little to the S. of the Old Rathaus lies the Fischbrunnen-Platz (Pl. 1; C, 1, 2), near which is the Innere Brücke, with the Gothic *Chapel of St. Nicholas* (Pl. 4: 1430). — The Ritter-Str. and the Küfer-Str. (Pl. C, 2) lead to the (5 min.) *Wolfs-Tor* (Pl. 10), on the outside of which are still seen the lions of the Hohenstaufen, hewn in stone. — To the N. of the Küfer-Str. are the remains of the choir of the early-Gothic *Franciscan Church of St. George (Hintere Kirche; Pl. 3)*.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. in the Neckar-Tal, lies the royal domain of *Weil* (p. 16). — The *Jägerhaus* (1475 ft.), 3 M. to the E. of Esslingen, is frequented as a summer-resort.

Pleasant excursion from Esslingen to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Denkendorf*, a little village in a fine situation, with a large late-Romanesque church (early 13th cent.) of a former convent; interesting crypt and vaulted vestibule.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Plochingen** (813 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel; Rail. Restaurant*, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M), with a fortified church, lies near the confluence of the *Fils* and Neckar. To *Tübingen* and *Horb*, see R. 9: to *Ober-Lenningen*, see p. 63-61. On the hill to the N.E. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is a tower, affording an extensive panorama of the Alb.

The line now follows the Fils (comp. Map. p. 60). On a height to the right, near (23 M.) *Uhingen*, rises the château of *Filseck* (1160 ft.). — 24 M. *Faurndau*, formerly a Benedictine monastery, with an old Romanesque church, adorned with fantastic sculptures.

26 M. **Göppingen** (1082 ft.; *Hôtel zu den Aposteln*, R. from 2, B. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M, well spoken of; *Sand*, plain), a flourishing town with 20,800 inhab., was re-erected after a fire in 1782. The government-buildings were formerly a ducal castle, erected by Duke Christopher in 1550-68 with the stones of the castle of Hohenstaufen(?). At the S.W. corner of the court an artistically-hewn spiral stone staircase ('Traubenstieg', vine-stair) ascends to the tower. Mineral springs.

EXCURSIONS. To the N.E. to the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 61. — To the N.W. lies ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Adelberg* (1545 ft.; Rössle), a former convent, with a fine view. — To the S. we may proceed viâ (6 M.) the sulphur-baths of *Boll* (1335 ft.) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bosler* (2610 ft.) or ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bertaburg-Kornberg* (2555 ft.); viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Eschenbach* to the (1 hr.) *Fuchseck* (2410 ft.); or viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schlat* to the top of the (1 hr.) *Wasserberg* (2428 ft.). — Railway to Gmünd (p. 36) in progress.

Near ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eislingen* we enjoy fine views to the left of the Hohenstaufen and Hohen-Rechberg (p. 60). To the right is the long

ridge of the Swabian Alb. — 31 M. *Süssen* (1175 ft.), opposite which (left) rises the round tower of the ruined *Staufeneck* (1720 ft.).

EXCURSIONS. To the N.E. to the *Hohen-Rechberg*, see p. 61. — Proceeding to the S. from the rail. stat. of *Süssen* through the village to (1 hr.) the farm of *Grünenberg* (rfmts.), we may thence ascend the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Burren* ('Glufenkissen', 2273 ft.), walk along the slope (marked path) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Spitzenberg*, ascend to the plateau of the *Michelsberg* (2370 ft.), and traverse the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) village of *Ober-Böhringen* to the (20 min.) *Hausener Felsen*, which affords a fine view of the 'Gaisen-Täle' (p. 42). From the cairn we skirt the verge for 5 min., then follow the club-path down to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Überkingen* (p. 42).

FROM SÜSSEN TO WEISSENSTEIN, 6 M., branch-railway in 35 min., to the E. up the valley of the *Lauter*. — 2 M. *Donzdorf* (1335 ft.; Krone), with a château and park of Count Rechberg. About 3 M. to the E. is the *Messelstein* (2455 ft.; extensive view), whence we may proceed to the S. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kuchalb* (see below) and to the *Roggen-Tal* (see below). — 6 M. *Weissenstein* (1775 ft.; Schloss Brewery, with bedrooms) is a small town dominated by the château of Count Rechberg. Hence down the *Roggen-Tal* to Geislingen, see below.

To the left, on an eminence, are the rugged ruins of *Scharfenberg* (2018 ft.). Farther on is the *Kuchalb*. — 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gingen* (1236 ft.). An inscription over the N. door of the church purports to be of 984 and is, if genuine, the earliest to be found in any church in Germany.

EXCURSIONS. To the E. lies the (1 hr.) *Kuchalb*, a hamlet with an inn. Thence we may ascend to the (10 min.) *Meierhalde* (view) and to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) mountain-spur of the *Hohenstein* (2303 ft.), which commands a splendid view to the W. and of the valley. We descend either by a footpath to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kuchen* (hence to Geislingen $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) or to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gingen*, or via the *Kuchalb* and through the *Längen-Tal* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Geislingen*. The *Kuchalb* may also be reached from *Gingen* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. past the *Scharfenberg* (see above) by a path leading partly through wood. — A pleasant hill-walk may be taken from the *Kuchalb* to the N., via the farm of *Oberweckerstell*, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the *Messelstein* (see above).

Near Geislingen, to the left, opens the *Eybtal*; to the right is the *Upper Filstal* (p. 42).

38 M. *Geislingen* (1522 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Sonne, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M; Post, both in the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the rail. station), a town with 8000 inhab. and a large hardware-factory, lies at the base of the Alb. The late-Gothic *Stadtkirche* (1424-67) contains choir-stalls carved by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1512), a fine carved altar (ca. 1510), and a handsome late-Renaissance pulpit (1621). Above the town, about 2 M. to the E., rises the *Oeden-Turm* (2085 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; key at the Rathaus). Opposite, beyond the *Pavilion*, are the remains of the château of *Helfenstein*, destroyed in 1552.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the N.E., passing the pumping-station, either through the woods in 1 hr., or via *Weiler* and the *Felsen-Tal* in 2 hrs, to *Eybach* (1525 ft.; Adler), with a château of Count Degenfeld. Thence we may ascend the romantic *Roggen-Tal* (watered by the *Eyb*), the finest point of which is at the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) lower *Roggen-Mühle*; on the hill to the right is the ruin of *Ravenstein*. From (1 hr.) *Treffelhausen* (2015 ft.; Lamm), with the source of the *Eyb*, we may proceed, either to the N. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Weissenstein* (see above), or to the W. to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Messelstein* (see above).

FROM GEISLINGEN TO WIESENSTEIG, 13 M., branch-railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — Beyond (2 M.) *Altenstadt* the line turns to the W. and ascends the **Upper Filstal* ('*Gaisen-Täle*'). — $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Überkingen* (1495 ft.), with mineral springs; $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.W. are the *Hausener Felsen* (p. 41). — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ditzenbach* (1635 ft.), with mineral springs; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. is the ruin of *Hiltensburg* (2360 ft.). — About 2 M. to the S. of (10 M.) *Gosbach* (1700 ft.; *Hirsch*) lie the prettily-situated villages of *Unter- and Ober-Drackenstein*, whence *Wiesensteig* may be reached direct in 1 hr. — 13 M. **Wiesensteig** (1940 ft.; *Post*), a charmingly situated little town with 1300 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort. The *Source of the Fils* (2050 ft.) lies $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.W., about $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the *Schertels-Höhle* (key at the schoolmaster's in *Westerheim*). To the (3 M.) *Reussenstein*, see p. 62.

The line quits the *Filstal* and ascends the *Geislinger Steige*, a wooded limestone hill, rich in fossils, to the tableland of the *Swabian Alb* (R. 11), the watershed between the *Neckar* and the *Danube*. The ascent is very considerable (350 ft. in 3 M.; 1 : 43), and a second engine is attached to the train at *Geislingen*. — $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Amstetten*.

A branch-line runs hence to ($11\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Laichingen* (2540 ft.; *Rad*), a linen-weaving village with 2800 inhab., 1 M. to the N. of which is the *Steinwoll* (2594 ft.; *belvedere*), while $5\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. is the *Sontheimer Höhle*, a stalactite cave, 200 yds. in length (adm. 50 pf.).

Beyond (51 M.) *Beimerstetten* the line descends to the valley of the *Danube*. — The train passes close to the (r.) *Wilhelmsburg*, the lofty citadel of *Ulm*, where 30,000 Austrians under General *Mack* surrendered to the French after the battle of *Elchingen* (p. 36).

$58\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ulm**. — HOTELS (all with restaurants). Near the station: **Münster Hotel* (Pl. i; A, 2), R. 2-5, B. 1 *℥*; **Russischer Hof* (Pl. a; A, 2), R. 2-10, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *℥*, with garden; *Bahnhof-Hôtel* (Pl. f; A, 2), R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *℥*, with garden. — In the town: *Baumstark* (Pl. d; B, 3), R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 *℥* 40 pf.; *Goldner Hirsch* (Pl. g; B, 2); *Goldner Löwe* (Pl. e; B, 2), R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 *℥*; *Oberpollinger* (Pl. h; B, 2).

RESTAURANTS. *Saalbau* (Pl. B, 2), D. 80 pf.-2 *℥*; *Goldner Hecht*, *Olga-Str.* (Pl. B, 1); *Roter Ochse*, *Hirsch-Str.* (Pl. B, 2); *Railway Restaurant*; *Wilhelmshöhe* (Pl. B, 4), with view; *Beer Saloon*, opposite the guard-house (Pl. C, 3). — CAFÉS. *Tröglen*, *Münster-Café*, both in the *Münster-Platz*.

Military Bands play almost every day in summer at the *Wilhelmshöhe* (see above), in the *Friedrichsau* (p. 45), etc. — *Organ Recital* in the *Münster*, see p. 43.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. 1. *Neu-Ulm-Railway-Station* (Pl. F, 4) - *Münster-Platz* (Pl. C, 2) - *Railway-Station* (Pl. A, 2) - *Olga-Str.* (Pl. C, D, 1). — 2. *Münster-Platz* (Pl. C, 2) - *Frauen-Str.* - *Syrin-Str.* - *Münster-Platz*. — 3. *Münster-Platz* (Pl. C, 2) - *Söflingen* (beyond Pl. A, 4; p. 74).

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Bahnhof-Platz* (Pl. A, 2) and *Frauen-Str.* (Pl. D, 2).

For a flying visit to the town 3 hrs. suffice.

Ulm (1575 ft.), an old-fashioned town with 55,000 inhab., incl. a garrison of 7500 men, lies on the left bank of the *Danube*, which is here joined by the *Blau* and the *Iller*, and from this point downwards is navigable. The *Danube* is the boundary between *Wurtemberg* and *Bavaria*, to which *Neu-Ulm* (p. 45) on the opposite bank belongs (two bridges).

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Ulm, first mentioned in 854 as the seat of a Carlovingian palace, and one of the most important free imperial cities in the 14th and 15th cent., has belonged to Wurtemberg since 1810. From 1842 to 1866 it was a fortress of the Germanic Confederation, and since 1871 it has formed with Neu-Ulm a fortress of the German Empire. Towards the close of the 19th cent. it attained considerable importance as a commercial and industrial centre, and room for future development has been secured by the purchase by the municipal authorities in 1900 of the former ramparts surrounding the city. — *Ulm* was at one time the seat of a school of painting, under the influence of the Cologne and Early Flemish Schools. The most prominent masters of *Ulm* are *Hans Multscher* (ca. 1427-67), *Hans Schülin* (1440-1502), his son-in-law *Barth. Zeitblom* (b. 1455, d. after 1517), and *Martin Schaffner* (d. after 1539). Comp. also p. xxii.

Turning to the right at the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 2), we follow the *Bahnhof-Str.* and *Hirsch-Str.* (Pl. B, 3) to the (10 min.) *Münster-Platz*. To the right, at the beginning of the *Hirsch-Str.*, is the *Steinerne Brücke*, affording a picturesque glimpse of the old timber-houses on the *Blau*.

The **MÜNSTER* (Prot.; Pl. C, 2), founded in 1377, built at intervals down to the beginning of the 16th cent., and restored and completed in 1844-90, is the largest Gothic church in Germany next to the Cathedral of Cologne. The sculpturing on the portals is worthy of inspection. On the principal W. portal are the Creation, the Fall, Apostles, etc.; on the S.E. side-portal the Last Judgment; on the S.W. side-portal the history of Mary. On the roof is the emblem of *Ulm*: a sparrow with a straw in its beak. — The massive **Tower* in the centre of the W. façade, with the magnificent triple vestibule, was designed and begun by *Ulrich von Ensingen* (1392-99), the third of the cathedral-architects, erected by his successors as far as the top of the square portion (230 ft.) by the end of the 15th cent., and completed in 1877-90 by *Prof. Aug. Beyer* by the addition of the octagon and pyramid from a sketch left by *Matthäus Böblinger* (1478-94; comp. p. 40), the eighth of the original architects. Being 528 ft. in height, it is one of the loftiest towers in the world (Washington Monument 555 ft.; Mole Antonelliana at Turin 545 ft.; Cologne 515 ft.; Philadelphia City Hall 510 ft.; Eiffel Tower, in iron, 985 ft.) and affords a magnificent view. Comp. also p. xx.

The church is open free, daily 11-11.30 (in winter 11-12), on Sun. and festivals after divine service (entrance by the sacristan's office to the right of the W. portal). Free **Organ Recital* 11.30-12, on Sun. 11-11.45 (in winter on Sun. only). At other times visitors require tickets (entr. through the sacristan's office, see above): for the nave and aisles 20 pf.; choir, with guide, 1-4 pers. 1 *M.*, each addit. pers. 25 pf. The main tower may be ascended from 7 to 6 in summer, 9-8 in winter, and 8-5 in spring and autumn (to the top of the square portion 50 pf., to the octagon 1 *M.*).

The *INTERIOR* originally consisted of a nave with two aisles, all of equal breadth, but in 1502-7 the latter were divided by slender round pillars and covered with star-vaulting, so as to form four aisles. Length 140 yds., width 54 yds.; nave 138 ft., aisles

65½ and 69 ft. in height. The magnificent *Organ*, built in 1856, has 109 stops and 6616 pipes (recitals, see p. 43).

On the walls are numerous escutcheons of Swabian families. — The modern stained-glass windows in the aisles are by Burekhart and Zettler, the statues of Apostles in the nave, by C. Federlin.

By the second pillar of the nave is the *Pulpit*, executed in 1498-99, the cover beautifully carved in wood by J. Syrlin the Younger in 1510. — The octagonal *Holy Water Basin* round the E. pillar in the S. Aisle is also ascribed to Syrlin (beginning of 16th cent.). By the next pillar is the octagonal *Font*, with busts of prophets, mottoes, and armorial bearings (1470). — To the left of the entrance to the choir is the **Ciborium*, 93 ft. in height, beautifully sculptured in stone (1467-71). Above the choir-arch is a large fresco of the Last Judgment (1471).

The **Choir Stalls*, by Jörg Syrlin the Elder, 1469-1474, are among the finest works of the kind in Germany. At the W. end are three stalls with sibyls; on the N. side, next the ciborium, is a bust of Syrlin himself, and beneath the next folding-seat is an old woman, said to represent his mother; the busts on the N. side in front embody paganism (Ptolemy, Terence, Cicero, etc.); behind, in the upper row are 18 half-figures of Apostles and Christian male saints (SS. Lawrence, George, Damian, etc.), in the lower row, 20 half-figures of Prophets and heroes of the Old Testament (David, Joshua, etc.); on the S. side are sibyls below, with a bust of Syrlin's wife at the W. end; behind, in the upper row are St. Luke, Christian female saints (St. Catharine, etc.), and St. Cosmas, in the lower row, women of the Old Testament. The ornamental detail should not be overlooked.

The **High Altar* is by Martin Schaffner. The paintings and the carved figures represent the kindred of the Virgin and form one of the artist's chief works (1521). The Last Supper below the altar is also by M. Schaffner. Behind the altar are tombs of bronze (H. Neithart, d. 1500) and marble. The fine old *Stained Glass*, of 1480, is by Hans Wild.

The *Neithart Chapel*, to the N. of the choir, contains the original design for the tower and paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries; also two modernized carved altars (to St. Sebastian and St. Barbara) and an altar-predella with saints on the E. wall.

The *S. or Besserer Chapel* contains a good portrait of Eitel Besserer by Martin Schaffner (1516). In the *Sacristy* are an elegant little altar of 1484, with wings copied from engravings of M. Schongauer's 'Passion', and paintings by B. Zeitblom, H. Multscher, and M. Schaffner.

In an old patrician mansion (now the property of the town) at Taubengasse 6, to the S. of the minster, is the *Industrial and Antiquarian Museum* (Pl. D, 3); open 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10.30-1, adm. 50 pf.; at other times 1 *M.*

In the court are stone carvings and works in iron, etc. — Ground Floor: Prehistoric antiquities, including an ichthyosaurus. — First Floor: Altar from Hagnau near Meersburg (1518); town views and plans; coins; furniture. — Second Floor: Handsome ceilings and doors; 'tablatures' (early system of notation) of the Meistersinger of Ulm; guild-tablets; painted terracotta figures by Rommel, a native artist, representing local costumes; doll's house of 1748; embroideries and textiles.

In the market rises the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 3), erected at the beginning of the 16th cent. in the transition style from late-Gothic to Renaissance, with remains of old frescoes, retouched in 1905. The *Fischkasten*, a fine fountain at the S.E. corner, is by Syrlin the Elder (1482). To the W. is the *Neue Bau* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1583-99 on the site of an ancient imperial palace, now

containing government offices. The quadrangle contains a fountain with a figure of St. Hildegarde. — On the second floor of the *Schwörhaus* (Pl. C, 3) is a small collection of paintings.

The *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 1), in the Olga-Strasse, were built by K. von Sauter in 1898. The Jury Court is adorned with two mural paintings by Fr. Keller. — By the Frauen-Tor is the Rom. Cath. *Garrison Church* (Pl. D, 1), by Meckel (1904).

Charming walk on the city wall, along the Danube. The so-called *Metzger-Turm* (Pl. C, 3), 88 ft. in height, leans $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. out of the perpendicular. — The *Friedrichsau* (beyond Pl. F, 1; restaurant; band-concerts in summer), or public park, also repays a visit. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. (omn. twice daily) is the old Benedictine convent of *Wiblingen* (now barracks), with an elaborately decorated church (1772-81) and an interesting library-hall.

FROM ULM TO KEMPTEN, 54 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Neu-Ulm* (pp. 42, 209). — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Senden*. To the right, on the opposite bank of the Iller, lies *Ober-Kirchberg*, with a château of Prince Fugger. — As far as Memmingen the line for the most part follows the Iller. At (15 M.) *Illertissen* (1685 ft.; Hirsch) is a picturesque Renaissance château (ca. 1550). — $32\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Memmingen* (1965 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Bairischer Hof*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 *M.*; *Schwarzer Adler*), junction of the lines to Herbertingen (p. 76) and to Buchloe (p. 287), is an old town with 11,600 inhab., a free city of the Empire down to 1802, and still partly surrounded by walls. From the rail. station we proceed to the W. to the Maximilian-Str., the chief street of the town, at (7 min.) the W. end of which stands the *Kramer-Zunftthaus*, still retaining the Gothic panelled room in which the insurgents' manifesto ('Bauern-Artikel') in the Peasants' War was drawn up in 1525. Adjacent is the *Fuggerhaus*, in which Wallenstein received the news of his dismissal in 1630. To the N. is the principal church (*St. Martin's*), which contains 65 choir stalls, carved in the richest late-Gothic style by Stark and Daprazhauser (early 16th cent.). A little to the E. is the market-place with the *Rathaus*, a Renaissance edifice of 1589. On the S. side of the town, 8 min. from the Rathaus, is the *Frauen-Kirche*, the frescoes in which are among the best of their period (15th cent.). About 7 M. to the S.E. is *Ottobeuren* (p. 288). — $40\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grönenbach*, with a château formerly belonging to General Pappenheim. Beyond the large glacier-moraine of the Iller a view of the Alps of the Algäu is obtained. — 54 M. *Kempten* (p. 288).

From Ulm to *Munich*, see R. 31; to *Aalen*, see p. 37; to *Immen-dingen* and *Radolfzell*, see R. 13.

The Friedrichshafen line at first ascends the left bank of the Danube, and passes the influx of the *Iller*. — 65 M. *Erbach*, with a château of Baron Ulm. The Danube is now crossed, and we enter *Upper Swabia*, the region to the W. of the lower Iller and the Algäu Alps and extending S. from the Alb to the Lake of Constance. The railway traverses a flat district viâ *Risstissen* (with a château and park of Baron Stauffenberg) and *Warthausen* (with a château of Herr von König) to Biberach.

$81\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Biberach* (1748 ft.; *Goldner Löwe; Württembergischer Hof; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, all three at the station), with 9100 inhab., once a free town of the Empire, is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. From the rail. station we follow the *Bahnhof-*

Str. and the Pfluggasse to (7 min.) the *Old Hospital*, containing the municipal collection of antiquities, pictures, and objects of natural history (open free on Sun., 1-4; at other times 1 *M.*, two or more 50 pf. each). About 200 yds. to the S. is the villa of *Chr. M. Wieland*, who was born in 1733 in the neighbouring village of *Ober-Holzheim*, held a civil appointment here in 1760-69, and is said to have collected materials for his 'Abderiten' from among the townspeople. It contains a few reminiscences of the poet. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of the rail. station is the 'Lindele', a fine point of view on the Lindenberg. Another good view is obtained from the Gigelberg (2011 ft.), on the W. side of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station.

About 2 M. to the S.E. of Biberach station (omnibus several times daily; 40 pf.) and 1 M. from Ummendorf (see below) is the frequented hydropathic of *Jordanbad* (1771 ft.; pens., 1st. cl., from $4\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*), pleasantly situated in the *Risstal*, on the margin of the wood, with a chalybeate spring ('Kneipp Cure').

A branch-railway runs from Biberach to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ochsenhausen*, a small market-village with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1093 (now an agricultural school and orphanage) and an elaborately decorated baroque church.

The country becomes more attractive, and woods begin to appear on both sides. $84\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ummendorf*, with a Mount Calvary. — 94 M. *Schussenried* ('das Ried'; Bahnhof-Hôtel), a village known for the lake-dwellings discovered near it. The district lunatic asylum here, formerly a Præmonstratensian monastery, contains a sumptuous library-hall with ceiling-paintings by F. Hermann (1757).

A branch-line runs hence to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Buchau*, a little town with an ancient nunnery (now a château of Prince Taxis), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of which is the *Federsee* (ca. 620 acres in extent).

At (97 M.) *Aulendorf* (Löwe; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Herbertingen and Memmingen line (p. 76), is the château of Count Königsegg, with a garden commanding a fine view of the distant Alps and a well-stocked deer-park.

We now follow the small river *Schussen* to Friedrichshafen. — To the left, beyond ($107\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Niederbiegen*, rises the abbey of *Weingarten* (p. 47). Towards the S. the mountains of Appenzell come in view.

$110\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ravensburg** (1420 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M.*; *Railway Hotel Hildebrand*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*, both very fair), an ancient town with 14,800 inhab. and numerous towers. From the rail. station we follow the Eisenbahn-Str. to (7 min.) the market-place, with (r.) the *Rathaus* (16th cent.). Turning first to the left and then to the right, we next reach the *Konzerthaus* (1897), containing a *Collection of Antiquities*. From the Rathaus the Markt-Str. leads to the S.E. to (3 min.) the *Ober-Tor*, near which is the tower called the *Mehlsack* ('sack of flour'; 180 ft.). From the Ober-Tor we may climb the Veitsburg in 10 minutes.

The **Veitsburg** (1719 ft.; restaurant), to the S. of the town, is surmounted by a view-tower, on the site of a Guelphic castle, which commands an extensive view of the Lake of Constance, the Alps of Appenzell, and the Vorarlberg. A still finer point is the **Waldburg** (2615 ft.), 2 hrs. to the E., the well-preserved ancestral castle of the family of that name ('Truchsess von Waldburg').

From Ravensburg a steam-tramway runs to the N.E. in 20 min. to (2½ M.) **Weingarten** (*König Wilhelm*), a town of 7100 inhab., with an imposing Benedictine abbey with three towers, founded by the Guelphs in 1053 and now used as barracks. The elaborate baroque church (1715-22) contains the mausoleum of the Guelphs (1852) and the Monument of the Guelphs, by Klenze, erected by King George V. of Hanover in 1859. The stucco-ornamentation by Schmüser, the ceiling-paintings by Asam, the choir-stalls (ca. 1720), and the large organ, by Gabler, over the vestibule (1737) are also noteworthy.

From (116 M.) **Meckenbeuren** (Bahnhof-Hôtel) an electric railway runs to (¼ hr.) **Tettwang**, with the large château of the extinct Counts of Montfort. About 4 M. to the S. rises the **Argenhardter Kapf** (1798 ft.; belvedere). — The Lake of Constance at length becomes visible. From the Town Station of (122½ M.) **Friedrichshafen** (see p. 84) the train runs backwards to the Harbour.

9. From Stuttgart to Tübingen and Horb.

Comp. Map, p. 60.

64½ M. RAILWAY in 2-3½ hrs. Best views to the left.

From Stuttgart to (14½ M.) **Plochingen**, see R. 8. — 18½ M. **Unter-Boihingen** (p. 61). To the right in the valley, near **Köngen** (the Roman *Vicus Grinario*; excavated castrum), the Neckar is crossed by an ancient stone bridge (restored in 1603; obelisk), from which Duke Ulrich is said to have leaped in 1519 in order to escape capture by the troops of the Swabian League. To the left rise the Teck, Hohen-Neuffen, and other Alb Mts. — 21½ M. **Nürtingen** (935 ft.; *Krone, Schöll*, at the station), a manufacturing town (pop. 6750) on the right bank of the Neckar. The late-Gothic parish-church contains a fine Renaissance choir-screen. Branch-line to **Neuffen**, see p. 63. — 25 M. **Neckartailfingen**; the village of that name, with an early-Romanesque church (12th cent.), lies 2 M. to the W. — The line now quits the Neckar-Tal; fine view of the Alb to the left.

From (30½ M.) **Metzingen** (1170 ft.; *Sprandel*, at the station), a small town with 5800 inhab.; a branch-line runs to **Urach** (p. 64).

To **Neuffen**, see p. 63. Fine view from the **Floriansberg** (1715 ft.), ¾ hr. to the N.E.; 2 M. farther to the E. is the **Jusiberg** (2175 ft.). From this point a pleasant walk (2¾ hrs.) may be taken along the ridge via the **Hörnle** (2320 ft.) and the **Karlslinde** to the **Hohen-Neuffen** (p. 63). *Comp. the Maps, pp. 60 and 62.*

33½ M. **Sondelfingen**. To the left rises the **Achalm** (p. 49).

36 M. **Reutlingen** (Plan, see p. 48). — HOTELS. *Kronprinz* (Pl. a; B. 1), at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M.* with beer-garden; *Goldner Ochs* (Pl. b; B. 2), in the market-place, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 2 *M.* both very

fair; *Schwan* (Pl. c; B. 2), in the market-place, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. B. 60 pf.; *Hirsch* (Pl. d; B. 2), Wilhelm-Str. 36, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2. B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; *Löwe* (Pl. c; B. 1), at the station. — WINE at the *Hirsch* and *Schwan* hotels (see above).

Reutlingen (1230 ft.), once a free city of the empire, now an industrial town with 23,900 inhab., weaving and spinning mills, and tanneries, is picturesquely situated on the *Echaz*. The *Garten-Tor* (N.E.) and *Tübinger-Tor* (S.W.) are well-preserved relics of its ancient fortifications, but the ramparts and fosses have been converted into well-built streets.



In the List-Platz, in front of the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, 1), is a monument to *Frederick List* (1789-1846), the political economist, who was a native of Reutlingen. We now follow first (right) the Karl-Str., then (left) the Wilhelm-Strasse. To the right, in the latter, is the *St. Nikolaus-Kirche* (1358; Pl. B, 1), and farther on, to the left, is the *Heiligeist-Kirche* or *Spital-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2). In the (6 min.) market-place (Pl. B, 2) is the *Maximilians-Brunnen* (Pl. 3), the original of which (1570) is preserved in the *Spendhaus* (p. 49). In the part of the Wilhelm-Str. beyond the market-place, to the left, is the (Prot.) **Church of St. Mary* (Pl. B, C, 2), the noblest Gothic edifice in Swabia, dating from the 13-14th cent.,

with some Romanesque remains (entr., Oberamtei-Str.; adm. 20 pf.; sexton, Wilhelm-Str. 80). It was burned in 1726, and thoroughly restored by Dolmetsch in 1893-1901. The beautiful tower is 240 ft. high. In the interior are frescoes of the early 14th cent., some of which have been restored. The octagonal stone font of 1499 (E. end of S. aisle) is richly sculptured; the reliefs in the niches represent the Baptism of Christ and the Seven Sacraments. The Holy Sepulchre by the E. wall of the choir (about 1480) is also very interesting. — The *Marienkirch-Brunnen* (Pl. 2) is embellished with a figure of Emp. Frederick II., restored in 1903. In the upper Wilhelm-Str. is the late-Gothic *Linden-Brunnen* (1544; Pl. 1). About 3 M. to the S.W. of St. Mary's is the *Spendhaus* (Pl. B, 3), the old town-warehouse, now containing the collections of the Natural History Society and the Society of Art and Antiquity (Sun. 1-3, free; at other times, fee). — To the S.W. of the inner town are *Lucas's Pomological Institution* (Pl. A, B, 3) and the *Bruderhaus* (Pl. A, 2), a refuge established by Pastor Werner (d. 1887). To the E. is the *Weaving School* (beyond Pl. C, 2). — The *Panorama-Weg*, skirting the Honau railway from the station, affords pretty views; the little sulphur-bath of *Heilbrunnen* is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of the station.

ASCENT OF THE ACHALM, footpath in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (comp. Map, p. 66). From the railway-station we ascend the Garten-Strasse and at the end of it turn to the left by the Burg-Strasse; in 20 min. we reach the foot of the Achalm and the path passes under a bridge; after 3 min. we ascend to the left through vineyards towards the dairy; after 7 min. we go straight on, avoiding the path to the left, and reach a royal dairy (rfmts.) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more; thence by a winding path to the summit in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The **Achalm* (2312 ft.), an isolated mountain, is crowned by a ruined castle, the tower of which may be ascended (key at the dairy). Admirable view: Rossberg, Schloss Lichtenstein, the Hohen-Neuffen, Teck, Hohen-Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, and other peaks of the Alb; the cultivated plain as far as Stuttgart; the Black Forest from the heights around Triberg and St. Georgen to Pforzheim; picturesque foreground; below us lies Reutlingen, to the E. Eningen, to the S. Pfullingen. — To Eningen (p. 65), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

STEAM TRAMWAY from the station through the town to (18 min.) *Eningen* (p. 65), on the E. — LIGHT RAILWAY from the railway-station in 1 hr., viâ *Betzingen* (see below), to (10 M.) *Gönnungen* (p. 69).

From Reutlingen to *Schelklingen*, see p. 66.

38 M. *Betzingen* (see above). — At ($40\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kirchentellinsfurt* the line re-enters the Neckar-Tal. 43 M. *Lustnau* (Ochse), a favourite resort of the Tübingen students. — 45 M. *Tübingen* (Railway Restaurant).

Tübingen. — HOTELS. *Traube* (Pl. a; C, 3), R. 2-5, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M. well spoken of; *Lamm* (Pl. b; B, 4), in the market-place, R. 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 M.; *Goldener Ochse* (Pl. d; D, 5), near the railway-station, R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; *Prinz Karl* (Pl. c; C, 3), R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; *König Karl* (Pl. e; C, 4), Mühl-Str., R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Zum Kaiser*, Kirch-Str. 6, R. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

RESTAURANTS. *Forelle*, Kronengasse (Pl. B, 4; good cuisine); *Seeger's* (Ratskeller), Herrenberger-Str. (Pl. A, B, 2; wine at these two); *Ochse* and *Prinz Karl* hotels (see above); *Kommerell's*, near the Stifts-Kirche;

Museum, Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. D, 2, 3), with garden; *Hanskarle*, near the Traube (p. 49); *Ratsstube*; *Schloss-Garten*, near the castle.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. C, 3), Neckargasse.

A flying visit to the town, including the Schänzle, takes 2½ hrs.

Tübingen (1036 ft.), a town with 16,800 inhab., finely situated on the floor and slopes of the Neckar and Ammer valleys, is first heard of in a document of 1078. It possesses a university (1800 students), founded by Count Eberhard im Bart in 1477. Melanchthon was a lecturer here (1512-18) before he was summoned to Wittenberg.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 5), which lies to the S. of the town, we traverse the beautiful shady promenades of the 'Wörth' to a bronze *Statue of Uhland* (Pl. 3; C, 5), by Kietz (1872).

From Uhland's statue we proceed to the right to the bridge over the Neckar (1901), on which is a *Monument to Count Eberhard* (see above). Immediately beyond the bridge (to the right, at the beginning of the Mühl-Strasse) is *Uhland's House* (Pl. 6; C, D, 4), in which the poet died in 1862. The house in which he was born is in the Neckar-Halde (tablet; No. 24; Pl. 5, B 4). — On the Oesterberg (p. 51) are houses belonging to student-societies ('fraternity houses').

The streets of the old town are narrow and picturesque. The choir of the late-Gothic *Stifts-Kirche* (15th cent.; Pl. C, 4; sacristan at Münzgasse 5, to the W. of the church) contains old stained glass; twelve monuments with recumbent stone figures of Wurtemberg princes, including Count Eberhard im Bart (d. 1496) and Duke Ulrich (d. 1550); and a winged altar-piece of the Ulm School (1520; Crucifixion, etc.). The choir-stalls in carved wood, below the organ, are of the school of Syrlin (early 16th cent.). — Below the *Stifts-Kirche* is the old *Aula*, containing the class-rooms of the faculty of arts (art-historical institute, adm. Thurs. 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10.30-12.30). — The *Town Hall* (Pl. B, 4), erected in 1435 and remodelled in 1698, was enlarged in 1908. — The *Stift* (Pl. B, 4), a Protestant seminary with 160 pupils, founded in 1536 by Duke Ulrich, is established in an old Augustinian monastery. The Roman Catholic *Wilhelmsstift* (Pl. C, 3), with 150 students, occupies the old *Collegium Illustre*, founded in 1588 for sons of the nobility.

In the new N. quarter of the town, in the handsome Wilhelm-Strasse and to the W. of it, lie the *University*, various *University Institutes*, and several *Hospitals*. At the back of the university rises an obelisk in memory of *Silcher*, the composer (d. 1860; Pl. 2, D 2). — The *Botanical Garden* (Pl. C, 2, 3) of the university contains a monument to the poet *Hölderlin* (d. 1843; Pl. 1), presented by the sculptor Andresen in 1881. — The *Geological and Zoological Institute* (Pl. D, 1) accommodates the *Natural History Collections* of the university, among the notable features of which are the fossils of the Triassic and Jurassic periods (huge saurians), the meteorites, and the amber. — In the *Cemetery* (Pl. B, C, 1) rest *Ludwig Uhland* (Pl. 7; see above) and *Friedrich Hölderlin* (see above).

By the Town Hall (p. 50) the Wiener Gässle, continued by the Burgsteige, ascends to the left to the **Schloss Hohen-Tübingen** (1215 ft.; Pl. A, 4), situated on a hill commanding the town, and erected by Duke Ulrich in the Renaissance style in 1537. The richly decorated outer portal dates from 1606, the inner portal from 1538 (restored in 1892; comp. p. xxviii). It contains the *University Library* (new building in progress) and the *Observatory*. The cellars contain an immense cask (18,700 gallons) and a deep well (formerly descending to the level of the Neckar). The attendant lives in the second archway to the right (20 pf.).

Fine *View from the *Schänzle* (Pl. A, 4), at the back of the Schloss (reached from the court of the Schloss by the gate and flight of steps beyond the well), and from the *Lichtenberger Höhe* (beyond Pl. A, 4; Bismarck Tower), 10 min. farther to the W. — On the summit of the *Oesterberg* (1436 ft.; bey. Pl. D, 4; 20 min. from the town) is the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm* (adm. 20 pf.). The view extends from the Hohenstaufen to the Plettenberg and the Hornisgrinde. — Other points of view are, to the N., the *Waldhäuser Höhe* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), *Eberhards-Höhe* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and *Steinenberg* (view-tower; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and to the W., beyond the Schloss, the *Oedenburg*.

One of the favourite excursions from Tübingen is that to *Bebenhausen*, which lies 4 M. to the N. The charge for a one-horse carr. there and back is 3 *M.*; that of a carr.-&-pair to Bebenhausen, then through the woods to Entringen (inn), and back to Tübingen, is 10-11 *M.* Walkers may return in 3 hrs. viâ Hohenentringen. — **Bebenhausen** (*Hirsch: Waldhorn*, both unpretending), a village in the valley of the *Goldersbach*, possesses a well-preserved old *CISTERCIAN ABBEY, founded ca. 1185, suppressed in 1534, restored in the 19th cent., and now a royal hunting-lodge. It is one of the finest mediæval structures in Swabia and, like Maulbronn, one of the most picturesque conventual establishments in Germany. We enter by the *Schreiber-Turm* on the W. side and turn to the right (bell for the keeper; open 9-4, in summer 9-6; adm. 50 pf., on Sun. 25 pf.). The inner wall (end of the 13th cent.) is almost intact. The church, originally a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica of 1188-1227, was frequently remodelled (last in 1566-68). The octagonal flèche was added by Georg von Salem in 1407-09. In the E. wall of the rectilinear choir is a large and beautiful traceried window (ca. 1335). To the S. are the late-Gothic cloisters (1471-96), with their interesting well-house, round which are grouped the conventual buildings. To the E. are the *Chapter Room* (with unique capitals and ceiling-paintings of 1528), the *Parlatorium*, or audience-room, and a *Recreation Room* for the lay-brothers, all three in the late-Romanesque style. To the S. are the *Kitchen* and the large Gothic *Summer Refectory* (1335), with interesting ceiling-paintings, a painting of the 14th cent. (Virgin on Solomon's throne, over the door), and a collection of arms and armour and goldsmith's work. To the W. are the *Lay Brothers' Dining Hall* and the low late-Gothic *Winter Refectory* (1470), with a fresco of the expedition of the Cistercian knights of Calatrava against the Moors and tapestry of the 17th century. Farther to the E. is the *Abbot's House (Herrenhaus)*, dating substantially from 1532 and containing the rooms occupied by the king.

On a height (1558 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. of Tübingen, rises the **Wurmlinger Kapelle**, commanding an extensive view. Its praises have been sung by Uhland and other poets. (The chapel may be reached by a pleasant path through the wood from the Schloss at Tübingen, following the top of the hill, viâ the *Schänzle* and *Lichtenberg*; see above.)

From Tübingen to *Hechingen* and *Sigmaringen*, see R. 12.

52 M. **Rottenburg** (1115 ft.; *Bär*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 M., B. 60 pf.; *Römischer Kaiser*, both in the market-place); an old town (7500 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Neckar, is an episcopal see. It is connected by two bridges with the suburb of *Ehingen* (with the rail. station and post-office). From the rail. station we reach the (5 min.) market-place by the *Bahnhof-Str.* and the lower bridge, passing on the way the *Tithe Barn* (*Zehntscheuer*), containing a collection of Roman antiquities found here in the old Roman station of *Sumelocenna* (key opposite). In the market-place are a fine late-Gothic *Fountain* of 1470, and the late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (now modernized), with its perforated spire. The *Bischofshof*, to the E., formerly a Jesuit convent, contains the *Diocesan Museum* (on the 2nd floor; ring; fee), comprising paintings and carvings of the Swabian School of the 15th and 16th cent., nearly all of which are spoiled by retouching.

At the *Altstadt* (1394 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.E., is a Frankish camp; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther to the S., beyond the village of *Weiler*, is the *Weilerburg* (1820 ft; belvedere). — The *Sülchen-Kapelle*, 1 M. to the N.E. of Rottenburg, once the centre of the *Süllich-Gau*, is the burial-church of the Roman Catholic bishops of Wurtemberg.

The train crosses the Neckar and follows the left bank. Vineyards gradually give way to pine-forest. — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niedernau*. The mineral baths of that name lie in the *Katzenbach-Tal*, on the opposite bank. — The line crosses the Neckar, and beyond (55 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bieringen* the *Starzel*. To the right, beyond a tunnel, rises *Schloss Weitenburg*. — On a pine-clad hill to the left of (59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eyach*, with its mineral water factory, is the ruin of *Frundeck*.

FROM EYACH TO STETTEN, 8 M., light railway up the Eyach-Tal. — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mühlingen*, with a château. — 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Haigerloch** (1394 ft.; *Post*), a little Prussian town with 1300 inhab., picturesquely situated on both sides of the *Eyach*, and commanded by a 16th cent. *Schloss* (chapel rebuilt in 1748). A road (diligence) runs hence to the E. to *Hechingen* (p. 72; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). — From (8 M.) *Stetten*, with salt-works, a road goes on to the S. to *Balingen* (p. 72; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Horb*, see p. 53.

10. From Stuttgart to Böblingen and Schaffhausen.

122 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 4-8 hrs. (fares 15 M 50, 9 M 40, 6 M 20 pf.; express fares, 17 M 50, 11 M 40, 7 M 20 pf.). This is the direct route from Stuttgart to Central Switzerland (express from Stuttgart to Zürich in 5-6 hrs.) and to the Baden Oberland (see p. 57).

From Stuttgart (Central Station) to the (5 M.) *West Station* (1214 ft.), see p. 15. Just beyond the station the train penetrates the *Hasenberg*, and then ascends (1:100), high above the suburb of *Heslach* and the gradually contracting valley. Pretty views to the left. The line runs through wood and is carried across three deep gorges by lofty embankments. At (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vaihingen* the

train reaches the *Filder*, the fertile upland plain to the S. of Stuttgart (p. 15); the Swabian Alb rises in the background. — The *Schönbuchwald* is now traversed to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Böblingen* (1435 ft; Waldhorn or Post; Kurhaus Waldburg, 1 M. from the rail. station), an old town with 5700 inhabitants.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Herrenberg* (1413 ft.; Post, R. $11\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M), an old town (2600 inhab.) on the edge of the fertile *Gäu*, has an imposing abbey-church of the 14-15th cent., with good choir-stalls (1517). The *Schlossberg* affords a good view. To the S.E. are the hills of the *Schönbuch* and in the distance the Alb.

36 M. *Eutingen* (1550 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction for Pforzheim (p. 22). Branch-railway to Freudenstadt and Hausach, see p. 57.

The train descends the narrow valley of Mühlen, with the ruined *Stauffenberg* on the left, threads a tunnel, and crosses the Neckar.

41 M. *Horb* (1280 ft.; *Zum Kaiser; Bahnhof-Hôtel*, with view of the town; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with 2500 inhab., in a picturesque situation, has an interesting late-Gothic *Spital-Kirche* (R. C.). The town-walls are in partial preservation. On the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the station, is the old *Schütte-Turm* (view; key at the apothecary's). Hops abound.

Berthold Auerbach (1812-82), the novelist of the Black Forest, was born and is buried at *Nordstetten* (brewery), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of the rail. station.

From Horb to *Stuttgart* viâ *Tübingen* and *Plochingen*, see R. 9; to *Calw* and *Pforzheim*, see p. 22.

The train for a short way traverses Prussian territory. $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neckarhausen*. We return to the left bank. To the E. above *Fischingen* rises the extensive ruin of *Wehrstein*. — $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sulz am Neckar* (1410 ft; Waldhorn), a little town with salt springs. Then a tunnel. To the left beyond it rises the ruin of *Albeck*. — Near (56 M.) *Aistaig* pleasant glimpses of the valley are enjoyed. — 57 M. *Oberndorf* (1518 ft.: Post, R. 1- $21\frac{1}{2}$ M, very fair), a little town to the right (pop. 4000). The old Augustine monastery is now a rifle-factory. — 61 M. *Epfendorf*; 64 M. *Talhausen*. The line is carried over four bridges, through three tunnels, with various ruins to the right and left, and lastly by a long tunnel through the hill on which Rottweil lies. In the valley, to the right, is a large *Powder Mill*.

$68\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rottweil* (1968 ft.; *Rottweiler Hof*, Bahnhof-Str.: *Wilder Mann*, Hochbrücktor-Str., R. $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ M, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 M; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town with 9000 inhab., was a free city of the Empire down to 1802. It is finely situated high above the Neckar. Above the railway station is the site of a large Frankish camp, while the hamlet of *Altstadt*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., covers the remains of a Roman colony (*Aræ Flaviæ*). The saline springs and baths of *Wilhelmshall* lie $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the S.

From the rail. station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the right, cross (12 min.) the 'Hoch-Brücke', and reach the inner town. Continuing in the same direction along the Hochbrücktor-Str., we come to (3 min.; right) the *Kapellen-Kirche*, which was remodelled in 1721-29. The three portals of its lofty Gothic tower (14-15th cent.) are adorned with noteworthy sculptures. A little to the N. is the *Market Fountain* (29 ft. high), surmounted by the figure of a 'Landsknecht' (ca. 1550). By descending the Haupt-Str. to the right and taking the Lorenzgasse on the left, we reach the *Chapel of St. Lawrence*, a late-Gothic structure of 1579 (?). The interior (key kept at the house opposite its S. side; catalogue 20 pf.) contains a collection of mediæval wood-carvings and pictures. In the centre is a mosaic pavement from a Roman bath (Orpheus). — We now retrace our steps to the market-fountain and ascend the Haupt-Str. to (4 min.) the *Schwarze Turm*, passing the *Rathaus* (1521; façade-paintings of 1884) and the *Antiquarian Museum* (Roman relics; ring). A little to the N. is the *Heilige-Kreuz-Kirche*, a fine Gothic structure of the 13-16th centuries. About 300 yds. to the W. of the Schwarze Turm stands the massive *Hochturm* (177 ft.).

The well-wooded ***Lemberg** (3330 ft.; shelter-hut), the loftiest summit of the Swabian Alb, may be ascended in 3 hrs. from Rottweil; we cross the Neckar by the iron foot-bridge above the station and proceed viâ *Wellendingen* and *Wilflingen* (a Hohenzollern 'enclave'). The tower (100 ft. high) on the top commands a splendid view of the Swabian Alb, the Black Forest, and the Alps. — The *Oberhohenberg* (3317 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N. of the Lemberg, the highest summit of the Alb but one, commands a poor view. — From *Gosheim* (2780 ft.; Sonne), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S. of the Lemberg, a fine hill-walk may be taken viâ the *Klippeneck* (3220 ft.) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* (see p. 55).

FROM ROTTWEIL TO VILLINGEN, 17 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Trossingen*, whence an electric tramway ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in 12 min.) runs to the village of that name, with mouth-organ factories. — 11 M. *Schwenningen* (Lamm, clean), a town with 13,000 inhab. and a technical school for skilled mechanics. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Source of the Neckar* (425 ft.), a reservoir with small gardens and a bathing-establishment; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. stands the *Hölzleekönig*, a fir-tree 140 ft. high dating from the middle of the 16th century. — The line traverses a lofty plain, the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and then descends the *Brigach-Tal* to *Villingen* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

Ascent of the *Plettenberg* from Rottweil, see p. 72. — A motor-stage runs to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schramberg* (p. 59).

The line crosses the Neckar and enters the broad *Primtal*. To the left, several picturesque glimpses of the spurs of the Alb. — 72 M. *Neufra*. The line ascends gradually, and then traverses a high-lying, well-cultivated plain, forming part of the *Baar* (see p. 55). — $74\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aldingen*. To the left rises the long ridge of the *Heuberg*, the W. part of the Alb, with the *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* (p. 55). To the right are the *Hohenkarpfen* (p. 55) and the *Lupfen* (p. 55). — $77\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Spaichingen* (2200 ft.; *Alte Post* or *Osswald*, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*), a straggling little town (2700 inhab.).



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The **Dreifaltigkeitsberg** (3225 ft.), a spur of the Heuberg, with a frequented pilgrimage-church, is ascended from Spaichingen in 1 hr.; the tower on the top (20 pf.) commands a magnificent view. Rfmts. at the sacristan's house (also beds).

Spaichingen is also the starting-point for a visit to the **Baar**, an undulating and fertile plateau (2300-2600 ft.), partly wooded, which extends from Rottweil (N.) to Tuttlingen (S.) and is bounded on the W. by the spurs of the Black Forest and on the E. by the Heuberg (p. 54). The following is an attractive excursion (to Tuttlingen, 7 hrs.). We proceed to the S. to (1 hr.) **Hausen ob Verena** (2645 ft.), beyond which a road (to the left) leads to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Hohenkarpfen** (2980 ft.), a conical mountain with a ruined castle. Thence we proceed to the S.W. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) wooded and coffin-shaped **Lupfen** (3202 ft.), with a ruined refuge-hut, and view-tower, and then descend to the S. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Linde** (2475 ft.; Linde), birth-place and burial-place of Max Schneckenburger (1819-49), author of the 'Wacht am Rhein'. — From Talheim we go to the **Konzenberg** (2615 ft.; ruined castle) to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) railway-station of **Möhringen** (see below) or to (3 hrs.) **Tuttlingen**.

8 M. **Wurmlingen**, a village on the *Faulenbach*. The line describes a long curve, and crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge.

85 M. **Tuttlingen** (2120 ft.; *Post*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 M.: *Hecht*; *Kaiserhof*; *Schwarzer Bär*; *Railway Restaurant*), a thriving town (14,600 inhab.), lies on the right bank of the Danube. Above it (S.) rise the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ruins of the *Honburg* (2415 ft.), destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. A monument, by Jahn, was erected in the Bahnhof-Str. in 1892 to *Max Schneckenburger* (see above). The *Witthoh* (2820 ft.), a ridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., is a good point of view; descent thence to Hattingen (see below), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Möhringen (see below), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — From Tuttlingen to *Sigmaringen* and *Ulm*, see R. 12 and R. 13.

The line traverses the broad valley of the Danube, and crosses the river near (87 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Möhringen*. Some of the Danube water filters through the earth here and re-appears in the *Aach Spring*. 8 M. to the S. — 91 M. **Immendingen** (2158 ft.; *Falke*; *Rail. Restaurant*, very fair), junction for Donaueschingen and Waldshut (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The train recrosses the Danube, gradually ascends its S. bank, penetrates the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine by deep cuttings, and descends beyond (94 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hattingen* (2265 ft.; *Ochs*) through a tunnel (985 yds. long) and over several lofty viaducts. — 98 M. *Talmühle* (inn). We now descend the wooded *Engener-Tal* to (101 M.) *Engen* (1705 ft.; *Stern*; *Hegau*), a small town, where the mountains are quitted. About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. rises the *Hohenhöwen* (2670 ft.), a basaltic cone.

The train now skirts the volcanic peaks of the *Hegau*. To the S. of (103 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Welschingen* rises the two-peaked *Hohenstoffeln* (2775 ft.). 106 M. *Mühlhausen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Mägdeberg* (2185 ft.). 107 M. *Hohenkrähen* (1450 ft.) lies at the foot of a bold rock (2116 ft.), crowned with fragments of an old castle.

110¹/₂ M. **Singen**. — **HOTELS**. *Schweizerhof*, with lift, R. 1³/₄-3, D. 1¹/₂-3, pens. 5-8 *ℳ*; *Adler*, R. 1¹/₂-2¹/₂, D. 2 *ℳ*, these two at the rail. station; *Krone*, ¹/₂ M. from the station, an old-established house, R. 1¹/₂, D. 2 *ℳ*; *Ekkehard*, R. 1¹/₄-1¹/₂ *ℳ*. — *Railway Restaurant*.

Singen (1405 ft.), on the *Aach*, is the station for visitors to the *Hohentwiel*, which rises on a lofty isolated rock 3 M. to the N.W. About ¹/₂ M. beyond the Krone we turn to the right from the Gottmadingen road; 1 M. farther on lies the Inn zum Hohentwiel, whence we reach the ruin in ¹/₄ hr. (adm. 20 pf.).

The fortress of ***Hohentwiel** (2253 ft.) was the seat of Alemannian dukes in the 9th and 10th cent. and has belonged to Wurtemberg since 1538. It was successfully defended during the Thirty Year's War by the Wurtemberg commandant Widerhold. In 1800 it was destroyed by the French. The imposing ruins command a superb view. Comp. Scheffel's 'Ekkehard'.

114 M. *Gottmadingen*; 117¹/₂ M. *Thaingen*; 120 M. *Herblingen*, with its château (1970 ft.; view).

122¹/₂ M. **Schaffhausen**. — **HOTELS**. *Hôtel Müller* (Pl. a; A, 1), opposite the rail. station, R. 2¹/₂-3¹/₂, B. 1¹/₄, D. 3¹/₂ fr.; *National* (Pl. b; A, 1), R. 2-3¹/₂, B. 1¹/₄, D. 2¹/₂-3 fr., very fair; *Riese* (Pl. c; A, 1), R. 2-3, B. 1¹/₄, D. 3 fr.; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. d; A, 1), R. 2-3, B. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Bahnhof* (Pl. e; B, 1); *Schwan* (Pl. f; B, 2), R. 2-3, D. 2¹/₂ fr., very fair; *Tanne* (Pl. g; A, 2); *Löwe* (Pl. h; B, 1). — *Railway Restaurant*, D. 2¹/₂ fr.

River Baths above the town, open (for men) 6-1 & 5-8. — *Electric Railway* from the Bahnhof-Platz to (13 min.) Neuhausen (see below) every 10 min. (fare 20 c.). Extension to Stühlingen, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

Schaffhausen (1300 ft.) is a picturesque old Swiss town (17,000 inhab.) on the right bank of the *Rhine*, formerly a free town of the Empire, and now the capital of the canton of that name. It is most picturesque when seen from the village of *Feuertalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine, or from *Villa Charlottenfels*, on the right bank, ¹/₄ M. to the W. (tramway). Herr Moser (d. 1874), the first owner of the villa, originated the great *Water Works* in the Rhine, for the supply of the town's factories. The *Münster* (Pl. B, 2), an early-Romanesque basilica of 1052-1101, has recently been restored (interior). The massive castle of *Munot* (Pl. B, 2), erected in 1564 to 1582, dominates the town (fine view; 50 c.). The *Promenade* (Pl. A, 2) commands a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

About 2 M. to the S. of Schaffhausen, and reached either by railway or electric tramway, is *Neuhausen* (1445 ft.), the station for the Falls of the Rhine.

Neuhausen. — **HOTELS**. On the hill, near the 'Baden' station: **Schweizerhof*, R. 3¹/₂-7, B. 1¹/₂, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr., with extensive grounds and best view of the Falls and the Alps; **Bellevue*, R. 3-5, B. 1¹/₄, D. 4 fr., with similar view. — In the village: **Hôtel-Pension Germania*, R. 3-4, B. 1¹/₄, D. 2¹/₂-3, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Oberberg*; *Hôtel Badischer Bahnhof*; *Hôtel Rheinfall*, R. 2-3 fr.; *Hôtel Schweizer Bahnhof*, near the 'Swiss' station, R. 2-3 fr. — The Falls may be visited in 1¹/₂-2 hrs. Illumination of the Falls every evening in Aug., for which ³/₄-1 fr. is charged in the hotel-bill. — *English Church* in the 'Schweizerhof' grounds (services in summer).



The ****Falls of the Rhine** are in point of volume the grandest in Central Europe. The river takes three leaps over a limestone ledge. Near the left bank the falls are 60 ft. high and at the right bank they are 48 ft. high. If the rapids above and below be included, the total height is about 100 ft. Above the Falls the river is 125 yds. wide. In June and July the river is swollen with melting snow.

From the station of the Baden Railway we take the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to (5 min.) the *Village of Neuhausen*. Before reaching the Rheinfall Hotel, at the finger-post, we descend to the right, and 100 yds. farther on we take the shady path to the left, which leads past the *Waggon Factory* to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Rheinfall-Brücke*, which carries the Winter line across the river. On the left bank a footpath ascends in 5 min. to the *Schloss Laufen* (hotel), situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls. Its garden (adm. 1 fr.) contains the best points from which to view the Falls: viz. the *Pavilion*, the *Känzeli* (pulpit), and the so-called *Fischez*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. At the lower exit of the garden, boats are ready to ferry us across (50 c.) to the *Schlösschen Wörth* (inn., also affording a fine general view of the Falls. A boat to the rock in the midst of the Falls, on which a landing may be made, costs 3 fr. (1-2 pers.). — From the Schlösschen Wörth we may either return direct to the rail. station or follow the path ascending along the right bank (benches). Just short of the *Aluminium Factory* a path ascends to the left to the road, which leads down to the right to a stone platform commanding another good view. For fuller details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

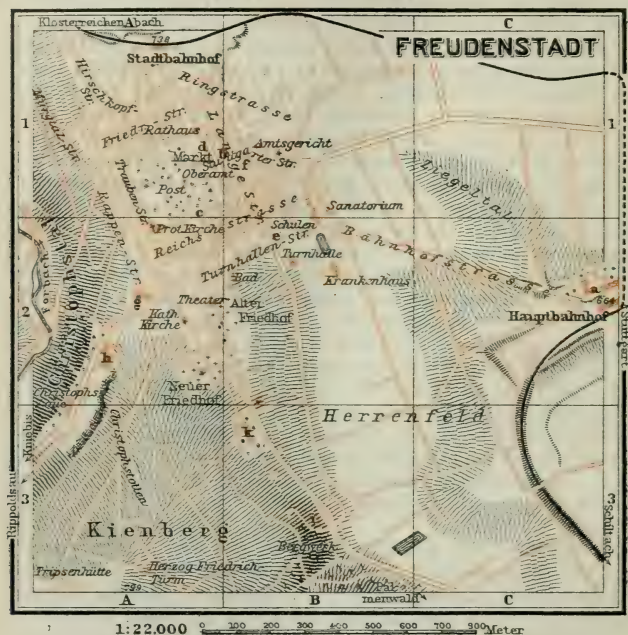
FROM EUTINGEN (p. 53) TO HAUSACH, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. (from Stuttgart, 4 hrs.). The line turns to the W. and as far as (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hochdorf* (1650 ft.) coincides with the Nagold railway (p. 22). It then ascends and enters the Black Forest. — 15 M. *Dornstetten* (2065 ft.), with 1200 inhab., has a late-Gothic church (early 15th cent.) — Three lofty viaducts.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Freudenstadt.** — The MAIN RAILWAY STATION (Pl. C. 2; 2180 ft.; *Restaurant*) lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the town; near the town is a second station (Pl. A, 1) for the branch-line to Kloster-Reichenbach.

HOTELS (rooms should be engaged beforehand in summer). **Schwarzwald Hotel* (Pl. a; C, 2), in an open situation near the principal station, with large garden. R. 2-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4, pens. 8-10 *M.* — In the town: **Post* (Pl. b; A, B, 1), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-9 *M.*; *Krone* (Pl. c; A, 1), pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 *M.*, very fair; *Linde* (Pl. d; A, 1), pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; *Herzog Friedrich* (Pl. e; B, 2), pens. 5-7 *M.*; *Rössle* (Pl. f; B, 1), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 *M.*; *Park Hotel*, by the wood, a dépendance of the last, pens. 5-8 *M.* — To the S.W. of the town: *Rappen* (Pl. g; A, 2), R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; *Kurhaus Waldeck* (Pl. h; A, 2), in the Promenade, first-class, R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-15 *M.* — To the S.E., above the town: *Kurhaus Waldlust* (Pl. i; B, 3), R. 3-8, pens. 12-16 *M.*; *Kurhaus Palmenwald* (Pl. k; B, 3), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

pens. 5-6½ *M.*, very fair: *Hôtel-Café Stokinger* (p. 59), R. 1½-5, B. 3¼. D. 2-2½, pens. 5½-8½ *M.* — *Pensions and Private Apartments* (R. 7-10 *M.* per week). — *Visitors' Tax*, for 5 days 1, for longer periods 2-5 *M.*

CARRIAGES at all the hotels. — MOTOR OMNIBUSES to *Ruhstein*, the *Kniebis* and *Oppenau*, and *Rippoldsau*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.



Freudenstadt (2395 ft.), a town with 7900 inhab., with cloth-factories and timber trade, was founded in 1599 by Duke Friedrich I. of Wurtemberg for Protestant refugees from Salzburg, and is now a summer-resort, visited by about 7000 guests annually. It also affords opportunity for winter-sports. The plan of the town is peculiar. In the centre is an extensive Platz (now partly occupied by gardens), surrounded by arcaded houses, while in and near it are the *Rathaus* (Pl. A, 1), the *School*, the *Protestant Church* (Pl. A, 2), the *Ober-Amt* (District Office), and the *Post Office* (Pl. A, 1). The curious church, built in 1601-8 and restored in 1887-99, consists of two naves at right angles, one set apart for male, the other for female worshippers, while pulpit and altar are placed at the apex

of the angle. At the end of each nave is a tower. The front of the galleries is embellished with stucco-reliefs of Biblical subjects. The wall-paintings are by Zuberle (restored). The Romanesque font and reading-desk, the carved choir-stalls (1488), and a fine crucifix of the early 16th cent. all come from the Convent of Alpirsbach (sexton, Schul-Str. 323, to the E. of the church). — Freudenstadt is surrounded by fine pine-woods, traversed by promenades such as the *Teucheles-Weg* (Café Noll), running towards the S.W., to the left of the road to the Kniebis. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. is the so-called *Palmenwald* (Pl. B, 3; Café Stokinger), with beautiful ferns. On the *Kienberg* (2525 ft.; restaurant) is the Herzog Friedrich Tower (Pl. A, 3; panorama).

Branch-railway from Freudenstadt to *Kloster-Reichenbach* viâ Baiersbronn, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — Excellent roads lead to the W. viâ the *Kniebis* to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Griesbach* (one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18 *M.*), and to the S.W. viâ *Zwieselberg* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rippoldsau* (carr. 7 or 12 *M.*; motor-omnibus, see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The train turns to the S. and beyond (22 M.) *Lossburg-Rodt* (2145 ft.) enters the *Kinzig-Tal*. — $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alpirsbach* (1425 ft.; *Löwe* or *Post*, pens. 4-5 *M.*, very fair; *Schwan*), with 1500 inhab., has a brisk trade in timber and straw-hats. The large Prot. church (judiciously restored in 1879-82), begun in 1098 as a cruciform Romanesque basilica and completed in the Transition style, originally belonged to a Benedictine monastery founded in 1095 by a Count of Zollern. Over the portal is a Romanesque relief of the founder and his wife on each side of a figure of Christ on a rainbow, supported by two angels. The originally Romanesque cloisters were rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1480-90. Comp. p. xix. In the neighbourhood is the *Rudolfsbad* or *Krähenbad*, for nervous sufferers.

31 M. *Schenkenzell* (1170 ft.; *Ochs, Sonne*), at the mouth of the *Kleine Kinzig*, with a ruined castle. — The train threads a tunnel, on the hill over which are the ruined *Schenkenburg* and a hotel. — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schiltach* (1070 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*; *Krone; Engel*), an old town (1700 inhab.), situated at the junction of the *Schiltach* and *Kinzig*, is the last station in Wurtemberg. Branch-railway to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schramberg*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — $39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wolfach* (Salmen, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; *Krone; Ochse*). — $42\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hausach* (Bahnhofs-Hôtel; *Hirsch*), see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

11. The Swabian Alb.

This district, the central part of Swabia and sometimes also called the *Swabian Jura*, is an undulating limestone plateau, about 130 M. long and 10-25 M. broad, intersected by picturesque valleys, bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, on the N. by the valley of the Neckar, and on the S. by the Danube. Its S.E. slopes are gentle.

but its N.W. face rises abruptly from the valley, attaining at places a height of 1300 ft. The Alb has played an important rôle in the recent history of geology in general and of palæontology in particular, owing to the enormous quantity of fossils found in the Jurassic strata of which the plateau consists.

The hills on the side towards the Neckar are picturesquely grouped, affording numerous views; the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partly clothed with fine beech-forest; many of the towns are antiquated and interesting. Pedestrians in particular will find many attractions. Inns generally good and inexpensive. The finest points are Lichtenstein and Hohenzollern. The best season for a visit is spring or autumn.

Between Hohenstaufen, the Ipf, and Ulm stretches the E. part of the Alb, consisting mainly of the Härtsfeld and the Albuch. The Central Alb lies between Göppingen and Hohenzollern on one side, and Ulm and Sigmaringen on the other. The S.W. wing of the Alb is formed of the beautiful range of hills between the Hohenzoller and the Lupfen, the plateau of the Heuberg, and the valley of the Danube between Tuttlingen and Sigmaringen.

PLAN OF EXCURSION. 1st Day. *Gmünd, Hohen-Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Göppingen*; by rail to *Nürtingen*. — 2nd Day. By rail to *Stadt Neuffen*; *Hohen-Neuffen*; descent to *Urach*; *Hohen-Urach*; *Urach Waterfall*; by rail to *Reutlingen*. — 3rd Day. *Reutlingen, Achalm, Nebel-Höhle, Lichtenstein*. — 4th Day. *Tübingen, Hohenzoller*. — 5th Day. *Upper Valley of the Danube* (Sigmaringen to Beuron or Tuttlingen). — Travellers coming from Stuttgart, whose time is limited, should ascend the Hohenstaufen direct from Lorch viâ the Wäscherschlössle.

The *Schwäbische Alb-Verein* (annual subscription, 2 M; 33,000 members) has done good service in constructing paths, erecting guide-posts, etc., and issues two good maps of the district (1:50,000 and 1:150,000). Placards with information as to paths are posted up at railway-stations and in town-halls; and a key-map of the way-marks was issued in 1909. A uniform system of way-marks (a red triangle on a white ground) has been adopted for the so-called Nord or Neckar Rand-Weg and the Süd or Donau Rand-Weg, both of which lead from Nördlingen to Tuttlingen (p. 55).

a. Hohen-Rechberg. Hohenstaufen.

ASCENT OF THE HOHEN-RECHBERG FROM GMÜND (p. 36), 1³/₄ hr. The road runs to the S. viâ *Strassdorf*. Where it makes a wide curve (avoid the footpaths to the left), a club-path diverges to the right, leading to the ruinous castle of *Rechberg* (2109 ft.), the ancestral seat of Count Rechberg, now occupied by a forester (adm. for a fee). — A path, with the Stations of the Cross, ascends to the E. from the Schloss in 12 min. to the top of the —

***Hohen-Rechberg** (2318 ft.), on which stands a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel (refreshments at the parsonage, but no quarters for the night). The view embraces a fertile and undulating landscape, sprinkled with towns and villages, stretching to the N. as far as the Welzheimer Wald and the Waldenburg and Limpurg



hills, from Gmünd in the foreground to the distant Ellwangen. To the W. rise the Hohenstaufen and the Black Forest Mts.; towards the S.W. extend the ranges of the Swabian Alb; and in clear weather the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps may be descried towards the S.E. and S. (panorama by E. Werner, 80 pf.). A signal is hoisted when the view of the Alps is clear. — About 1 hr. to the E. of the Hohen-Rechberg is the *Stuifen* (2483 ft.), with a limited view.

From the Hohen-Rechberg to the Hohenstaufen (see below), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Leaving the castle of Rechberg to the left, we keep straight on (not to the right) over the crest of the hill (the *Aasrücken*) to the road leading to the village of Hohenstaufen. From a point just beyond the cross-roads and a little short of the village a footpath to the right leads direct to the top of the Hohenstaufen in 12 minutes.

From the Hohen-Rechberg to *Eislingen* (p. 40), viâ the *Ottensbacher-Tal*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to *Süssen* (p. 41) viâ the Rehgebirge and the ruin of Staufeneck (p. 41), 2 hrs.

ASCENT OF THE HOHENSTAUFEN FROM LORCH (p. 35), 3 hrs. A pleasant path ascends the *Beuten-Tal* viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Wäscherschlössle* (1430 ft.; now a barn) and the *Wäschershof* (inn). In $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we reach the village of *Hohenstaufen* (1977 ft.; Lamm; Ochse), whence a footpath ascends to the castle in 20 minutes. Beside this path is a small *Church*, restored in 1859 and adorned with the armorial bearings of the countries over which the Hohenstaufen once held sway (interior utterly neglected).

ASCENT FROM GÖPPINGEN (p. 40), $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The pretty road runs largely through wood; carriage-and-pair to Hohenstaufen village in 1 hr. (fare 7 *M.*).

The ***Hohenstaufen** (2244 ft.), on which is a shelter-hut, was crowned with the ancestral castle of the illustrious family of Staufen or Hohenstaufen from about 1070 until its destruction in the Peasants' War in 1525. This family occupied the German imperial throne from 1138 to 1254 and became extinct in 1268 by the premature death of the ill-fated Conradin in Italy. The ground-plan of the castle is still distinguishable. The view is fine, but less extensive than that from the Hohen-Rechberg, which may be reached as indicated above.

b. Lenninger-Tal. Teck. Neuffen.

FROM PLOCHINGEN TO OBER-LENNINGEN, 15 M., narrow-gauge railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Plochingen, see p. 40. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Unter-Boihingen* (p. 47). The line follows the valley of the *Lenninger Lauter*. 6 M. *Oettingen*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kirchheim unter Teck* (1010 ft.; Post; Krone), a town with 8800 inhab., is prettily situated in view of the Alb.

FROM KIRCHHEIM TO WEILHEIM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through the smiling *Neidlinger-Tal*, which is watered by the *Lindach*.

an affluent of the Lauter (p. 61). From *Weilheim* (1265 ft.; Post; Adler), a little town dominated by the basaltic *Limburg* (1960 ft.), a road leads to (3 M.) *Neidlingen* (1490 ft.; Lamm, R. & B. 1½ M.), a prettily situated village. About 1½ M. to the S. is the picturesque ruined castle of *Reussenstein* (2465 ft.), commanding a charming view of the valley. Refreshments may be obtained at the adjacent farm. Thence, keeping on the ridge, we round the head of the valley to the (½ hr.) *Heimenstein* (2505 ft.), a gloomy arch of rock affording fine views of the Reussenstein and the valley. From the Reussenstein to *Wiesensteig* (p. 42), 1 hr.; to the *Bosler* (p. 40) by a club-path, 2¼ hrs.

Beyond this point the valley is known as the *Lenninger-Tal*. — 10 M. *Dettingen*. The Teck comes in sight on the left, the Hohen-Neuffen on the right. — The railway now enters the Alb. — 12½ M. **Owen** (*ow* pron. as in *cow*; 1285 ft.; Post; rfmts. at the station), a small town with a handsome Gothic church (2nd half of the 14th cent.), the burial-place of the Dukes of Teck, containing a painting of Owen when it was a fortified place in 1542.

ASCENT OF THE TECK FROM OWEN, 1 hr. We ascend to the N.E. (following the telegraph-posts) for ½ hr., when we join the well-shaded club-path to the summit.

The ***Teck** (2542 ft.) is crowned by the scanty remains of the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Teck. One of the towers has been converted into a belvedere, in which is the Salzmann-Stübchen (named after Dr. Salzmann, see below; rfmts. in good weather). The magnificent view includes the neighbouring wooded heights of the Alb and great part of the Black Forest chain to the W., while in clear weather the Scesaplana group may be descried to the S. and the Sentis group to the S.S.W. Visitors should walk round the castle. On the W. verge of the castle-rock is the *Sibyllen-Höhle*, a cave in which remains of diluvial animals have been discovered.

FROM THE TECK TO GUTENBERG OR TO WEILHEIM, 2½ hrs., an attractive walk. In ¼ hr. we reach the *Gelbe Felsen*, under which is the Verena-Beutlins-Höhle; ¾ hr. the *Sattelbogen* (2010 ft.; to the left, path to Bissingen, to the right to Unter-Lenningen (in ½ hr.); then to the S.E. by a club-path to (20 min.) the ruin of *Rauber* (2565 ft.); 10 min. the farm of *Diepoldsbург* (rfmts.). A route to the right leads hence viâ the *Engelhof* (good rfmts.) to the (1 hr.) *Wielandsteine* (2287 ft.), with three ruined castles; ¾ hr. *Krebsstein*; thence by club-path down to (½ hr.) Gutenberg (see p. 63). — A route to the left from Diepoldsburg (see above) leads to the (¾ hr.) *Breitenstein* (2660 ft.), a hill presenting a sheer precipice to the plain beyond the Alb. To the S.E. is (¼ hr.) *Ochsenwang* (Rössle), where Ed. Mörike, the poet, was pastor in 1832-33. In the vicinity is the *Randecker Maar* (2405 ft.), the chief crater among the 140 embryo volcanoes of the later tertiary period between Kirchheim and Reutlingen, with a monument to Dr. Salzmann (d. 1890), founder of the Swabian Alb Club. Hence we may either follow a club-path leading to the N., along the *Zipfelbach* and past (½ hr.) *Hepsisau*, to (¾ hr.) *Weilheim* (see above); or descend to the S. across the peat-moors and past the caves mentioned at p. 63 to (1¼ hr.) Gutenberg.

The railway goes on to (13 M.) *Bruckten*, above which, on the right, is the *Brucker Fels* (p. 63). — At (13½ M.) *Unter-Lenningen*



(inn at the station) the ruin of *Salzburg* lies to the right and the ruined château of *Rauber* (p. 62) rises high above us on the left.

15 M. **Ober-Lenningen** (1475 ft.; *Adler*, at the station) has a paper-mill. To the left are the *Wielandsteine* (p. 62).

Erkenbrechtsweiler (see below), to the N.W. of Ober-Lenningen, may be reached either by a route to the right viâ the *Schröffel-Fels* and *Kamm-Fels* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or in 2 hrs. by a route to the left leading through the *Hirschtal* to the *Konrad-Fels*, where we join the attractive *Rand-Weg*.

About 4 M. from the railway-terminus at Ober-Lenningen, the *Lenninger-Tal* (p. 62) comes to an end at the charmingly situated village of **Gutenberg** (1744 ft.; *Löwe*; *Hirsch*). A little to the S. is the ruin of *Sperberseck*, while to the N. is the hamlet of *Krebsstein* (p. 62). The museum (adm. 20 pf.) contains diluvial remains from the adjacent caves. Above Gutenberg, to the left, in the upper slope of the valley, is the (25 min.) *Gutenberg Stalactite Grotto* ('*Tropfsteinhöhle*'), discovered in 1889 (adm. 50 pf.; guide at Gutenberg). About 5 min. to the W. is the smaller *Gussmanns-Höhle* (adm. 40 pf.).

FROM GUTENBERG TO NEUFFEN (see below), 3 hrs. Carriages drive viâ *Grabenstetten* (2380 ft.) with a 'pagan moat', a relic of a Gallic town with advanced fortifications. Pedestrians quit the road about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the *Burrenhof* (see below) and ascend direct to the Hohen-Neuffen. — FROM GUTENBERG TO URACH (p. 64), 3 hrs. This attractive route leads to the S.W. viâ *Schlattstall* and the *Schröcke* (a rocky ravine). — From Gutenberg to *Weilheim*, see p. 62.

FROM NÜRTINGEN (p. 47) a railway runs through the *Steinach-Tal* (the so-called 'Täle') to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the little town of *Neuffen* (*Hirsch* or *Post*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; 1800 inhab.), at the foot of the Hohen-Neuffen. Beside the church is a Calvary of 1504, and in the interior is a pulpit-canopy of the early 17th century. A good path ascends hence through wood to the Hohen-Neuffen (1 hr.).

From METZINGEN (p. 47) to Stadt Neuffen viâ *Kohlberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The ***Hohen-Neuffen** (2440 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height, projecting far into the valley, is crowned by the imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold, demolished as unsafe in 1801. Fine view with charming foreground. (Refreshments when the flag is hoisted.)

From the Hohen-Neuffen a path leads to the E. to (1 hr.) *Erkenbrechtsweiler* (Rössle), whence we may ascend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the **Beurener Fels** (2365 ft.), a bold projecting rock commanding an extensive view (Hohen-Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Black Forest). Thence a club-path leads to the E. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Brucker Fels* (2385 ft.), with remains of Roman (?) walls and a charming peep into the *Lenninger-Tal* and view of the hills opposite. We may descend to *Owen* (p. 62) in 35 minutes. — From *Erkenbrechtsweiler* a steep and stony footpath leads to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Unter-Lenningen* (p. 62); to *Ober-Lenningen*, see above.

FROM THE HOHEN-NEUFFEN TO URACH (p. 64), 2 hrs. The shady route skirts the plateau, leaving the *Burrenhof* (with the pagan moat, see above) and the village of *Hülben* on the left, and descends into the valley.

c. Uracher Alb.

FROM METZINGEN TO URACH, 6 M., narrow-gauge railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Metzingen, see p. 47. — The ***Uracher-Tal**, up which the railway runs alongside of the *Erms*, surpasses that of *Lenningen*; the slopes are richly clad with beech-forest. Several quarries of tufa. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Neuhausen* (1207 ft.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of the *Grüne Felsen* (p. 65). — Near (3 M.) *Dettingen* (1305 ft.; Krone) begins the more beautiful part of the valley. To the right rises the conspicuous *Dettinger Rossberg* (2582 ft.); farther up, beyond the *Uracher Bleiche*, the *Runde-Berg*, in a side-valley on the right; then *Hohen-Urach* and the *Tiergartenberg*; on the opposite side the *Hochberg*.

From *Dettingen* a fine walk ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads viâ the *Sonnenfels* (2550 ft.), the *Rutschen-Felsen* (p. 65), and the *Urach Waterfall* to *Urach* (see below).

Some of the trains on the way up the valley halt on request at the station of *Wasserfall*, at the entrance of the side-valley.

We first follow the road to the S.W. (way indicated by blue triangle), turn to the left at (5 min.) a finger-post, and cross meadows and wood to (40 min.) the foot of the *Waterfall of Urach* (p. 65). A zigzag path ascends to the *Hochwiese* (p. 65). — We may now keep to the S. and then follow the promenade along the slope; at (20 min.) the fork we may either ascend to the left to (20 min.) *Hohen-Urach* (p. 65) or keep straight on to (25 min.) *Urach*.

6 M. Urach. — HOTELS. *Post*, R. 2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 *M.*, very fair; *Haas zur Krone*, both in the market-place; *Zum Bahnhof*, with garden-restaurant; *Schöneck*, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M.* — Beer at *Leinss's*. — *Medical Boarding Houses* of Dr. Klüpfel. — *Städtisches Schwimmbad*, below the station.

Urach (1515 ft.), an old-fashioned little town (5100 inhab.), charmingly situated in the *Ermstal*, is much frequented as a summer-resort. In the *Schloss*, at the station, erected in 1443 and now occupied by officials, is the 'Goldne Saal', containing reminiscences of Dukes Eberhard and Ulrich, and a carved wooden head of Count Henry of Mömpelgard; the 'Weisse Saal' contains local collections of natural history and antiquities. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Amandus*, built in 1479-99 and restored in 1896-1901, contains the confessional of Duke Eberhard im Bart, adorned with good carving (1472), a handsome font, executed in 1518 by Christoph of Urach, and a beautiful pulpit. Adjoining the church is the Protestant *Seminary* (40 pupils), formerly the canonry. The tall and fine *Fountain* (1518) in the market-place is replaced by a copy.

The upper valley of the *Erms* is known as the ***Seeburger-Tal**. The mountains are densely wooded, and the *Erms* flows through the narrow green floor of the valley, where there is often scarcely room for the road. The journey from *Urach* to *Seeburg* (5 M.) should be made in an open carriage (there and back, 4 *M.*). The road passes numerous mills and a large cotton-factory. To the left above the former basalt-works of *Georgenau* rises the ruined *Hohen-Witt-*

lingen (2265 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the road, see below), near which is the cavern of *Schillingsloch*. In the most beautiful part of the valley, between lofty rocks at the mouth of the romantic *Fischburg-Tal*, lies the hamlet of *Seeburg* (Löwe, plain but good). On a rock high above it is the small modern château of *Uhenfels*. The infant Erms, though only 50 yds. from its source, drives a mill here.

A footpath, known as the 'Grüne Weg', skirting the woods on the left bank of the Erms, leads from Urach to Seeburg in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (disagreeable in wet weather).

A club-path, diverging to the left from the road to Seeburg about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Urach, leads through the romantic *Wittlingen Ravine* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ruin of *Hohen-Wittlingen*, whence we may descend to the *Georgenau* (p. 64) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

From Seeburg a road leads to the S. through the *Seetal* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Münsingen* (p. 68); while a footpath, passing the *Source of the Erms*, passes through the *Trailfingen Ravine*.

The most attractive excursion from Urach is to Hohen-Urach and to the waterfall. A zigzag path ascends through wood to the (1 hr.) ruined fortress of **Hohen-Urach** (2300 ft.). The shorter, but steeper and stony, old path leads to the left at the foot of the hill, then, at the cross, to the right. The castle was built in the 11th cent., and after undergoing numerous sieges, it was almost entirely pulled down at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. Charming view, though limited.

Various paths (all with way-marks) lead from Hohen-Urach through beautiful beech-wood to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; direct from Urach, to the left viâ Hohen-Urach, in 1 hr.) the *Hochwiese* (2030 ft.; refuge-hut), where the Brühlbach rises and forms the **Waterfall of Urach** (85 ft. high). The best point of view is the 'Olga-Ruhe' at the foot of the waterfall.

A beautiful but stony path through the 'Höll' connects the Urach and Güterstein waterfalls (see below; 1 hr.).

FROM URACH TO REUTLINGEN (p. 48), 4 hrs. a. *Viâ the Rutschen-Felsen*. To the waterfall, see above. Thence we ascend by the steep zigzag path to the right. On leaving the wood at the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the hill we follow the slope to the right to the *Rutschen-Felsen* (2465 ft.), to obtain a charming *View of the peaceful valley, with Hohen-Urach, Runde-Berg, Hohen-Neuffen, and Teck. Thence we follow the edge of the Alb to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fohlenhof* (2420 ft.), whence we may take either the carriage-road in 20 min., or the footpath (guide-post) to the right, viâ the **Grüne Felsen* (green rock; 2635 ft.), in 40 min., to the royal stud-farm of *St. Johann* (2505 ft.; inn), near which ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is a view-platform. From *St. Johann* a good road (with short-cuts) descends to (1 hr.) *Enningen* (1520 ft.; Post), a handsome little market-town at the foot of the Achalm (p. 49; ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), whence a steam-tramway runs to (3 M.) *Reutlingen* (p. 48). — b. *Viâ Güterstein*. On quitting the railway-station we turn to the left and return along the railway; beyond a red-brick warehouse we follow the 'Siechengassenweg' to the right through orchards to the main road; 100 yds. farther on, at the pointsman's hut, we cross the line to the left and follow the road as far as the guide-post marked 'Güterstein'. In 1 hr. more we reach the stud-farm of *Güterstein* (1635 ft.; rfmts.). Thence a path ascends past the fine Güterstein waterfalls to the (1 hr.) *Fohlenhof*. To Reutlingen, see above.

**d. Railway from Reutlingen to Schelklingen.
Lichtenstein and its Environs.**

FROM REUTLINGEN TO SCHELKLINGEN (p. 75), 36 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; to Honau, $6\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 30-40 min.; to Lichtenstein, 8 M., in 1 hr. Best views to the right.

The train enters the picturesque ***Echaz-Tal**. — 2 M. *Reutlingen-Südbahnhof*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the village of *Eningen* (p. 65). — 3 M. **Pfullingen** (1395 ft.; *Lamm*; *Krone*), a town of 7400 inhabitants. About 2 M. to the W. is the model-farm of *Erlenhof*. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pfullingen Paper Mill*. A little to the right of the railway is a large Gymnasium and Concert Hall (1908).

FROM PFULLINGEN PAPER MILL TO THE NEBEL-HÖHLE VIA THE WANNE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From the station we proceed to the highroad, where we turn to the left; a little farther on we ascend to the right (guide-posts), skirting the railway, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach the *Wanne* (2264 ft.; view). Thence we proceed, either in 40 min. direct, or in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. via the *Schönberg* (2600 ft.; quaint tower), to the group of rocks called the *Wackerstein* (2700 ft., fine views), cross a rocky ridge passing the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) upland pasture of *Auf dem Wohn* (2720 ft.), and reach the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Nebel-Höhle* (p. 67). Thence to the Lichtenstein, see p. 67.

Beyond (5 M.) *Unterhausen Cotton Mill* the château of Lichtenstein becomes visible to the right. — 6 M. *Unterhausen* (Adler, R. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), immediately to the S. of which is *Oberhausen* (Hirsch; Krone, R. 1 M.); thence to the Lichtenstein, and to the *Nebel-Höhle*, see p. 67.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Honau** (1850 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. Echaz*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$, B. $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Rössle*), with the interesting *Olga Cavern* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the rail. station), smaller than the *Nebel-Höhle*, but less blackened by torches and more easily accessible (electric illumination, 40 pf. each pers.). At the station is an artificial elfin-grotto (adm. 30 pf.). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant is the *Source of the Echaz*. — From Honau a rack-and-pinion railway (gradient 1:10; length 2300 yds.) ascends the *Honauer Steige* to (8 M.) *Lichtenstein* (2310 ft.; Restaurant). This railway penetrates the three lower strata of the White Jura and affords a fine view (r.) of the château of Lichtenstein. About 165 yds. to the N. of the upper terminus is a stake marking the point where a good echo may be roused. To the *Karlshöhle* (p. 68), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Continuation of the railway to *Schelklingen*, see p. 68.

FROM LICHTENSTEIN STATION (see above) the route descends past the 'Schanze' (beautiful view) and through the *Dobel Tunnel*; a footpath to the right at the upper end of the *Dobel ravine* then leads via the Old Lichtenstein (p. 67) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the château.

ASCENT OF THE LICHTENSTEIN FROM HONAU. We proceed from the rail. station to the village, and traverse this, keeping to the right, until we reach the forest-path which ascends to the (1 hr.) castle. Another route leads from the *Source of the Echaz* (see above) through the *Dobel ravine* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Either of these routes may be recommended for the descent.



ASCENT FROM UNTERHAUSEN (p. 66), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The route leads to the S. viâ (8 min.) *Oberhausen* (p. 66) and ascends to the right by a good road on the wooded W. slope; at the first bifurcation we keep to the left; after 1 hr. we leave the road at a cutting in the rock, ascend a few steps to the left, and after 8 min. in a straight direction reach the restaurant.

FROM REUTLINGEN TO LICHTENSTEIN STATION VIÂ THE MÄDCHENFELS AND HOLZELFINGEN, 5 hrs., attractive. We take the tramway to Enningen (p. 65), thence walk back to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Spitzwiesen*, where a guide-post indicates the route to the 'Übersberg', which we follow; then over pastures and a bridge to the highroad, which immediately bends to the left. Beyond a second bridge we keep to the left (to the right, path up the *Ursulaberg*, 2220 ft., in 2 hrs.) and ascend through beech-woods to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Mädchenfels** (2540 ft.), commanding views of the Alb and the plain. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. is the *Übersberger Hof* (rfmts.). Pleasant paths lead hence through meadows and woods, passing the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Stahleck* (2830 ft.), the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Eckfels*, and the (10 min.) ruin of *Greifenstein* (2380 ft.; refuge-but) direct (right; shady) in 25 min., or viâ the *Jochimer Hühle* (left; view), in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to **Holzelfingen** (2296 ft.; *Krone*). Thence we may either follow the picturesque route viâ the *Traifelberg-Felsen* (2610 ft.) to the (1 hr.; with a détour to the *Burgstein*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) station of *Lichtenstein* (p. 66) or proceed in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the station of *Unterhausen* (p. 66) or *Honau* (p. 66).

***Schloss Lichtenstein** (2985 ft.), a château erected in 1841 by Count William of Wurtemberg on an isolated rock, 850 ft. above the *Honau* valley, is one of the most attractive points in Swabia. Adjacent is the new ducal château (1901; no admission). — About 3 min. to the W. is a restaurant (D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; pretty view, see below).

The château is open on week-days 8-12 and 1-6 (in winter 9-12 and 1-4), on Sun. and holidays 1-5 (1-4 in winter); adm. 80 pf., or, omitting the tower, 40 pf. No admission on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, Whit-Sunday, or Whit-Monday.

The castle, very skilfully adapted to its site, is approached by a drawbridge, by which a cleft in the rock is crossed. The interior is tastefully fitted up in the 'Gothic' style, and contains various curiosities and old German pictures of the Swabian school. The principal attraction, however, is the *View. In fine weather, to the S. beyond the plateau of the Alb, the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps are visible; to the N., far below, the picturesque green *Honauer-Tal*; beyond it the *Achalm* and the extensive plain (panorama by E. Werner, 2 M.). — On a projecting rock, to the S.E., outside the château, Count William (see above) erected a monument to the novelist *Hauff* (1802-27), by whose romance the old castle of *Lichtenstein* has been immortalized. Beside it is a geological pyramid. About 10 min. to the S.E. is the ruin of *Old Lichtenstein*.

A visit to the château is usually combined with one to the **Nebel-Höhle**, a stalactite grotto, about 200 yds. long, 80 ft. wide, and 75 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Schloss Lichtenstein* (comp. below) and as far from *Oberhausen* (p. 66). The brilliancy of the stalactites has been sullied by the smoke of the torches; the massive vault of rock is the most interesting feature. Adm. 40 pf. each person, guide 1 M., each torch 40 pf.; key and guides at the *Hirsch* at *Oberhausen*; the visit takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. A national festival is held here on Whit-Monday, when the cavern is illuminated.

FROM THE NEBEL-HÖHLE TO SCHLOSS LICHTENSTEIN, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. On the plateau, 5 min. from the cave, we bear to the left, due S.; we bear to the left again at the cross-roads after 5 min. more; 5 min. farther on, a field,

where we skirt the wood to the right; 5 min. more, we turn to the left, and cross the moor to a group of trees where the tower comes into view. — A preferable route leads viâ the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Giessstein* (2585 ft.) and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Linsenhühl* (2680 ft.) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lichtenstein*.

The RAILWAY TO SCHELKLINGEN proceeds from (8 M.) *Lichtenstein* (see p. 66) across the plateau of the Alb. — $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Klein-Engstingen* (2306 ft.; Post) is the starting-point for a visit to the **Karls-Höhle** near *Erpfringen* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the cave; keys at the 'Schultheissenamt'; telephone; adm. 50 pf. and fee to attendant), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., another and more interesting grotto, the stalactites being still uninjured.

FROM KLEIN-ENGSTINGEN TO SIGMARINGENDORF, 31 M., narrow-gauge railway in ca. 2 hrs. Just beyond ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gross-Engstingen*, the first station, the line crosses the Prussian frontier. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Haidkapelle*, 2 M. to the S.E. of the *Karls-Höhle* (see above). — 8 M. **Trochtelfingen** (*Hirsch*, R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a quaint little town with 1200 inhab., $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of which, at *Steinhilben*, is the *Augstberg* (2780 ft.), with a belvedere. — The line now re-enters Wurtemberg and below ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mägerkingen* reaches the valley of the *Lauchert*, which it follows, viâ (10 M.) *Mariaberg* and (12 M.) *Bronnen*, to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Gammertingen** (2185 ft.; Post; *Hirsch*), a Prussian town with 1100 inhab. and the junction of a branch-line to Hechingen (see p. 72). — The *Lauchert* flows through Prussian territory, and its picturesque valley repays the pedestrian. Below (15 M.) *Hettingen*, a small town with a château, it is joined by the *Vehla*. Between (18 M.) *Veringen-Stadt* (*Hirsch*), with its ruined castle, and (20 M.) *Veringen-Dorf* the *Lauchert* forms a waterfall. — 22 M. *Jungnau* (*Ochs*), with the ruins of two castles. The prettiest part of the valley is at the point where it is joined by the *Bittelschiesser Tälchen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of *Hornstein*, with its ruined castle. $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bingen*. — 31 M. *Sigmaringendorf* (p. 77).

Near (14 M.) *Offenhausen*, where there is a stud-farm, is the source of the *Grosse Lauter*. About 1 M. to the S.E. rises the basaltic *Sternberg* (2770 ft.), with a belvedere. — 15 M. *Gomadlingen* (*Adler*) lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of the *Buchhalde* (2854 ft.; view-platform). — The line descends the valley of the *Lauter* to (17 M.) *Marbach* (2115 ft.; *Niethammer*), with another stud-farm.

A pleasant excursion may be made from *Marbach* through the **Grosse Lauter-Tal**, with its numerous ruined castles, to (8 hrs.) *Unter-Marchtal*. The route leads past *Schloss Grafeneck* (on the left; see below) viâ (20 min.) *Dapfen*; 25 min. *Wasserstetten*; 1 hr. *Buttenhausen* (road to *Münsingen*, see below); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Hundersingen* (*Rössle*); 20 min. *Bichishausen* (*Hirsch*; ruins at both); 20 min. *Gundelfingen* (*Grüner Baum*), with two ruined castles. Thence we go on past the ruin of *Derneck* (on the right) and the *Bettelmanns-Höhle* (on the left) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Weiler*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Indelhausen* (*Schloss brewery*), with the ruin of *Alt-Hayingen* and the *Gerbers-Höhle*; and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Anhausen*. Farther down we pass the ruins of *Schülzburg* (left), *Maisenburg* (right), and *Wartstein* and *Monsberg* (left). From ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Unter-Wilzingen* we proceed viâ ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Laufenmühle*, with the ruins of *Reichenstein*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lauterach*, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Unter-Marchtal* (p. 76).

The railway now ascends to the N.E., passing the château of *Grafeneck* (left), to (21 M.) **Münsingen** (2319 ft.; *Hermann*; Post), a town with 2100 inhab. and large cement-works, on the plateau of the Alb. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. is the *Manoeuvre Ground* of the

Württemberg troops (Hardt Hotel, at the camp, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.). Roads lead from Münsingen to the N. to (4½ M.) Seeburg (p. 65) and to the S. to (4½ M.) Buttenhausen (p. 68). — At (24 M.) *Ober-Heutal* the railway turns to the S. and beyond (25½ M.) *Mehr-stetten* to the E. Near (30½ M.) *Sondernach* rises the *Schmiech*, the pretty valley of which we now descend, past the ruin of *Jus-tingen* (on the left) and viâ (31½ M.) *Hütten*, at the entrance of the wild *Bären-Tal*, and (32 M.) *Tal-Steusslingen*, with the château of *Neu-Steusslingen* above, on the right, to (35 M.) *Schmiechen* (p. 75). At (36 M.) *Schelklingen* our line joins the Danube Railway (p. 75).

e. Rossberg.

From Reutlingen a light railway (p. 49) runs in 1 hr. to *Gön-ningen* (1758 ft.; Schwanen), at the foot of the *Stöffelberg* (2400 ft.: ruined castle) and about 1 hr. from the top of the Rossberg. — Pedestrians follow the road to the S., passing the pomological school (p. 49) and the *Gaisbühl* manor and proceed through the woods in 2 hrs., or by road in 1¼ hr., to the *Alteburghof* (rfmts.), behind which rises the *Kugelberg* (1960 ft.; view); thence, keeping to the left, they reach Gönningen in ½ hr.

The *Rossberg* is ascended from the *Nebel-Höhle* (p. 67), from the *Lichtenstein* (p. 67), or from the *Wackerstein* (p. 66) in 1½-2 hrs., on the W. side, viâ *Genkingen* (2530 ft.; Rose).

The tower (80 ft. high) on the ***Rossberg** (2855 ft.) commands a beautiful view of the Alb, the Black Forest, and the Alps. A monument on the W. peak commemorates Prof. Quenstedt (d. 1889), who devoted himself to the geology of the Alb. We may descend on the W. side to (1¾ hr.) Mössingen (p. 71) or (2¼ hrs.) Dusslingen (p. 71). To the Bolberg (p. 72), 1½ hr. viâ *Hirschhäusle*.

f. Hohenzollern.

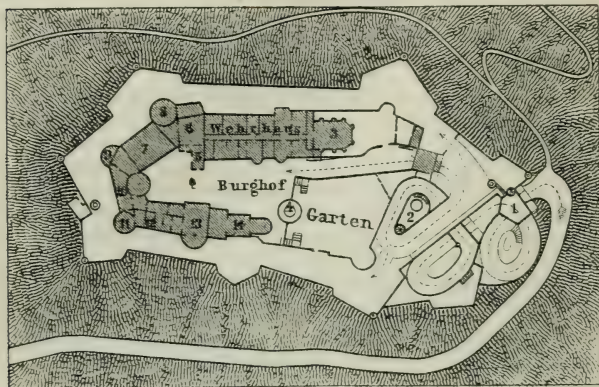
THE ASCENT OF THE HOHENZOLLERN is made from *Zollern Station* (p. 72) by an easy carriage-road in 1 hr., passing the (5 min.) *Brielhof Hotel* (R. 1¼-2, pens. 3-6 *M*; carriage-and-pair to the castle, 6 *M* and fee). Short-cuts for walkers. — From Hechingen (p. 72) the route leads by the Heilig-Kreuz-Strasse, passing the post-office, to the water-tower below the castle and thence ascends to the (1½ hr.) castle.

The castle of ***Hohenzollern** (2837 ft.; *Restaurant*, see p. 70), grandly situated on an isolated wooded eminence of the Alb, was erected by Frederick William IV. in 1850-56 as a royal château.

The old castle which occupied this site, destroyed in 1423 by Countess Henrietta of Wurtemberg, widow of Eberhard IV., was restored for the last time in 1454 by the united efforts of the various branches of the Zollern family, but at the beginning of the 19th century little of it remained except the chapel. An inscription over the 'Adler-Tor' (Pl. 1)

alludes to the history of the edifice; above it is the Prussian eagle; below it an equestrian figure representing the Elector Frederick I.

Passing through the Adler-Tor, the visitor enters the '*Rampen-turm*', within the narrow limits of which three bold and ingeniously contrived curves and a winding tunnel lead to the gate-tower situated 75 ft. higher. The balustrade above the tunnel is adorned with two men-at-arms in stone (fine view). The summit of the precipitous rock is enclosed, in accordance with the ancient plan of the castle,



1:2570 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 m

by walls 45-65 ft. in height, in the form of a heptagon, and provided with bastions and corner-turrets. Within this enclosure stands the modern castle, a winged edifice with five towers, two of which rise to a height of 120 ft. above the external walls. The two lowest of the five stories of the building are vaulted and designed for purposes of defence. The garrison consists of a company of infantry.

To the left in the upper *Burghof* is the *Burg-Garten*, adorned with a bronze statue of Fred. William IV. (Pl. 4). Opposite, to the right, is the *Wehrhaus*, or barrack, containing an unpretentious restaurant. Adjoining it is the *Protestant Chapel* (Pl. 3), in the Gothic style. To the left (S.) rises the *Michaels-Turm* (Pl. 13) with the relief-portraits and armorial bearings of the different lords of the castle. To the E. of it, in the direction of the garden, is the Roman Catholic *Chapel of St. Michael* (Pl. 14).'

A flight of steps (Pl. 5) by the *Wehrhaus*, adorned with a statue of the Count Zollern who rebuilt the castle in 1454, leads to the apartments of the interior (adm. 25 pf.; the visit takes 20 min.). The *Stamm-baum-Halle* (Pl. 6), containing genealogical trees, coats-of-arms, etc., is first entered. Then the sumptuous *Grafen-Saal* (Pl. 7), in the Gothic style, borne by ten columns of red marble, and overladen with gilding

and painting. On the right of this saloon is the *Kaiser-Halle* (Pl. 8), borne by a central pillar, embellished with eight painted statues of German emperors. At the end of the *Grafen-Saal*, also to the right, is the small *Bischofs-Halle* (Pl. 9). Adjoining the *Grafen-Saal* on the W. is the *Library* (Pl. 10), a low apartment with carved bookcases and frescoes by Peters illustrative of the history of the castle. From the library we proceed to the right to the *Markgrafen-Turm* (Pl. 11), which contains the sitting-room and bedroom of the emperor, while to the left are the apartments of the empress (Pl. 12) in the *Michaels-Turm*. The Roman Catholic Church of *St. Michael* is the only complete part of the earlier structure now in existence. It contains some interesting stained glass from the monastery of Stetten.

Another attraction is the very extensive view from the terrace skirting the base of the castle (to the right and left of the *Adler-Tor*). It embraces the green hills of Swabia; W. the towns of Balingen and Rottweil; beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg, its chief mountain; S.W. the Jura; S. and E., in the immediate vicinity, the wooded slopes of the Alb.

ASCENT OF THE ZELLERHORN FROM HECHINGEN (p. 72), 2 hrs. The route leads to the S. viâ the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Kirche* and the (1 hr.) prettily situated little church of *Mariazell*, then ascends through wood to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) top. — FROM THE BRIELHOF (p. 69), near Zollern station, a footpath leads past the *Ziegelbacherhof* to the *Heiligkreuz-Kirche* (see above).

The **Zellerhorn** (2995 ft.; refuge-hut), a spur of the Alb plateau in Wurtemberg, commands a good view. About 10 min. below the summit is the *Zollersteighof* (rfmts.). A pleasant path leads to the E. along the *Trauf*, as the crest of the wooded hill is called, viâ the *Raichberg* (3130 ft.; view) with the 'Hanging Rock', in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Jungingen* or to *Starzeln* (p. 72).

12. From Tübingen to Hechingen and Sigmaringen.

54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Tübingen, see p. 49. The railway diverges to the left, describes a wide curve, and enters the *Steinlach-Tal*. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Derendingen* we cross the Steinlach. — 5 M. *Dusslingen* (1270 ft.; Steinlachburg Brewery). The hills of the Swabian Alb on the left are now approached: the Rossberg (p. 69), the broad-backed Farrenberg (p. 72), and the precipitous Dreifürstenstein (see below). — The Steinlach is again crossed. 10 M. *Mössingen* (1512 ft.; Schwan or Post, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.), a village with 3700 inhabitants. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. are the sulphur-baths of *Sebastiansweiler*.

From Mössingen the chief points of the **Upper Steinlach-Tal** may be visited in a single day. Turning to the right at the station, we visit ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the Romanesque *Belsener-Kapelle* (1660 ft.; 2nd half of the 12th cent.); thence proceed to the left to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Dreifürstenstein* (2800 ft.; shelter-hut; path through the woods to Hechingen, 2 hrs.); ascend the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kornbühl* (2910 ft.), to the S.E., with the *Salmen-dinger-Kapelle*; descend, either direct in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. or on the N. side in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. viâ *Salmen-dingen* (2647 ft.; Adler), to *Talheim*; and finally

return to (1½ hr.) Mössingen. From Talheim may be made the ascent of the *Bolberg* (2890 ft., in 2½ hrs.; shelter-hut), whence a descent leads viâ *Oeschingen* to (1¾ hr.) Mössingen. — The isolated *Farrenberg* (2693 ft.; limited view), to the S.E. of Mössingen, may be ascended from the rail. station in 1½ hr.

On a hill to the left stands the Belsen Chapel (p. 71). — Beyond (13 M.) *Bodelshausen* the train crosses the Prussian frontier and descends into the Starzel-Tal.

15½ M. **Hechingen**. — HOTELS. *Linde* or *Post*, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, pens. 4-5, omn. ½ M, carr.-and-pair to Hohenzollern Castle 6 M and gratuity; *Rad*, R. 1¼-1¾, pens. 4-5 M; *Löwe*, nearest the station. — *Railway Restaurant*; beer at the *Museum* (garden).

Hechingen (1640 ft.), formerly the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, was acquired by Prussia in 1850. It is an old town with 4500 inhab., situated on the abrupt slope of the valley of the *Starzel*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1783, contains a relief by Peter Vischer (beside the high-altar), representing Count Eitel Friedrich II. of Zollern (d. 1512) and his wife Magdalena of Brandenburg (d. 1496). The *Rathaus* is a half-timbered edifice on a late-Gothic substructure of stone. On the S. side of the town (1 M. from the station) is the *Villa Eugenia*, with a park (open to visitors), the property of Prince Hohenzollern. About 1 M. farther on is the *Brielhof Inn* (p. 69).

About 2¼ M. to the N.W. of Hechingen rises the *Martinsberg* (1770 ft.), with a view-tower, and ¾ M. farther to the W. is the little château of *Lindich*, with a park (rfmts. in summer). — Ascent of the *Hohenzoller*, see p. 69; of the *Zellerhorn*, p. 71.

FROM HECHINGEN TO GAMMERTINGEN, 17 M., light railway in 1¼ hr. This line follows the well-wooded upper valley of the *Starzel*, usually known as the *Killer-Tal* after the village of Killer. 4½ M. *Jungingen* (1960 ft.; Post, R. 1-2 M); 5½ M. *Killer*. — Near (7 M.) *Hausen-Starzeln* (Höfle) rises the *Starzel*. — The line then ascends a side-valley to (17 M.) *Gammertingen* (p. 68).

The train crosses the *Starzel*, passes (r.) *Stetten* in the *Gnaden-Tal*, with an old nunnery, and reaches (19 M.) *Zollern* (1798 ft.). To the castle of Hohenzollern, see p. 69.

The Hohenzoller long remains in retrospect (r.). — 24 M. *Engstlatt* (interesting wall-painting of the Ulm school in the church), whence the *Hundsrück* (3054 ft.; subalpine flora) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. — 26 M. **Balingen** (1706 ft.; *Weisser Schwan*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing town on the *Eyach*, has been repeatedly burned down (last fire in 1809).

An attractive excursion may be made hence (comp. the Map, p. 54; take provisions) to the (2 hrs.) *Lochenstein* (3160 ft.; refuge-hut; splendid view), with a ring-wall of the Hallstatt period; and thence viâ the *Schafberg* (3265 ft.; with the ruin of Wenzelstein, rock-chasms, etc.) down to the *Waldhaushof* for the (1½ hr.) ascent of the *Plettenberg* (3285 ft.; view). Thence we may either descend to the S. viâ (1½ hr.) *Schömberg* to (2½ hrs.) *Rottweil* (p. 53), or continue the walk viâ *Ratshausen* (2220 ft.; Sonne) and *Deilingen* (2710 ft.; Krone) to the (2 hrs.) *Oberhohenberg* and (¾ hr.) *Lemberg* (p. 54). — To *Burgfelden* and the *Schalksburg*, see p. 73.

The line now enters the highest part of the Swabian Alb. To the right rise the *Plettenberg*, the *Schafberg*, and the bold *Lochenstein* (p. 72). — At (29 M.) *Frommern* (1865 ft.) begins the hilly part of the railway, the gradients varying from 1:60 to 1:45. To the right rise the *Lochenhörle*, the *Grat*, and the *Grübelesberg*, to the left the crags of the *Schalksburg* (see below). — 31 M. *Laufen an der Eyach* (2020 ft.; Ochs; rail. stat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of the village).

EXCURSIONS (Map, p. 54). To the W. the attractive ascent of the *Lochenhörle* (3135 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to the S. that of the *Grübelesberg* (2940 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr; with an entrenchment). — To the N. to the (1 hr.) scanty remains of the *Schalksburg* (2990 ft.), supposed to be the original seat of the Zollerns; and thence by the narrow ridge to (1 M.) *Burgfelden* (2990 ft.; Post), with an old Romanesque church (frescoes of ca. 1050), which was perhaps the burial-place of the early Zollerns. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. is the *Böllatfelsen* (3020 ft.). From Burgfelden we may descend to the N.W., viâ the farm of *Wannental* (rfmts.) and *Zillhausen*, to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) Balingen (p. 72).

The train passes through a cutting in the rock, between the *Tierberg* (r.) and the *Heersberg* (l.). — Beyond ($33\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lautlingen* the line reaches its highest point (2420 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. It then descends gradually to —

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ebingen** (2375 ft.; Post; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*), an ancient industrial town (pop. 10,000), prettily situated at a bifurcation of the valley. The tower on the *Schlossfelsen* (3125 ft.; good path, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) commands a survey of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the Bernese Oberland.

A branch-railway (25 min.) runs hence, viâ *Tailfingen*, a village with hosiery-manufactures, to (5 M.) *Onstmettingen* (2660 ft.: Sonne), near the chief source of the *Schmiecha* or *Schmeie*. To the S.E. is the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Linkenbolds-Höhle* (240 yds. in length; adm. 50 pf.); to the N. the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Raichberg* (p. 71).

The train descends the winding *Schmeien-Tal* and crosses the Prussian frontier. 41 M. *Strassberg*; on a bold rock to the left is the château of that name. Below Strassberg the valley becomes wilder and more romantic. Beyond ($48\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberschmeien* (1945 ft.) the line is carried through two tunnels and enters the valley of the *Danube*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E. is the **Fürstenhöhe* (2595 ft.), with blockhouse, inn, and view of the Bavarian, Tyrolese, and Swiss Alps from the Zugspitze to the Balmhorn.

51 M. **Inzigkofen** (1910 ft.). The way to the village (*Erbprinz*; *Kreuz*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., passes a beautiful park of Prince Hohenzollern on the steep and wooded S. bank of the Danube, rendered accessible by flights of steps, and containing several natural grottoes. — Fine walk by *Laiz* (Adler) to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Sigmaringen.

Sigmaringen now comes in sight. The train runs direct towards the *Mühlberg* (p. 74), passes through a cutting, crosses the Danube, and reaches —

541½ *M. Sigmaringen.* — *HOTELS.* *Deutsches Haus*, Karls-Platz, R. 1¾-3, B. ¾, D. 2 *M.*; *Löwe*, Karl-Str., R. 1½, D. 2 *M.*, B. 70 pf., both very fair; *Adler*, Karl-Str., R. 1-1½, B. ¾, pens. 4-4½ *M.*; *Erbprinz.* — *Railway Restaurant.*

Sigmaringen (1860 ft.) is a pleasant little town with 4600 inhab., the residence of Prince Hohenzollern, and seat of the Prussian administrative authorities. It is a good centre for excursions.

From the rail. station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the right and then the Markt-Str. to the left, passing the Karl-Str. (1.). In 4 min. we reach the handsome *Schloss*, situated on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube and rebuilt since a fire in 1893 (portal of 1526). It contains a **Museum*, chiefly formed by Prince Charles Anthony (d. 1885), and surpassing most collections of the kind both in extent and choiceness. It is admirably arranged in a fine Gothic hall, with frescoes by A. Müller, and in two cabinets. Excellent catalogues by Hofrat Lehner. The museum (adm. 40 pf.) is open daily from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, on Sun. and festivals not till after high mass.

The *COLLECTION OF PICTURES* (230 works) chiefly illustrates the early German school, the Swabian masters being particularly well represented. Nos. *81-86. Wings of a large altar-piece: Annunciation, Nativity, Circumcision of Christ, Adoration of the Magi, and the Procession to Calvary, by *Jörg Stocker* and *M. Schaffner* (1496); *132-139. Scenes from the life of the Virgin, by *Barth. Zeitblom*; 158-164. Seven scenes from the history of the Virgin, by *Hans Schülin* (all masters of Ulm, see p. 43); 3. *Altdorfer*, Adoration of the Magi; *Amberger* (?), *Portraits of a man and woman. The Lower Rhenish School, especially that of Cologne, is also numerous represented (e.g. *91. *B. Bruyn*, Crucifixion, in an appropriate landscape). The best of the early-Flemish works are: *2 and 4. Annunciation, by *Gerard David*; 5. *Herri met de Bles*, Adoration of the Magi; 29. Virgin Mary, with a background of tapestry, and *38. Virgin Mary, in a landscape, by *Rogier van der Weyden* (?); 61. *Gerritt van Haarlem*, Crucifixion; 129. *Lucas van Leyden*, Adoration of the Magi. — The other sections of the museum contain specimens of mediæval and Renaissance carved work (statuettes, reliefs, furniture, especially numerous sculptures of the Lower Rhenish School, ca. 1500; small winged altar with paintings by B. Beham, etc.); *Metal-work, especially Romanesque candelabra, aquamaniles, goblets, ciboria, etc.; glass, *Enamels, and pottery (Italian and French majolica, Dutch, Rhenish, and Swiss stoneware); jewelry; *Textile works, including a series of excellently preserved Gobelins of the 14th and 15th cent., mostly with scenes from romances of the period. — In the upper rooms is an extensive *Palaeontological Collection* (2000 objects).

The *Library*, with its valuable books, incunabula, and MSS., the *Armoury*, and the other richly furnished rooms of the palace are also worth seeing.

On the *Brenzkofer Berg* (2140 ft.; ½ hr.), on the opposite (N.) bank of the Danube, is the *War Monument*, in memory of the Hohenzollerns who fell in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. The platform commands a charming view of the town and environs, with the distant Alps. At the foot of the hill, ½ M. to the W., is the *Zollersche Hof*, a favourite restaurant, with a garden. — The *Mühlberg* (easy path to the summit), also on the N. bank of the Danube, is another fine point of view. — To the S.W. to *Inzigkofen*, see p. 73.

From Sigmaringen to *Tuttlingen* (*Donau-Tal*) and to *Ulm* and *Radolfzell*, see R. 13.

13. From Ulm to Immendingen or to Radolfzell and Constance.

RAILWAY from Ulm to (90 M.) *Immendingen* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. : to (86 M.) *Radolfzell* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. : from Radolfzell to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Constance* in $\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Ulm, see p. 42. At ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Söflingen*, incorporated with Ulm in 1905, the line enters the smiling valley of the *Blau*. On the left, near ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Herrlingen*, lies *Klingenstein*, with a high-lying château. From Herrlingen a pleasant excursion leads viâ *Schloss Ober-Herrlingen* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lautern* (Lamm). — The weather-beaten rock protrudes at various points in fantastic forms from the wooded sides of the valley. The train crosses the *Blau*. On the right is the ruined castle of *Hohen-Gerhausen* or *Rusenschloss* (2020 ft.): in the midst of the valley is the ruin of *Ruck*.

10 M. **Blaubeuren** (1695 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*; *Post*, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town with 3300 inhab., lying picturesquely in a basin 1 M. to the right of the station. The late-Gothic church of the old *Benedictine Abbey* (founded in 1905, rebuilt in 1491-99), now a theological seminary, contains elaborately carved choir-stalls by Jörg Syrlin the Younger and a *High Altar, with statues (1493), and paintings (history of John the Baptist) of the Ulm school. On the outside of the W. gable is a fresco of John the Baptist (1498). The **Blautopf*, a pale-blue pool (65 ft. deep, 128 yds. in circumference), behind the abbey, is the source of the *Blau*. On its bank is a monument to King Charles I. (d. 1891). Beside the *Blautopf* is situated one of the pumping-stations of the *Alb Water Works* (*Alb-Wasserversorgung*), which extend over nearly the whole of the *Rauhe Alb* and supply drinking-water to the numerous communities situated on its arid plateau.

The line leads through the valley of the *Aach*, passing the *Hohlefels* (on the left), a prehistoric habitation, to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schelklingen** (1745 ft.; *Sonne*; pop. 1600), a small town with a ruined castle, 1 M. to the N.W. of which is the prettily situated nunnery of *Urspring* (1920 ft.; now a cotton-factory). Branch-railway from Schelklingen to (36 M.) *Reutlingen*, see p. 66. — At (15 M.) *Schmiechen* (*Sonne*) the line enters the valley of the *Schmiech* (p. 69), a stream descending on the right from the *Münsinger Alb*. About 1 M. to the S.E. is the marshy *Schmiecher-See* (1748 ft.). — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Allmendingen* (1700 ft.), with cement-works and a château. — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ehingen** (1680 ft.; *Württembergischer Hof*, at the station), an old town with 4800 inhab., near the confluence of the *Schmiech* and the *Danube*. The *Church of St. Blasius*, remodelled in 1738, contains an interesting alto-relief (*Pieta*) of ca. 1520, spoiled by painting (in a chapel on the S. side). The *Kaiser-Wilhelms-Turm* on the *Wolfert* (1800 ft.) commands a fine view (key at the Rathaus).

The line traverses the broad valley of the winding Danube. — 28 M. *Munderkingen* (1656 ft.; Post), a small town (pop. 2000) on a rock encircled by the river. The new bridge over the Danube here has a stone-arch 164 ft. in span. — From (30 M.) *Unter-Marchtal* (Adler; Hirsch) the excursion through the Grosse Lauter-Tal, described on p. 68, may be made. — We cross the *Grosse Lauter* (p. 68), near its mouth. To the left are the imposing buildings of the old Præmonstratensian monastery of *Ober-Marchtal*, the property of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis; the baroque church (end of the 17th cent.) contains fine stucco-ceilings by Johann Schmuzer and carved-oak screens (sacristy). — 32½ M. *Rechtenstein* (1695 ft.; Bär), with the ruined castle of the Steins of Rechtenstein, is one of the prettiest points on the railway. The train crosses to the right bank of the Danube, and recrosses the river both before and beyond (36 M.) *Zwiefaltendorf* (1720 ft.), with a stalactite cavern.

A road ascends the *Aachtal* hence to (3 M.) *Zwiefalten* (1930 ft.), a former convent (now a lunatic asylum), with a fine church, built in 1738-65. Thence to the *Wimsener Höhle* (entered in a boat), ¾ hr.; viâ Count Normann's château of *Ehrenfels* and the ruin of *Alt-Ehrenfels* to the romantic *Glastal*, 1½ hr.

38½ M. *Unlingen*. The village lies 1 M. to the S.E., at the foot of the Bussen.

The ***Bussen** (2515 ft.), an isolated hill commanding a view of the whole of Upper Swabia and of the Alps, is ascended from Unlingen in 1¼ hr. (also road viâ *Hailtingen* and *Offingen*). On the hill are a ruined castle and a pilgrimage-church, containing a fine figure of Christ by J. von Kopf, a native of Unlingen.

40½ M. *Riedlingen* (1735 ft.; Post), a small and ancient town ¾ M. to the W. of the railway, with 2400 inhabitants. About 7 M. to the N.W., above *Pflummern*, is the *Heuneburg*, an interesting 'ring-wall' above the Friedinger-Tal. Hence, viâ *Upflamör*, to Zwiefalten (see above), 1½ hr. — 42½ M. *Neufra*, with a château. — 47 M. **Herbertingen** (1794 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). About 1½ M. to the N. is the *Donau-Heuneburg*, near *Talhof*.

FROM HERBERTINGEN TO MEMMINGEN, 62 M., railway in 3½-4¼ hrs. — 5½ M. *Saulgau* (Post), a little town (pop. 4200) with a flat-roofed Gothic church (ca. 1400). — 12 M. *Altshausen* (to Pfullendorf and Schwackenreute, see p. 78). — 17½ M. **Aulendorf** (p. 46), junction of the Ulm-Friedrichshafen line. — 23 M. *Waldsee* (Post), prettily situated between two lakes, with a Schloss (pop. 3000). The late-Gothic abbey-church (remodelled in 1705) contains the noteworthy brass of Jörg von Waldburg (d. 1467). — 28 M. *Rossherg*, junction for a branch-line (7 M.) to the little town of *Wurzach* (2140 ft.), with a château built in 1721. — 32 M. *Wolfegg*, with the Schloss of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg-Waldsee.

36½ M. **Kisslegg** (Post), on the small *Zeller-See*, with two interesting old castles and a rococo church; branch-line to (12 M.) *Hergatz* (p. 291), viâ *Wangen im Allgäu* (Alte Post, R. 1½-2 M., B. 80 pf.), an old free town (4400 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the Argen.

43 M. **Leutkirch** (2160 ft.; Post; *Railway Restaurant*), formerly a free imperial town (3600 inhab.), lies on the W. slope of the *Wilhelmshöhe* (2310 ft.; views). [Branch-line hence to (10 M.) *Isny* (Ochs), the

seat of Prince Quadt-Wykradt-Isny, prettily situated on the *Argen*. The **Schwarze Grat* (3670 ft.), 2 hrs. to the E., commands a view of the Alps and Lake of Constance. From Isny to *Kempten*, see p. 289.]

Pretty scenery. 44½ M. *Unterzell* (with a 17th cent. château on the hill above it); 59½ M. *Buzheim*, once a Carthusian monastery, now a château of Count Waldbott-Bassenheim. — 62 M. *Memmingen*, see p. 45.

51 M. **Mengen** (*Hôtel Baier*, at the station, R. 1½-1¾, B. ¾ *N*; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Ablach*, occupies the site of a Roman 'castrum'. It is the junction for the line to *Radolfzell* and *Constance* (comp. p. 78).

The Sigmaringen line passes through a short tunnel near (53½ M.) *Scheer* and crosses to the left bank of the Danube. From (55½ M.) *Sigmaringendorf*, at the mouth of the *Lauchert* (p. 68), a branch-line runs to Klein-Engstingen (p. 68). — We recross the Danube. 57½ M. *Sigmaringen* (see p. 74).

From Sigmaringen to Tuttlingen the railway follows the picturesque winding ***Valley of the Danube** (comp. the Map, p. 60), which will even repay pedestrians (to Beuron 6 hrs., thence to Tuttlingen 4 hrs.; best views to the left). — 60½ M. *Inzigkofen* (p. 73). — The line crosses the *Schmeie* and the Danube, passes the ruin of *Dietfurt*, situated on a rock, and beyond a short tunnel reaches (63 M.) *Gutenstein* (Sonne), a picturesque village with a little château belonging to Count Douglas. — Above the Danube tower the rocks of *Rabenfels* and *Heidenfels*. Traversing another tunnel (300 yds. long), the train halts at (64½ M.) *Tiergarten* (1965 ft.; Hammer), with disused iron-works; and then, beyond the ruin of *Falkenstein* (on the right) and the village of *Neidingen*, at (70 M.) *Hausen im Tal* (1965 ft.; Steinhaus), with a lofty ruin near it (1 hr. from the rail. station). In front (r.) rises (½ hr.) the conspicuous old château of **Werewag* (2536 ft.), the property of Prince Fürstenberg, a splendid point of view (fine echo; inn at the top). At the foot of the castle-rock lies the hamlet of *Langenbrunn*. — The railway leads through a narrow and romantic part of the valley. Above, on the left, is seen the handsome castle of *Wildenstein* (2660 ft.; now used as a forester's house; rfmts.; ¼ hr. from Beuron), with interesting defensive works, partly hewn in the rock (16th cent.). The line follows the windings of the Danube. Tunnel.

73 M. **Beuron** (2050 ft.; *Gregoriushaus*; *Pelikan*; *Stern*; *Sonne*; *Klosterhof*, all belonging to the convent), a charmingly situated village, contains an old Augustine monastery, founded in the end of the 11th cent., suppressed in 1802, and made over to the Benedictines in 1862 (½ M. from the rail. station; no admission). The handsome church (rebuilt in 1724-38 and restored in 1874-75) contains ceiling-paintings by Wegschneider and altarpieces by Beuron artists (see p. 78). The Gnaden-Kapelle was added in 1900. — The Sigmaringen highroad leads to the E. to (1½ M.) the dairy-farm of *St. Maurus im Felde*. Above this is the *Chapel*

of *St. Maurus*, built in 1868-70 and embellished with 'early-Christian' paintings by Lenz, Würger, and Steiner, the founders of the Beuron School of Art. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Beuron (reached by turning to the left at the Mission Cross beyond the railway viaduct) is the *Peters-Höhle*, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. — About 2 M. to the S. of Beuron, on a wooded rock rising over the Danube, is the well-preserved château of *Bronnen* (2600 ft.; key kept at the 'Jägerhaus', below, on the Danube), whence an attractive path leads viâ the *Scheuerlehof* and the *Teufelsküche* (below the ruin of *Kallenberg*) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Fridingen (see below). The pretty club-path leading along the Danube to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Fridingen may also be mentioned.

Beyond Beuron the railway descends to the left bank of the Danube, then threads a tunnel (750 yds.), and crosses the *Bera* to (75 M.) *Fridingen*, 1 M. to the N. of the little town of that name (Sonne), with 1000 inhab. and an old château (now a poorhouse). Farther on we twice cross the Danube. On the wooded heights of the right bank are an ancient entrenchment, the ruin of *Alt-Fridingen*, and the ruined pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf*. — 78 M. *Mühlheim*. The town (Krone, R. $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is picturesquely situated on an eminence to the left, with a château of Baron Enzberg.

Beyond (80 M.) *Nendingen*, a considerable village with the ancient chapel of St. Blasius, and the royal foundry of *Ludwigstal*, the train passes the station of (82 M.) *Tuttlinger Vorstadt* and crosses the Danube to (84 M.) *Tuttlingen* (see p. 55). Hence to (90 M.) *Immendingen*, see p. 55.

The railway from *Mengen* (p. 77) to Radolfzell and Constance quits the Danube and follows the *Ablach-Tal*. 54 M. (from Ulm) *Zielfingen*. — $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Krauchenwies* (Goldner Adler; Rail. Restaurant), with an old castle, the summer-home of the Prince of Hohenzollern; interesting erratic boulders on the *Andelsbach*, in the park. Branch-line to (6 M.) *Sigmaringen* (p. 74) viâ *Josephslust* (deer-park).

63 M. **Messkirch** (*Löwe; Sonne*), a little town with a château of Prince Fürstenberg. A monument has been erected to Konradin Kreutzer, the composer, born here in 1780 (d. 1849). The parish church contains monuments of the 16th cent. (epitaph of Count von Zimbern by Labenwolf; 1551). The altar-piece (the Magi) is the masterpiece of Jörg Ziegler, the Master of Messkirch (ca. 1540). Traces of a Roman settlement have been found in the old town. — 69 M. *Schwackenreute* (Rail. Restaurant).

FROM SCHWACKENREUTE TO ALTSHAUSEN, $25\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}-2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 10 M. *Pfullendorf* (Schwan), a very ancient town (charming excursion to *Heiligenberg*, see p. 88; $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; diligence $1\frac{1}{2}$, carriage 12 M.). — 20 M. *Hosskirch-Königsegg*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. is the partly preserved castle of *Königsegg*. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Altshausen* (Post, R. $1\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}$ M., B. 60 pf.; Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of the Herbertingen and Memmingen line (p. 76).

At (71 M.) *Mühlingen* we enter the wooded ravine of the *Stockach*. 76 M. *Stockach* (Post), prettily situated, near which the French under Jourdan were defeated by Archduke Charles in 1799; fine view from the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ruin of *Nellenburg*. We now traverse smiling green valleys to (82 M.) *Stahringen* (p. 87) and —

86 M. **Radolfzell** (*Schiff*; *Krone*; *Sonne*), an old town of 5200 inhab., with walls and gates, situated on the *Unter-See*, where the line unites with the Bâle and Constance railway (to Lindau, see R. 14b). The Gothic church of 1436 contains the tomb of St. Radolf and a fine reliquary dating substantially from the 9th century. At the *Villa Seehalde* is a monument to its former proprietor, the poet Victor von Scheffel (d. 1886).

The railway from Radolfzell to Constance intersects the neck of land between the *Unter-See* and the *Ueberlinger-See* (p. 82). — $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Markelfingen*; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Allensbach*; $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hegne*. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reichenau*, station for the island in the *Untersee*, to the right, connected with the shore by a causeway ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

The island of **Reichenau** (3 M. long, 1 M. wide; see Map, p. 82), now belonging to Baden, was formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 724 and secularized in 1799. It may be visited also by rowing-boat from Hegne or Allensbach ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) or by steamer from Constance. — Approaching from the causeway, we pass the ruined tower of *Schöpfeln*, the abbot's residence, and reach *Oberzell*, a hamlet with a Romanesque church of the 9-10th cent., containing the oldest extant church-frescoes in Germany (10-11th cent.). — In the middle of the island lies its largest village (1000 inhab.), *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Mohr; Bär), the church of which, consecrated in 806 and dating in its present basilican form from the 10-12th cent. (choir, late-Gothic, 1447-1550), was the church of the above-mentioned abbey. Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887, was interred in this church. The sacristy contains some fine reliquaries. A good view is obtained from the W. tower of the *Königsegg*, a 16th cent. château, recently restored. — The church of *Unterzell*, at the N.W. end of the island, is another columned basilica of the 11-12th cent., with 11th cent. frescoes in its apse. — Fine view from the belvedere on the *Friedrichshöhe* (key kept at the Mohr inn at Mittelzell).

The train passes the large barracks of *Petershausen*, and crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. Constance. — HOTELS. **Insel-Hotel* (Pl. a; C, 4), of the very first class, in the old Dominican monastery (modern frescoes in the Romanesque cloisters; church converted into the dining-room), superbly situated close to the lake, with garden and restaurant (in the refectory), R. 3-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, S. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 10-16 *M*, closed from Oct. 15th to April 15th. — *See-Hôtel* (Pl. b; D, 3), also on the lake, with terrace and restaurant, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3-4, pens. 8-12 *M*, closed in winter; **Halm* (Pl. c; C, 5); **Schönebeck* (Pl. d; C, 5), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, these two opposite the station; *Hecht* (Pl. e; C, 4), to the N. of the station, R. $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7- $8\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, with wine-room, good cuisine; *Krone* (Pl. f; C, 5), R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; *Schnetzer* (Pl. g; C, 5), R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*, these two in the market-place, with restaurants and very fair; *Badischer Hof* (Pl. h; B, 5), Husen-Str. 13, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2, D. 2 *M*; *Barbarossa* (Pl. i; B, 4), Oberer Markt, with restaurant, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., plain but good; *Falke* (Pl. k; B, 6), Kreuzlinger-Str. 13, with beer-garden; *Schlüssel* (Pl. l; C, 5), Sigismund-Str. 14; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. m; B, 5),

Rosgarten-Str. 30, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Hohes Haus* (Pl. n; C, 4), Zollern-Str. 29, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 *M*; *Katholisches Vereinshaus St. Johann* (Pl. o; C, 3), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, pens. 4-5 *M*.

RESTAURANTS. At the hotels; also, *Victoria*, opposite the station; *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 5); *Café Daumer*, Husen-Str. 3 (Pl. B, 5).

BOATS. Per hr. 1-2 pers. 40, each addit. pers. 20 pf., with a sail 80 & 20 pf., boatman's fee 1 *M* additional. — *Swimming and Other Baths* in the lake (bath 40 pf.; ferry 10 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer.

Constance (1335 ft.), a town of Baden with 24,800 inhab., has manufactures of iron and textiles. It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the *Lake of Constance*, or *Bodensee*, at the point where the *Rhine* emerges from it.

Constance, which ascribes its origin to Constantius Chlorus (3rd cent.), became an episcopal see in the 6th cent. and was a free town until 1548, when it was made subject to Austria. Since 1809 it has belonged to Baden. After the Reformation the bishops resided at Meersburg, and in 1827 the bishopric was merged in the archbishopric of Freiburg. The great Council of Constance, held in 1414-18 at the instance of the Emp. Sigismund, suppressed the schism of the anti-popes John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII., and condemned the teaching of John Huss (see below).

The *CATHEDRAL OR MINSTER (Pl. C, 4), founded in 1054, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1680. Gothic tower (249 ft. high) erected in 1850-57; the perforated spire is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform commanding a charming view (adm. 20 pf.).

On the *Doors* of the principal portal are **Bas-Reliefs*, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak in 1470. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, is supposed to have been designed by P. Flötner in 1518. In the nave (Romanesque), the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (28 ft. high, 3 ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab with a white spot, on which Huss is said to have stood when the Council of 6th July, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. The pulpit dates from the 17th century. In the choir is the tomb of Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury (d. 1417). The late-Gothic choir-stalls are by the same sculptor as the reliefs on the doors. In the N. chapel, adjoining the choir, is a *Death of the Virgin*, with lifelike stone figures (1460). Adjacent is an elegant spiral staircase (1438?). In the last chapel of the N. aisle is a large winged altar-piece of the Swabian School (1524). — The *Treasury* (custodian $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 *M*) contains an illuminated missal (1496). — On the E. side is a CRYPT, containing the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, dating from the 13th century. On the exterior of the N. side stand two aisles of the elaborate late-Gothic *Cloisters*. Adjacent are the late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Maurice* and the *Chapter House* (1480).

The *Wessenberg Haus* (Pl. 6; C, 4), now the property of the town, contains the public library (Wed. & Sat. 2-4, Sun. 11-12) and the collections of J. H. von Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the vicar-general of the diocese (open free on Wed. & Sat. 2-5 and on Sun. 11-1 & 2-4; on other days, 9-12, 50 pf.).

The *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. B, C, 4), a late-Gothic building begun in 1428, with a slender tower, contains stalls, tabernacle, and reliefs by H. Morink (ca. 1594; in the choir).

The Wessenberg-Strasse leads hence to the S. to the *Obere Markt* (Pl. B, 5), at the corner of which stands the house '*Zum Hohen Hafen*' (Pl. 1), where Frederick VI., Burgrave of Nuremberg, was created Elector of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund, 18th April, 1417. It is adorned with frescoes by Häberlin (1906). Adjacent to it is the *Hôt. Barbarossa* (Pl. i), in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183.

The *STADT-KANZLEI*, or *Town Hall* (Pl. B, 5), rebuilt in the Renaissance style in 1592, was decorated in 1864 on the exterior with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance. It contains the *Municipal Archives*, comprising 2800 documents. Fine inner court. In the lobby of the second floor are five frescoes by Häberlin (1898), also relating to the town's history. — In the *ROSGARTEN* (Pl. 4; C, 5), once the guild-house of the butchers, is the *Rosgarten Museum*, a good collection of local antiquities (from lake-dwellings, sculptures by H. Morink, etc.) and of objects of natural history (adm. 50 pf.; free on Wed., 2-5, & Sun., 10.30-12). — In the market-place stand a *War Monument* by Baur (Pl. 5; C, 5) and the *Kaiser-Brunnen* (Pl. 2; 1897).

The *KAUFHAUS*, or *Merchants' Hall* (Konzilium; Pl. C, D, 5), by the lake, erected in 1388, contains the great *Council Chamber*, supported by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall is decorated with frescoes by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* (adm. 20 pf.).

The ancient *Dominican Monastery* (Pl. a; C, 3, 4), in which Huss was confined in 1414-15, on an island in the lake, is now the *Insel-Hotel* (see p. 79). — Pleasant promenade in the *Stadt-Garten* on the lake (Pl. C, D, 4; band every evening in summer).

The house in which Huss was arrested, *Husen-Strasse 64* (Pl. B, 5), bears a memorial tablet with his effigy, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, dated 1415, with satirical verses. Behind it, in the '*Obere Laube*' (Pl. B, 5), a bronze tablet with an inscription marks the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. — In the *Brühl*, reached viâ the *Tägermoos-Str.* (Pl. A, 5), is the spot where Huss and Jerome suffered martyrdom, indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions ('*Husenstein*').

At *Kreuzlingen* (*Löwe; Helvetia; Schweizerhof; Bellevue*, for nervous patients), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the S. gate, on Swiss territory (comp. inset-map on the plan), is an old Augustine abbey, now a normal school. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving, with about 1000 small figures, executed in the 18th century.

A fine view of the lake and of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps is obtained from the (1 hr.) **Allmannshöhe* (1512 ft.), with belvedere, 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf*, on the road to the Mainau. — Among other pleasant objects for a walk may be mentioned the *Loretto-Kapelle* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the *Jacob* (*Hôt.-Pens. Waldhaus*, pens. 5-6.4; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); *Tabor*, with a belvedere (1 hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Münsterlingen (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.).

Railway from Constance to *Schaffhausen* and *Bâle*, see *Baedeker's Rhine* or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

14. The Lake of Constance.

The banks of the lake belong to five different states: Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, and Switzerland. The Swiss bank, the principal steamboat-centre on which is *Rorschach*, is described in *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — The *Unter-See*, with the island of *Reichenau*, is described at p. 79.

In the following description steamboat-stations are indicated by S., railway-stations by R.

THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE (Germ. *Bodensee*; 1295 ft.), the *Lacus Brigantinus* of the Romans, is about 40 M. long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. in width, and at the deepest place, between Friedrichshafen and Uttwil, 826 ft. in depth (area 208 sq. M.). Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. This vast sheet of water, with its well-peopled banks, its high, wooded hills on the S. side, above which rise the distant Glarus and Appenzell Alps, with the generally snow-clad Sentis and, in clear weather, the snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps to the S.E., presents a scene of great beauty. The E. and W. banks are almost entirely flat, while on the N. wooded mountains may be descried in the distance, on which Schloss Heiligenberg (p. 87) is conspicuous. The climatic conditions are extraordinarily favourable. — The best fish are '*Felchen*', '*Sander*', and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the '*Meersburger*'.

a. Steamboats on the Lake.

STEAMBOATS (2-9 times daily): From CONSTANCE to (Meersburg) *Friedrichshafen* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 *M* 35, 1 *M* 55 pf.); direct to *Lindau* in 2 hrs. (3 *M* 95, 2 *M* 60 pf.). — From FRIEDRICHSHAFEN to *Romanshorn* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (1 *M* 20, 80 pf.); to *Rorschach* in 1 hr. (2 *M*, 1 *M* 35 pf.). — From LINDAU to *Romanshorn* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (2 *M* 25, 1 *M* 50 pf.); to *Rorschach* in 1 hr. (1 *M* 65, 1 *M* 10 pf.). — Tickets for the steamboat-lines are available in part for the railway also (and *vice versa*, see p. 87). On Sun. and holidays the single-fare tickets are good for the return also. The so-called 'kilomètre tickets' (*Kilometer-Karten*) are convenient for those making a long stay: ticket with 200 coupons (each representing one kilomètre), 1st class 9, 2nd class 6 *M*; family-ticket with 300 coupons, 1st class $13\frac{1}{2}$, 2nd class 9 *M*; on embarking the required number of coupons is detached. — The lake is neutral, but passengers' luggage is examined only on proceeding from Switzerland to Germany or Austria or *vice versa*; passengers from one German port to another can have a custom-house label (gratis) pasted on their luggage before embarkation by which all trouble is avoided on landing.

Constance, see p. 79. The chief charm of the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance, known as the *Ueberlinger-See*, is the attractive island of —

***Mainau** (Plan, see p. 84), formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic Order. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden, who refurnished the château (built in 1739-46; adm. to the interior in the absence of the family only). The island ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.





in circumference) is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge. It is covered with charming pleasure-grounds in which favourite spots are marked with inscriptions.

STEAMBOAT from Constance viâ *Staad* in 20 min. or viâ *Meersburg*, on the N. bank, in 1 hr. **ROWING BOAT** (in 1 hr., a pleasant trip) 5 *M* and gratuity. **PEDESTRIANS** (Map. see p. 79) may either follow the road (one-horse carr. 5-6, two-horse 10 *M*), a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or take the shorter footpaths (1 hr.). We go straight on along the Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. D, 2) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a guide-post where we diverge to the right and pass the military hospital; about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on we reach another guide-post whence we may either go straight on skirting the wood and soon joining the road, or take the preferable route to the left ('Privatweg Lützelstatten') through wood and past the St. Katharina tavern.

On the N. bank of the Ueberlinger-See lie *Meersburg* (S.; see below), *Unteruhldingen* (S. & R.; p. 87), *Seefelden*, *Nussdorf* (R.; p. 87), *Ueberlingen* (S. & R.; see below), *Sipplingen* (R.; p. 87), and, at the N.W. end of the lake, *Ludwigshafen* (S. & R.; p. 87).

Meersburg. — **HOTELS.** *Seehof*, at the steamboat-pier; *Schiff*. R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 *M*; *Hecht*, R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$, pens. 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. with view-terrace; *Wilder Mann*, R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. with shady garden, these three on the lake; *Löwe*, in the Oberstadt. — Good Meersburger wine at the *Weinstube des Winzervereins* ('Zum Becher'), in the Oberstadt. — *Lake Baths* near the quay.

Meersburg (1465 ft.), a Baden town of 1900 inhab., with many old houses, lies picturesquely on a steep slope. The *Old Château*, an edifice of the 16-17th cent. on a promontory, with a mediæval keep, lies in the Oberstadt ('upper town'), which is reached in 10 min. from the harbour by following the lake-promenade to the left and the street by the *Wilder Mann* to the right. The old mill in the adjacent ravine (artificially made in 1334) is highly picturesque. The *New Château* (1750) is now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Near it is a bronze bust of the poetess *Annette von Droste-Hülshoff* (d. 1848), by Stadelhofer (1898). The churchyard contains the tomb of *Mesmer* (d. 1815), the discoverer of mesmerism. Fine views from the *Känzele*, near the normal school, and (more extensive) from the **Edelstein*, 1 M. from the harbour and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of the church.

Ueberlingen. — **HOTELS.** *Bad-Hôtel* (Pl. A, 2), with garden and baths, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ & 3, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Löwe* (Pl. a; C, 2), with a shady terrace, R. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, D. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. (excl. S.) $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, near the W. station (p. 87), these three on the lake; *Krone* (Pl. c; B, 2); *Schiff* (Pl. b; C, 2); *Engel* (Pl. d; C, 2); *Adler* (Pl. f; B, 2). — **Lodgings.** — **WINE ROOMS.** *Hecht*, Münster-Str. 178 (Pl. B, 2); *Schäpfle*, Obere See-Str. 48 (Pl. B, 2); *Anker*, Landungs-Platz 138 (Pl. B, C, 2). — **RESTAURANTS.** *Seegarten*, Untere See-Str. (Pl. B, 2); *Salmansweiler Hof*, Franziskaner-Str. 261 (Pl. B, 1, 2); *Christophskeller*, cor. of Christoph-Str. and Graben-Str. (Pl. B, 2).

Ueberlingen (1345 ft.), an ancient town of Baden with 4400 inhab., frequented for its lake-baths and mineral spring, was once a free town of the Empire. Considerable remains of the old fortifications have been preserved as well as numerous mediæval build-

ings, including the richly-decorated Gothic *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 2), with its rustica façade. The Council Chamber, with its carved *Wood-work, is an object of great interest. The 39 statuettes on the walls (about 1 ft. high), re-presenting the various elements of the German Empire, are by Jakob Rues (1494).

The adjacent *Minster* (Pl. B, 2), of the second half of the 14th cent., with double aisles, contains a carved altar by Jörg Zürn (1613-34), with many figures, and a fine ciborium of limestone (in front, to the left), probably by the same masters (1611). In the rich treasury is a pax of ebony and silver, an exquisite Augsburg work of 1606. Tickets of admission to the choir (50 pf.) are obtained from the sacristan, Turmgasse 283.

The *Stadt-Kanzlei* (Pl. C, 2), in the Münster-Platz, has a fine doorway of the end of the 16th century. — The *STEINHAUS MUSEUM* (Pl. B, 2) contains a *Historical Collection* and a *Cabinet of Natural History* (open daily, from July 1st to Sept. 15th, 10-12 & 2-5; 20 pf.). — The municipal pleasure-grounds (Pl. A, 2, 1), with the *Uhländ-Höhe* and the *Galler-Turm*, are worth a visit.

EXCURSIONS. To the W. to the old *Silvester-Kirchlein* (frescoes of the late 10th cent.?), near Goldbach. Farther to the W. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Heidenlöcher*, mentioned in Scheffel's novel 'Ekkehard'; on the hill (1740 ft.) is *Schloss Spetzgart*, now a hydropathic establishment, near which is a *Glacier Mill*. — To ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Spetzgarter Tobel*. — To ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Hödinger Tobel*, a picturesque ravine with waterfalls, near the station of *Süssenmühle* (p. 87). — On the S. bank of the lake (motor-boat from Ludwigshafen in 10 min.; 15 pf.) lies *Bodman* (Linde), with a view-tower and the foundation-walls of a Carlovingian palace (?), from which the lake (Bodensee) is supposed to have taken its name.

Railway from Ueberlingen to *Constance* or *Lindau*, see p. 87.

On the steamboat-journey from CONSTANCE TO FRIEDRICHSHAFEN ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) we see, on the Ueberlinger-See, the picturesque little town of *Meersburg* (S.; p. 83), then the island of *Mainau* (p. 82), and in the distance *Ueberlingen* (p. 83). Farther on, on the N. bank, appear the village of *Hagnau* (S.), the châteaux of *Kirchberg* and *Herrsbarg*, and the village of *Immenstaad* (S.). Then *Manzell*, with the old shed for Count Zeppelin's air-ships (p. 85).

Friedrichshafen (S. & R.). — HOTELS. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. a; B, 2), by the town-station, with garden on the lake, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 5 *M*; *See-Hôtel* (Pl. b; C, 2), at the harbour; *Lamm* (Pl. c; B, 2), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; *Buchhorner Hof* (Pl. d; B, 2), R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*, these two at the town-station, with gardens on the lake; *Drei Könige* (Pl. e; C, 2), by the Rathaus, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*. — *Kurhaus* (Pl. B, 2), on the lake, with view-terrace; *Railway Restaurant*, by the lake-station, with a terrace. — *Lake Baths*, to the S. of the town-station (45 pf.).

Friedrichshafen (1320 ft.) is a busy little town on the *Bodensee* or *Lake of Constance*, with 5500 inhab. and a harbour. It was founded by King Frederick of Wurtemberg (d. 1816), who connected *Buchhorn*, the smallest of 'imperial cities', with the



monastery of *Hofen*, now the palace, and gave the place its modern name. A little to the W. of the harbour is the *Rathaus-Platz*, on the E. side of which stands the *Rathaus* (Pl. 2; C, 2), built in 1907 and adorned with a fresco by Brandes (S. side). To the W. is the *Imperial Bank* (*Reichsbank*; Pl. 1), on the first floor of which are the historical, prehistoric, and natural history collections of the Bodensee-Verein (adm. 40 pf.). In the market-place, to the N., is a fountain by Diamant, erected in 1909 in honour of Count Zeppelin (see below). On the W. side of the town is the *Schloss* (Pl. A, 2), occupied by the king in summer. Its chapel contains stucco work by Schmuizer. The beautiful garden is open for a fee of 20 pf. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the town-station is the *Riedle Park*, commanding a charming prospect of the lake and the Alps. To the W. of the park is the dockyard of Count Zeppelin's air-ships. A little to the E. of the harbour is the *Meteorological Station* (Pl. D, 2), opened in 1908.

From Friedrichshafen to *Stuttgart*, see R. 8; to Lindau and to Constance, see R. 14b; steamers on the Lake of Constance to *Romanshorn* and to *Rorschach*, see p. 82.

The steamer to LINDAU (1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) passes *Eriskirch* (S. & R.; p. 88) and the château of *Montfort* and reaches *Langenargen* (S. & R.; p. 88). Soon *Kressbronn* (S.) appears on the left; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. lies *Nonnenhorn* (R.; p. 88). We next pass *Wasserburg* (S. & R.; p. 86), the finely situated baths of *Schachen* (S.; p. 86), and *Enzisweiler* (R.; p. 86), and reach —

Lindau (S. & R.; Plan on the Map, p. 82). — **HOTELS.** **Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. a), on the lake, near the station, R. 3-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-10 *M.* — *Hôtel Reutemann* (Pl. b), R. 2-3, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-7 *M.*; *Lindauer Hof* (Pl. c), R. 1 *M.* 60 pf.-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; *Helvetia* (Pl. e), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, plain but good, these three at the harbour; *Krone* (Pl. d), Ludwig-Str., R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 5-6 *M.*; *Peterhof*, cor. of the Karolinen-Str. and the Schafgasse; *Christliches Vereinshaus*, Paradies-Platz. — **RESTAURANTS.** *Seegarten*, next the Bayrischer Hof (with rooms); *Schützengarten*, on the ramparts by the Römer-Turm, with view; *Rail. Restaurant*. — Wine at *Frey's*, Maximilian-Str. — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town on the inner arm of the lake (30 pf.), and in the military baths on the E. side in the open lake. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Lindau (1320 ft.; pop. 6700), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, lies on an island in the *Lake of Constance* (p. 82), 355 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. It is frequented as a summer-resort. On the quay is a *Statue of King Max II.* (d. 1864) in bronze, by Halbig (1856). At the end of the S. pier is a large lion (21 ft. high) in marble, also by Halbig, and on the opposite pier a lighthouse (108 ft. high; ticket, 40 pf., at the custom-house). The harbour is adjoined to the S. by the *Alte Schanz*, which commands a view of the Alps from the Scesaplana to the Sentis (mountain-indicator). In the neighbouring Reichs-Platz is the *Reichsbrunnen*, erected in 1884 from a design by Tiersch and Rümman.

The handsome *Rathaus*, painted both back and front, was erected in 1422-36, remodelled in the German Renaissance style in 1578, and restored in 1885-87; it contains a collection of antiquities (open 9-12 & 3-5; 30 pf.). The *Church of St. Peter* (now a grain-storehouse), to the N.W., contains some faded frescoes of the early 16th century.

EXCURSIONS. Beautiful view from the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hoierberg* (1496 ft.), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landtor through *Aeschach* to the hamlet of *Hoiren*, at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Inn and a belvedere at the top. Return viâ *Enzisweiler* (Pens. Enzisweiler, with restaurant) and *Schachen* (Schlössle). — Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway-embankment, and turning to the left), to the (2 M.) charmingly situated **Bad Schachen** (steamer in summer; pens. $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; rooms in private houses, 5-7 *M* per week), with mineral and lake baths. Near it ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is the **Lindenhof**, or *Villa Gruber*, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (adm. 1 *M* per pers., for charitable purposes). Thence along the bank of the lake, by *Tegelstein* (to the right the finely situated *Schloss Alwind*) and *Mitten*, to (2 M.) **Wasserburg** (*Krone*, with terrace; *Aicheler Garden Restaurant*, both on the lake), a small town with a château and church, situated on a peninsula. Return by steamer (p. 85) or railway (p. 88).

Railway from Lindau to *Constance*, see pp. 87, 88; to *Bregenz* (the *Gebhardsberg*, *Pfänder*, etc.), see below; steamboats on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 82.

Picturesquely situated at the E. end of the lake (steamer from Lindau in 25 min.) lies —

Bregenz (S. & R.). — HOTELS. **Hôt. Montfort* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 3-6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *K*; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 2-4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *K*, these two at the station; *Oesterreichischer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 2), at the harbour, R. 2-4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *K*; *Weisses Kreuz* (Pl. d; B, 3), *Römer-Str.*; *Post* (Pl. e; C, 2), at the harbour; *Krone* (Pl. f; B, 3); *Pfänder*, with wine-room; *Löwe* (Pl. n; B, 2). — RESTAURANTS. *Sporthaus* (Pl. A, 2), on the Lake Promenade; *Central* (Bohemian beer); *Weberbeck*, near the harbour; *Railway Restaurant*; wine at *F. Kinz's*, *Kirch-Str.* (Pl. B, 3); beer at the *Hirsch*, at *Forster's*, etc.

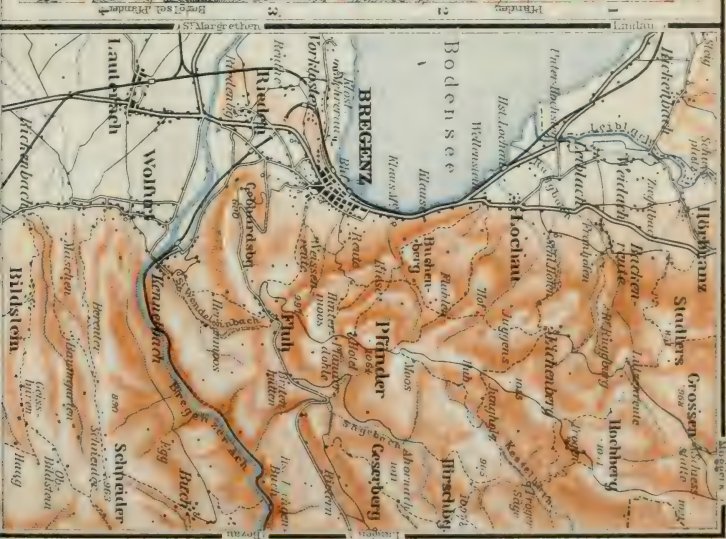
Bregenz (1300 ft.; 8500 inhab.), the *Brigantium* of the Romans and the capital of the Vorarlberg, is charmingly situated at the E. end of Lake Constance. The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the *Roman Castrum*. The *Lake Promenade* commands a good survey of the lake and the Appenzell Mts. (Sentis). The *District Museum* (Pl. B, 2; adm. 1 *K*) contains natural history specimens, Roman antiquities, etc.

The ***Gebhardsberg** (1970 ft.), with the ruins of the old castle of *Hohen-Bregenz*, a small church, and an inn, is reached by road in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (two-horse carr. there and back 8 *K*). It commands a fine view, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus.

The ***Pfänder** (3490 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a more extensive view (mountain-railway in construction). The most convenient route ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) leads past *Berg Isel* (rifle-range) and

Amount of water (cm)

Amount of water (cm)



then to the left to *Weissenreute* (farm); it then ascends to the right (white way-marks) through wood viâ *Hintermoos* to the *Hôt.-Pens. Pfänder*, 5 min. below the summit. The carriage-road is rather longer (2 hrs.; two-horse carr. there and back 20 K).

FROM BREGENZ TO BEZAU, 25 M., in 2 hrs. (fares 2 K 60, 1 K 70 h). The line follows the picturesque valley of the *Bregenzer Ach*. — About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of (21 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (2085 ft.) is the village of the same name (Hirsch; Lamm), a summer-resort at the foot of the *Hochälpele* (4813 ft.), which is easily ascended in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 25 M. *Bezaú* (2135 ft.), whence a highroad (diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.) leads to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schoppernau* (2810 ft.; Krone). A cart-track also runs from Bezaú to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the small sulphur-baths of *Hopfreben* (3350 ft.), and then ascends sharply to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Schröcken* (4134 ft.; *Peter's Hotel*), a hamlet situated in the midst of a depression surrounded by steep mountains, which are covered nearly to their full height with woods and meadows.

A RAILWAY runs to (6 M.) *Lindau* (p. 85) viâ *Lochau* in 20 minutes.

b. Railway from Constance to Lindau.

64 M., express in 3 hrs. — Railway-tickets are partially valid by steamer, and *vice versâ* (see p. 82).

From Constance to *Radolfzell* (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), see p. 79. — 17 M. *Stähringen* (p. 79). — Beyond (20 M.) *Espasingen* the line approaches the *Ueberlinger-See* and skirts the precipitous shore to (22 M.) *Ludwigshafen* (Adler; to Bodman, see p. 84). — 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sipplingen*, a finely situated market-town, with the ruin of *Hohenfels* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the rail. station) and (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on) the view-point of *Haldenhof* (2215 ft.; rfmts.). — 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Süssenmühle* is the station for the romantic *Hödinger Tobel* (p. 84; near the village of *Hödingen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

The rail. station of (28 M.) *Ueberlingen* (p. 83) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the town.

The line now traverses a tunnel over 1 M. long to (29 M.) *Ueberlingen East Station* and skirts the lake to (30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nussdorf*. We then quit the lake. — 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oberuhldingen*, whence a branch-line runs to (2 M.) *Unteruhldingen* (S.). — 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mimmenhausen-Neufrach*.

FROM MIMMENHAUSEN-NEUFRACH TO FRICKINGEN, 5 M., branch-railway in 25 minutes. — 2 M. *Salem* (1445 ft.; *Schwan*). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of the railway is the suppressed Cistercian convent of that name, now partly occupied by Prince Max of Baden, with large halls (the finest of which is the 'Kaiser-Saal', in the baroque style), a collection of paintings, etc. The Gothic *Church of the 14th cent. was lavishly adorned within in 1774-94 with pseudo-classical alabaster sculptures (26 altars).

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leustetten* is the station for the village of Heiligenberg, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (one-horse carr 4-5 M., per day 10 M.; short-cuts for walkers, 1 hr.). — **Heiligenberg** (*Bücheler zur Post*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2. pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M., very fair; *Winter*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 M.; *Bayer*), with the extensive château and park of Prince Fürstenberg, lies picturesquely on a rocky terrace 1000 ft. above the Lake of Constance. The château (built in the 2nd half of the 16th cent.) contains a magnificent Renaissance hall, 115 ft. long and 33 ft. broad, with a beautifully-carved wooden *Ceiling, probably the finest Renaissance ceiling in

Germany. The chapel (begun in 1586; restored in 1778-82) and the well-house in the court are also noteworthy. The *View from the château embraces the Lake of Constance, and the entire chain of the Vorarlberg and Swiss Alps, from the Hochvogel to the Jungfrau; still better from the 'Sieben Linden' (seven lime-trees), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village. — A similar view is enjoyed from several parts of the flower-garden, on the left of the road to the castle; also from the *Freundschafts-Höhlen*, a number of grottoes, with seats, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.W. of the Post Hotel. — From Heiligenberg to *Pfullendorf* (2 hrs.; carr. and pair 10 *M.*), see p. 78. — 5 M. *Frickingen*.

43 M. *Markdorf*, a small town with 2050 inhab., 1 hr. to the N. of which is the *Göhrenberg* (2475 ft.; view). — 46 M. *Fischbach*, near which are remains of lake-dwellings. ;

49 M. *Friedrichshafen*, see p. 84.

The line skirts the lake, affording fine glimpses of the Appenzell mountains, to *Eriskirch*, beyond which it crosses the *Schussen*, and ($55\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Langenargen*. On a tongue of land to the right stands the château of *Montfort*. — The *Argen* is crossed. 58 M. *Hemigkofen-Nonnenbach*; 59 M. *Nonnenhorn* (Seewirtschaft), a prettily-situated little Bavarian town; 60 M. *Wasserburg*, the station for the village lying to the right on a peninsula (p. 85).

64 M. *Lindau*, see p. 85.

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15. From Frankfort to Würzburg (*Munich*).

84½ M. RAILWAY. Express in 2¾-3 hrs. (fares 11 M 40, 7 M 60, 4 M 80 pf.), ordinary train in 5 hrs. (10 M 40, 6 M 60, 4 M 30 pf.). To *Munich*, see p. 198. As far as *Aschaffenburg* we travel by the Prussian State Railway, beyond that by the Bavarian State Railway. — Express trains also run on the right bank of the Main (Hanau branch-line), starting at the East Station (Pl. I, 3) and connecting with the main line at Hanau.

Frankfort.

CENTRAL STATION (Pl. C, 4, 5; *Restaurant. D. from 12 to 2 p.m. 2 M). The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains. Cabs and tramways, see below (luggage-cabs 25 pf. extra). — EAST STATION, see above.

Hotels. *At the Central Station.* *HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. c; C, 4), R. from 4, B. 1½, D. from 6 M; *CARLTON HOTEL (Pl. n; C, 4). R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3½-4½, D. 6 M, these two with all modern improvements and high-class restaurants. — *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. k; C, 5), R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 4½ M; *HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. v; C, 4, 5), R. 3-7, B. 1½, D. 3-4 M; *GRAND-HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. m; C, 5), R. & B. from 3¾, D. 3-4 M; *GRAND-HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. l; C, 5), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½ M; *MONOPOL & MÉTROPOLE (Pl. t; C, 5), R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½ M; *DEUTSCHER KAISER & KAISERHOF (Pl. h; C, 5); *SAVOY HOTEL (Pl. o; C, 5), R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3 M; GERMANIA (Pl. q; C, 5); BAHNHOF-HÔTEL KÖLNER HOF (Pl. s; C, 5); BASELER HOF (*Christliches Hospiz*), Wiesenhütten-Platz (Pl. C, 5), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 1½-2 M. — *In the Town.* *FRANKFURTER HOF (Pl. a; E, 4), Kaiser-Platz, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5-6 M; *HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. p; D, 3), Opern-Platz, R. 3½-7, B. 1½, D. 4½ M; HÔTEL ESPLANADE (Pl. b; D, 4), Gallus-Anlage 2; *SCHWAN (Pl. d; E, 3), Theater-Platz 4, R. 3½-10, B. 1¼, D. 3½ M; *UNION (Pl. f; E, 3), Steinweg 9, R. 2½-8, B. 1¼, D. 3 M; *WESTMINSTER (Pl. z; E, 3), Theater-Platz 3, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, with the Falstaff Restaurant (see below); PARISER HOF (Pl. e; E, 3), Schiller-Platz 5; DREXEL (Pl. i; G, 3), Grosse Friedberger-Str., commercial; CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. g; E, 4), Bethmann-Str. 52.

Restaurants. WINE. *Buerose, Goethe-Str. 29 (Pl. E, 3), D. 2½-3½ M; *Kaiser-Keller, Kaiser-Str. 29 (first floor), D. 2½-3½ M; *Ratskeller, in the Römer (Pl. F, 4); *Malepartus, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 30 (Pl. E, 3); *Falstaff, at the Westminster Hotel (see above), D. 2½ M; Wolf, Börsen-Platz 5 (Pl. E, 3), and Bahnhofs-Platz, opposite the Albert-Schumann-Theater. — BEER. *Kaiser-Keller, see above; *Alemannia, Schiller-Platz 4 (Pl. E, 3), D. 1½ M; *Kaisergarten, Opern-Platz 2a (Pl. D, 2, 3), with garden; Kaiserhof, Goethe-Platz 5 (Pl. E, 3); Faust, in the Schauspielhaus (Pl. E, 4); Löwenhof, Zeil 54 (Pl. F, 3); Stadt Utm, Schäfergasse 9 (Pl. F, 3, 2). — *Automatic Restaurants* in the Zeil, Kaiser-Str., etc. — *Palm Garden*, see p. 96.

Cafés. Café Buerose, Bahnhof-Platz 12 (Pl. C, 4, 5); Café Hauptwache (Pl. E, 3); Bauer, Schiller-Str. 2 (Pl. E, 2, 3); Bristol, Schiller-Platz 5 (Pl. E, 3).

Post and Telegraph Office, in the Zeil (Pl. F, 3; p. 94).

Taximeter Cabs. First zone: 1-2 pers. for 800 mètres 50 pf., each, addit. 400 mètres 10 pf. Second zone: 1-2 pers. for 600 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 300 mètres 10 pf. Night-fares (11-6) are higher. For drives from the railway-station, a charge of 25 pf. in addition to the fare is made. — Luggage, 25 pf. for each article over 22 lbs. — There are also *Motor Cabs* and *Ordinary Cabs* (drive in the first zone 60 pf.).



Seeing Frankfort Cars leave the Central Station thrice daily (4 *M*).

Electric Tramways, see the Plan. The chief tramway-centres are the *Bahnhofs-Platz* (Pl. C, 4, 5), the old *Haupt-Wache* (Pl. E, 3), and the *Opern-Platz* (Pl. D, 2, 3).

Baths. *Städtische Schwimmbad* (Pl. G, 3), Allerheiligen-Str. *River Baths* in the Main (Pl. G, H, 4 and D, E, 5).

Theatres. **Opera House* (Pl. D, 2, 3; p. 96); *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 4; see below); *Residenz-Theater*, Neue Zeil 80 (Pl. G, 3); *Albert-Schumann-Theater* (Pl. C, 4), *Bahnhofs-Platz*, variety performances.

British Consul: *Sir F. Oppenheimer*, Consul General, Bockenheimer-Landstrasse 8; *C. F. Gardner*, Vice-Consul. **American Consul:** *Richard Guenther*, Consul General, Schiller-Str. 20; *C. A. Risdorf*, Vice-Consul.

English Church (*Victoria Memorial*) in the Staufen-Str. (Pl. C, 2); services at 8 and 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Chaplain, *Rev. G. H. Marwood*, Park-Str. 61. — **AMERICAN CHURCH SERVICE** on Sun. at 11 a.m. in the *Hôtel Imperial*, *Opern-Platz*.

Chief Attractions (one day). *Rossmarkt* (see below), *Goethe-Platz* (see below), *Goethe's House* (see below), the *Römer* (p. 94), *Cathedral* (p. 94), the *Städel Institution* (p. 96), *Natural History Museum* (p. 96), and *Palm Garden* (p. 96).

Frankfort-on-the-Main (300 ft.), with 335,000 inhab. (including 23,500 Jews), formerly a free town of the Empire and now the headquarters of the 18th Army Corps, first appears in history in connection with Charlemagne. It lies in a spacious plain bounded by mountains, on the right bank of the navigable *Main*. On the left bank of the river lies *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb connected with Frankfort by five stone bridges, and by an iron suspension-bridge. From a commercial, and still more from a financial point of view, Frankfort is one of the most important cities in Germany. The old part of the town is surrounded by '*Anlagen*', or public grounds, and handsome modern quarters.

The principal approach from the imposing *Central Railway Station* (Pl. C, 4, 5; 1883-88) to the inner town is the busy *KAISER-STRASSE*, with its attractive shops. At the point where this street crosses the *Gallus Promenade* (Pl. D, 4), to the right, rises a *Monument to Bismarck*, by Siemering and Mantzel, erected in 1908; beyond it is the *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 4). The *Kaiser-Str.* then leads to the *ROSSMARKT* (Pl. E, 3), in the W. half of which rises the *Monument of Gutenberg*, a fine group on a large sandstone pedestal, designed by Ed. von der Launitz (1858).

The *GOETHE-PLATZ* (Pl. E, 3), which adjoins the *Rossmarkt* on the N., is embellished with *Schwanthaler's Monument of Goethe* (1844).

At *Grosse Hirschgraben* 23 is the ***Goethe House** (Pl. E, 4), where the poet was born (28th August, 1749) and spent his boyhood (open on week-days 8-1 & 3-6, on Sun. 10-1; adm. 1 *M*). The house was purchased by the '*Deutsche Hochstift*' in 1863, and has been restored to the condition in which it was after the alterations made in 1755 (see '*Dichtung und Wahrheit*').

In the Börsen-Platz is the **New Exchange** (*Neue Börse*; Pl. E, 3), built by *Burnitz* and *Sommer* in 1879, with a handsome Renaissance hall (business-hours 12-2). The N.E. and W. galleries contain a *Commercial Museum* (adm. 50 pf.). — A little to the S.E. is the **SCHILLER-PLATZ** (Pl. E, 3), with the old *Hauptwache* (now a café), and a *Statue of Schiller* in bronze, by *Dielmann* (1863). Here begins the **Zeil** (Pl. F, G, 3), the old main street of Frankfort, with the handsome *General Post Office*, built in 1892-94. The old *Palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis* (to the W.; entr., *Grosse Eschenheimer-Str.* 26), which was the seat of the German Diet (Bundestag) down to 1866, now contains the *Ethnographical Museum* (open free 11-1, Sun. 10-4; at other times 50 pf.; closed on Mon.). Farther on, in the **NEUE ZEIL**, to the left, are the *Police Headquarters* (Pl. G, 3), beyond which are the *Law Courts*, a German Renaissance structure by *Endell* (1889).

In the **Pauls-Platz**, to the S. of the **Schiller-Platz**, is the *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. F, 4; bell to the right; adm. 20 pf.), a rotunda built in 1833, where the German parliament of 1848-49 held its meetings. In front of it is the *Union Monument* (1903). — To the E. is the **RÖMERBERG** (Pl. F, 4), the centre of the Old Town, with the *Justitia Fountain*, erected in 1543 and completely renewed in 1887.

The ***Römer** (Pl. F, 4) is the name now applied to the *Town Hall*, which consists of a group of twelve separate old houses and various large new buildings. On the first floor is the *Kaisersaal*, where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people assembled on the **Römerberg**. It is embellished with modern portraits of the Emperors from *Charlemagne* to *Francis II.* (open daily 8-7, 50 pf.; Mon. & Wed. 10-1, free; tickets in the court).

The S. side of the **Römerberg** is bounded by the early-Gothic *Nicolai-Kirche*, an elegant church of the 13th cent., restored in 1842-45. — A little to the S. of the **Römerberg** are the old *Fahr-Tor*, and, adjacent, the *Saalfhof* (Pl. F, 4), probably occupying the site of an imperial palace, which was built by *Charlemagne*.

The street called the **MARKT** (Pl. F, 4) leads from the **Römerberg** towards the E. to the cathedral. No. 5 is the *Goldene Wage*, first mentioned in 1323, rebuilt in 1450, and restored in 1899, with a rich rusticated façade and fine skylight gratings.

The ***Cathedral** (*St. Bartholomew*; Rom. Cath.; Pl. F, 4), originally founded by *Lewis the German* about 870 and reconsecrated in 1239, is the oldest church in the city. The short Gothic nave and aisles date from 1235-39, the choir was rebuilt in 1315-38, and the unusually long transept was erected in 1346-53. The church was seriously injured by a fire in August, 1867, but was restored in 1869-81 by *Denzinger*. On that occasion the unfinished tower

(312 ft.) was completed. The modern stained glass and interior decorations are mainly due to Denzinger, Linnemann, and Steinle. To the right of the high-altar stands the beautiful monument of the German king *Günther von Schwarzburg*, who died in 1349 at Frankfort.

To the S. of the cathedral are the *Municipal Record Office* (*Archiv-Gebäude*), built in 1877 from designs by Denzinger, and the old *Leinwandhaus* (or *Drapers' Hall*), rebuilt in 1902. The lower story of the former and the entire *Leinwandhaus* are devoted to the *MUNICIPAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM (open free on Sun., Tues., Wed., and Frid., 10-3; other days, 50 pf.).

The *Old Main Bridge* (Pl. G, 4), constructed of red sandstone, is mentioned in a document of 1222, but has been several times restored. — The quay flanked with lofty houses, which extends along the right bank of the river, is called the *Schöne Aussicht*. At the upper end, the *Upper Main Bridge* (Pl. H, 4), built in 1878, crosses the river. In front of it is the TOWN LIBRARY (Pl. H, 4). Inside, at the foot of the staircase, is a marble *Statue of Goethe*, by P. Marchesi (1838), besides which there are busts of other Frankfort celebrities. The library contains about 335,000 volumes.

The shortest way back to the Zeil crosses the Börne-Platz, with a *Synagogue* (1881), and then follows the Börne-Strasse, formerly the Judengasse, the dingy houses of which have been removed with the exception of the old *House of the Rothschild Family* (No. 26, to the right).

To the E. of the circular *Eschenheimer Turm* (Pl. E, F, 2), the finest of the few ancient tower-gateways of the city now extant, is the old ST. PETER'S CEMETERY (Pl. F, 2), with the Protestant *Church of St. Peter*.

The *Hessian Monument* (Pl. G, 2), outside the Friedberger-Tor, was erected by Frederick William II. of Prussia to the Hessians who fell on 2nd Dec., 1792, in the attack on Frankfort, then occupied by the French under General Custine. — Opposite is BETHMANN'S MUSEUM (Pl. G, 2; open free in summer 10-1 and 3-5, on Sun. and in winter 11-1), a circular building containing several sculptures, among them *Ariadne on the panther* (1814), the masterpiece of *Dannecker* of Stuttgart (d. 1841).

From the S.W. corner of the Rossmarkt (p. 93) the Grosse Gallus-Strasse (Pl. E, 3, 4) leads to the old *Taunus Gate*. To the left is the house (No. 19; memorial tablet) in which *Bismarck* lived when Prussian ambassador to the Diet in 1852-58. To the N., at Neue Mainzer-Str. 49, is the *Museum of Art and Industry* (Pl. D, 3), a collection of considerable value (open 10-1 and 3-5, on Sun. & holidays 10-1; adm. 50 pf., free on Sun. & Wed.; closed on Mon.). Farther on, at the intersection of the Junghof-Str. (leading to the Rossmarkt) and in this street, are several handsome banks.

Near the old *Bockenheimer-Tor* rises the magnificent ***Opera House** (Pl. D, 2, 3), designed by *Lucae* (d. 1877), and opened in 1880. — Opposite the Opera House, in the Taunus Promenade (Pl. D, 3), is a *Monument to Emp. William I.*, by Buscher, erected in 1896.

In the Bockenheimer-Landstrasse (tramway), 1 M. from the old Bockenheimer-Tor, is situated the ***Palm Garden** (Pl. B, 1), a pleasant park containing a large palm-house (adm. 1 *M*; concerts, 4-6 & 7.30-10 p. m.; good restaurant).

In the Victoria-Allée, to the S.W. of the Palm Garden, is the **Senckenberg Museum of Natural History** (Pl. A, 2), with important collections. In the court is the skeleton of a *Diplodocus*, a gigantic antediluvian lizard, from Wyoming. The museum is open free on Frid. & Sun. 11-1 and on Wed. 2-4, and for a fee of 50 pf. on Tues. & Thurs. 10-1 and Sat. 2-4. — In the Hohenzollern-Platz, extending in a wide curve to the S. of the Victoria-Allée, are the *Postmaster's Office* (1907) and the municipal *Festhalle* (Pl. A, 3, 4).

At the opposite (E.) end of the city (electric tramway) is the extensive **Zoological Garden** (Pl. I, 2, 3; adm. 1 *M*; concerts in the afternoon and evening; restaurant).

The ***Städel Art Institute** (Pl. E, 5), founded by *Johann Fried. Städel* (d. 1816), occupies a handsome Renaissance building (by Sommer; 1878), on the Schaumain Quay, in Sachsenhausen. Its valuable *Collection of Pictures* includes important works of the early-Flemish schools (15th cent.), good specimens of the Dutch masters of the 17th cent. and the Italian masters of the Renaissance, and many modern works, mainly of the Romantic and early Düsseldorf schools. The gallery is open daily except Mon.; free on Tues., Thurs., Frid., & Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1, & Wed. 11-4, at other times 1 *M*; catalogue 1 *M*.

Soon after leaving the Central Station (p. 92) the train crosses the Main below Frankfort. 2½ M. *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb of Frankfort; 4½ M. *Oberrad*. — 6 M. **Offenbach** (*Kaiser Friedrich; Stadt Kassel*), a manufacturing town with 60,000 inhab., founded by French refugees at the end of the 17th century. Its leather goods rival those of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. The old château of Prince Isenburg, on the Main, built in 1572, has a noteworthy façade and now contains a museum of natural history. — 10 M. *Mühlheim*; to the left, on the Main, is the village of *Rumpenheim*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hesse. — 13 M. *Klein-Steinheim*. The train then crosses the Main. — 14 M. *Hanau, East Station*.

FROM FRANKFORT EAST STATION TO HANAU. 11 M. in 25-40 minutes. Soon after starting we pass *Bornheim* on the left; *Offenbach* (see above) lies to the right, on the opposite bank of the Main. 3 M. *Mainkur*, 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim*, 9 M. *Wilhelmsbad* (with pleasant promenades), all resorts of the Frankforters. On the Main, ½ M. to the S., is

Philippsthal, the seat of the Landgrave of Hesse, with large orangeries. Near (10 M.) *Hanau West Station* we cross the *Kinzig*. 11 M. *Hanau East Station*.

Hanau (315 ft.; **Adler*, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 2½-*M*; *Riese*: *Post*), a town with 31,600 inhab., lies in the fertile region of the *Wetterau*. The modern part of the town, with its straight, regular streets, owes its origin to Flemish and Walloon Protestants, who were banished from the Netherlands in 1597 on account of their creed. Of their handicrafts, the manufacture of gold and silver trinkets still flourishes; large diamond-cutting works. In the market-place of the new town is a monument to the brothers *Jacob* (1785-1863) and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1786-1859), by *Eberle* (1896).

From Hanau to *Eberbach* and *Stuttgart*, see R. 4; to *Falda* and *Bebra* (for Leipzig and Berlin), see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

To the right lies *Gross-Steinheim*, a small town on the left bank of the Main, with a watch-tower with five turrets. 17½ M. *Gross-Krotzenburg*, to the right on the Main, occupies the site of a fort on the Limes (p. 197), with remains of the Roman ramparts. The ridge to the left is the *Hahnenkamm* (see below).

18½ M. **Kahl** (367 ft.; *Krone*; *Lambertus*), a manufacturing village.

FROM KAHL TO SCHÖLLKRIPPEN. 14½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 3 M. *Alzenau* (410 ft.; *Post*), a small town (1900 inhab.) with a château now occupied by the district officials. Ascent of the *Ludwigs-Turm* on the *Hahnenkamm* (1433 ft.; rfmts.), a fine point of view, 1 hr. — The line now enters the *Kahlgrund*, a pretty wooded pastoral valley, the most populous in the Spessart (p. 102). 9½ M. *Mönchris-Mensengesäss* (*Karpfen*). Beyond (11 M.) *Königshofen* the *Klosterberg* (1260 ft.; fine view) appears on the right. — 14½ M. **Schöllkrippen** (*Post*) is a prettily situated village, whence a pleasant walk (3 hrs.) may be taken via *Vornwald* to the (1½ hr.) forester's house '*Zum Engländer*' (rfmts. on Sun. and Thurs.), descending to *Jakobstal* and through the *Lohrbachtal* to the station of (1¼ hr.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 103). About 1 M. to the S. of the forester's house is the *Steigkoppe* (1350 ft.), which affords a fine view.

At (21½ M.) *Dettingen*, 4½ M. to the S.W. of Alzenau (see above), the British, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by George II. of England, defeated the French on 27th July, 1743: the first decisive success of Austria in the War of Succession.

28½ M. **Aschaffenburg** (plan, see p. 98). — HOTELS. *Adler* (Pl. a; B. 2), *Strickergasse* 7, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, omn. 1½ *M*, very fair; *Hôt. Lutpold* (Pl. b; B. 1), *Ludwig-Str.*, at the station, very fair; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c; B. 1), *Erthal-Str.*, R. 2-5, B. 1 *M*; *Hôt. Georgi* (Pl. d; B. 1), *Ludwig-Str.*; *Hôtel Diana* (Pl. e; B. 1), *Ludwig-Str.*, R. 1½-3 *M*. — Rail. Restaurant. — BEER. *Café Schönthal*, corner of *Erthal-Str.* and *Weissenburger-Str.* (Pl. B. 1); *Bavaria-Brauerei*, *Weissenburger-Str.* (Pl. B. 1); *Geiger*, *Rossmarkt* Pl. C. 2). — WINE. *Zum Riesen*, *Badergasse* 1 (Pl. C. 2), D. 80 pf. & 1 *M* 20 pf; *Zum Stiftskeller*, *Dalberg-Str.* 13 (Pl. B. C. 3); *Dörmühl*, *Sandgasse* (Pl. C. 2, 3).

Aschaffenburg (430 ft.), with 26,000 inhab., pleasantly situated on the lofty right bank of the Main at the W. verge of the Spessart

former with miniatures by *Niklas Glockendon* (p. 154), the latter illuminated by *Glockendon* and *Hans Sebald Beham*: the MS. of Schiller's *William Tell* with his autograph dedication to the imperial chancellor *Karl von Dalberg* (1804). The most valuable of the 165 incunabula are *Gutenberg's* 42-line Bible and the *Mayence Catholicon* of 1460.

The ***PICTURE GALLERY** (300 paintings), founded in the 18th cent., contains excellent works of the Netherlands School and a few good examples of the Early German School. Adm. 8-12 & 2-6. 50 pf., incl. adm. to the *Pompeianum* (p. 100); bell in the courtyard, beside the S.E. archway. Visitors are escorted by an attendant (20 min.; adm. for purposes of study by permission of the steward of the Schloss only). Catalogue (1902) 30 pf.

ROOM I. Early German Schools. To the right, *Bavarian School*. 1. Annunciation, 2. Presentation in the Temple (1444); 32. *Michael Pacher*. Stoning of St. Stephen (school-piece); 17. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Christ and the adulteress (studio-piece). — *L. Cranach the Elder* (the so-called *Pseudo-Grünewald*), 19. 20. Mass of St. Gregory, 24. Mary Magdalen. 26. St. Erasmus; *15. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Nativity (1520). — *L. Cranach* ('*Pseudo-Grünewald*'), 25. St. Martin, 23. St. Maurice, 18. Martyrdom of St. Erasmus (1516), 22. The family of Jesus, *21. Madonna and Child on the crescent moon. All these pictures are from the abbey church, some of them bearing the arms of Elector Albert of Brandenburg. 16. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Crucifixion.

ROOM II. Flemish, Dutch, and late-German masters. To the right, 128, 129. *Corn. Huysmans*, Mountain scenery; 132. *Jac. Jordaens*. St. Augustine; 218. *P. Lastman* (Rembrandt's teacher), Daughter of Herodias; 209, *208. *Corn. de Heem*, Fruit; 188. *A. Cuyp*, Cavalier. — 232. *C. Netscher*, Young cavalier (1680); 239. *Rembrandt*, Resurrection (original in Munich); 179. *Nic. Berchem*, Gipsy camp; 192. *J. A. Duck*(?). Looting a house; *206. *Jan van Goyen*, The Valkhof in Nymwegen (1646). — 164, 165. *Corn. de Vos*, Man and wife; 217. *W. Kalf*, Still-life. — Also, distributed on the walls, 196-205. *A. de Gelder*, Scenes from the Passion.

ROOM III. Chiefly Italian masters. 273. *Bartolomeo Manfredi*. Tomyris; 281. *Sebastiano Ricci*. Assumption. — **ROOM IV.** Various schools. 242. *H. Saftleven*, Landscape (1641); 248. *Adr. van de Velde*. Two horsemen; *Pauwel de Vos*, 167. Bear-hunt, 166. Boar-hunt; 147. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt (original in Dresden).

ROOM V (& VI). Netherlands School. 222. *P. Molyn*, Rustic festivities; *252. *Ph. Wouerman*, Horseman at a tavern (youthful work); 159. *D. Teniers the Elder*, Guardroom (copy?); *A. van der Neer*, *228. Sunset, *227. Landscape; 107. *Fr. Francken the Younger*, Bearing of the Cross; 207. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; *181. *N. Berchem*, Rocky landscape; 257. *Jan Wynants*, Road across the dunes; 233. *A. van Ostade*, Cottage-interior (1639); 190. *G. Dou*(?), Dentist; 246. *Jan Steen*(?), The young savant (1653).

ROOM VI. 231. *Eglon van der Neer*, Conversation-piece; 144. *P. Neefs the Younger*, Church-interior; 193. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; 253. *Ph. Wouerman*, The fight; 226. *P. Moreelse*, The flute-player (1636); 216. *L. de Jongh*, Man reading by the fire; *43. *Ad. Elsheimer*, Evening landscape, with Christ on the way to Emmaus; *238. *Rembrandt*, Ecce Homo (1661); 65. *Matthias Scheits*, Midday meal. — **ROOM VII.** Chiefly Netherlands masters. *241. *S. van Ruysdael*, Canal-scene (1639); 117. *W. Gabron* (*Cl. Heda*?), Still-life; 236. *Jan Pynas*, Raising of Lazarus (1609); 168. *Seb. Vrancx*, Soldiers plundering; 282. *Salvator Rosa*, Warrior resting.

Adjoining Room I of the Picture Gallery is the **LARGE BANQUETING HALL**, with pictures by *Schütz* (views of Mayence) and *J. Courtois* (battle and siege). — The **SMALL BANQUETING HALL** contains pictures by *Paolo de Matteis* and others. — The **CHAPEL** contains an alabaster altar and pulpit in the late-Renaissance style.

To the W., on the bank of the Main beyond the *Schloss-Garten* (key obtained at the Palace or hotel), stands the *Pompeianum* (Pl. A, 1; adm. 8.30-12 and 2-6.30, 50 pf.; comp. p. 99), a villa erected by King Lewis I. in 1824-49 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii, and adorned with mural paintings.

In the *Schlossgasse*, to the S. of the *Schloss*, is the *Church of Our Lady* or *Pfarr-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), a baroque edifice of the 18th cent., with ceiling-paintings. The fine transitional tower (early 13th cent.), topped by a late-Gothic lantern, is the only relic of the original church on this site.

The *Dalberg-Strasse* leads to the left from the S. end of the *Schloss-Gasse* to the *Stifts-Platz*, whence a double flight of steps (16th cent.) ascends to the **STIFTSKIRCHE*, or *Abbey Church of SS. Peter & Alexander* (Pl. B, C, 3), a Romanesque basilica, founded in 973 and rebuilt in the 12-13th centuries. The church possesses a beautiful late-Romanesque W. gallery and Gothic transepts and choir of the 14th century. Adjoining, on the N. side, are cloisters in the transition style and the late-Gothic *Maria-Schnee-Kapelle*, dedicated in 1516. Above the main portal is a late-Romanesque relief, representing Christ between SS. Peter and Alexander (13th cent.). The sacristan lives at No. 1, *Stiftsgasse*, on the N. side of the church (50 pf., a party 30 pf. each).

The INTERIOR was skilfully restored in 1870-81. In the NAVE are a handsome late-Renaissance pulpit (ca. 1590) and several Renaissance tombs, incl. (left; 6th pillar) the tomb of Georg von Liebenstein (d. 1533) and a brass to Melchior von Graenroth by *Hieron. Hack* (1584). -- At the W. end of the LEFT AISLE (N.), above the steps leading to the *Maria-Schnee-Kapelle*, is a late-Romanesque painted wooden Crucifix (13th cent.); the Chapel itself contains a Christ in Hades and a Resurrection by *L. Cranach the Elder*, and, behind the altar, two wings (SS. Martin and George) and the base of the original altar-piece (1519) by *M. Grünewald*, who was probably a native of Aschaffenburg. -- In the 2nd chapel on the left is a bronze canopy by *Hans Vischer* of Nuremberg (1536) on which stands the bronze-gilt coffin of St. Margaret. -- At the W. end of the RIGHT AISLE (S.) is the large monument of *Frederick Charles Joseph of Erthal*, Elector of Mayence (1774-1802); farther on, by the last pillar, are a St. Valentine by *L. Cranach the Elder* ('Pseudo-Grünewald') and, opposite on the right, a Pietà by *M. Grünewald* (predella, ca. 1518-20). -- In the CHOIR is the Renaissance monument of Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg (d. 1545), Elector of Mayence, cast in 1525 during his lifetime by *P. Vischer the Younger* (p. 153), and opposite to it is a bronze tablet to Margarete Riedinger, with a relief of the Madonna by *Hans Vischer* (1530).

The old abbey-buildings now contain the *Municipal Collections* (open in summer, Sun. 10-12 and Thurs. 2-3.30; at other times on application to Hr. Friedrich, the curator, at No. 24 *Badergasse*, Pl. C 2): minerals, Roman and Frankish antiquities found near Aschaffenburg, mediæval and modern objects of art (guild-banners, pictures, coins, etc.).

Pleasant walk through the *Schöntal* (Pl. C, 2) and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Fasanerie* to the *Schmerlenbacher Wald*. Another may be taken through the *Schöntal* and the *Ludwigs-Allée* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Büchelberg* (885 ft.; view-





Kilometer 1:250000

tower; accommodation). — On the left bank of the Main, 2 M. to the W., is the *Schönbusch*, a royal park with a château, orangery, and inn. — Another pleasant walk is by the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Johannesberg* (1253 ft.) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ludwigs-Turm* (p. 97). Then down to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alzenau* (p. 97). — Other excursions, see p. 103.

FROM ASCHAFFENBURG TO MAYENCE, 47 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Near ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stockstadt*, on the site of a Limes fort (p. 197), we cross the Main. 9 M. *Babenhausen*, the junction for Hanau and Eberbach (p. 28). 26 M. *Darmstadt* and thence to (47 M.) *Mayence*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

FROM ASCHAFFENBURG TO SECKACH, $49\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The line sweeps round the town in a wide curve, passing the *Fasanerie* (p. 100) on the left, and follows the right bank of the Main as far as Würth, through a fertile region rich in vines and fruit-trees. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sulzbach*, the station for the picturesque baths of *Sodental* (470 ft.; *Kurhaus*), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., with springs containing iodine and bromine. — 11 M. *Obernburg* (410 ft.), near the foot of the *Elsawa-Tal*; opposite, on the other side of the river, is the little town of that name (*Hirsch*), on the site of a fort on the Limes, still surrounded by walls. From *Obernburg* a branch-line ascends the *Elsawa-Tal* to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heimbuchental*, viâ (5 M.) *Eschau* and (8 M.) *Hobbach* (see p. 104). — At (15 M.) *Würth* the train crosses the Main. — 16 M. *Klingenberg* (385 ft.; *Ochs*, R. 2-3 *M.*; *Fränkischer Hof*); the small town, with its ruined castle, lies in a picturesque gorge on the opposite bank. Excursions, see p. 104. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Laudenbach*, with a Schloss and park. — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Klein-Heubach*, with a château and park of Prince *Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg* (chapel with frescoes by E. Steinle). On the opposite bank lies *Gross-Heubach*, 1 M. to the S.E. of which is the high-lying Franciscan monastery of *Engelsberg*, with a pilgrimage-church. In a wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of *Klein-Heubach* are the so-called *Hain-* or *Heumen-Säulen*, huge columns of sandstone, remains of an ancient quarry of the Roman period, which seems to have been suddenly abandoned. A marked path leads viâ these columns from *Miltenberg* to *Michelstadt* (p. 28).

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Miltenberg** (425 ft.; *Riese*; *Engel*, very fair), a little town of 3900 inhab., in a charming situation, stretches for a considerable distance between the river and the wooded height on its bank. Its quarries of variegated sandstone were known in the time of the Romans. Above the town is the old Schloss of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 15th cent., destroyed in 1552, and rebuilt in recent times. In the town are several interesting timber-built houses, chiefly of the 16th century. — Farther on in the *Mudbach-Tal* is (28 M.) *Amorbach* (545 ft.; *Badischer Hof*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, B. 80 pf.; *Post*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 *M.*, B. 70 pf.), a small town with 2260 inhabitants. The old Benedictine abbey, the chief parts of which date from the 17-18th cent., is now the seat of the Prince of Leiningen. The Library (ca. 1790) is especially noteworthy. The abbey-church (Prot.), originally Romanesque but rebuilt in 1742-47, is tastefully fitted up in the rococo style, with stucco-work by *Feichtmayer* and *Uebelhoer* and ceiling-paintings by *Guenther* (fine organ). The abbey-mill and other Gothic edifices in the town should be noticed. Hence to the *Odenwald*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Walldürn*, with 3600 inhab. and a pilgrimage-church. — $49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seckach* (p. 118).

FROM MILTENBERG TO STADTPROZELTEN, 13 M., railway in 1 hr. — The line crosses the *Main* and follows its right bank through the fertile and well-wooded valley, dotted here and there with ruined castles. Near (2 M.) *Bürgstadt*, on the *Wannenberg*, are an ancient Germanic rampart and a deserted Roman quarry. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Freudenberg**. The town (*Rose*), a picturesque little place, with the ruins of a castle of the 12-15th cent. destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, lies on the left bank (bridge). — 9 M. *Reistenhausen-Fechenbach*, with large sandstone-quarries, beyond which is the ruined *Kollenberg*. — 13 M. *Stadtprozeltzen* (*Adler*), with a castle of the now extinct *Schenks* of *Klingenberg*, destroyed by the French in 1688. The line is being continued to *Wertheim* (see p. 102).

Beyond Aschaffenburg the line to Würzburg ascends by (33 M.) *Hösbach* and (35½ M.) *Laufach* to the tunnel (¾ M. long) which penetrates the *Schwarzkopf* just short of (40 M.) *Heigenbrücken* (910 ft.; Löwengrube; Hochspessart). About 3½ M. to the N., above *Jakobstal*, is the *Steigkoppe* (p. 97). The line here enters the higher regions of the *Spessart* (see below), winds through the wooded and grassy *Lohrbach-Tal*, and runs across numerous bridges and through many cuttings in the red sandstone to (48½ M.) *Partenstein* and (52 M.) *Lohr* station (rail. restaurant), on the Main. — About 1 M. to the S. is *Lohr* (560 ft.; *Krone*, near the church; *Hirsch*, in the market-place, R. 1-1½ *ℳ*, B. 60 pf.), a prettily situated little town with 4900 inhabitants. In the market-place, 4 min. from the rail. station of Lohr-Stadt (see below), is the *Rathaus* (1601), with modern upper stories. About 3 min. farther on is the *Parish Church*, originally Romanesque but remodelled in the late-Gothic period; the choir contains monuments of the Counts of Rieneck. Excursions, see p. 103.

FROM LOHR TO WERTHEIM, 23 M. (railway in 1½-1¾ hr.). The train descends the pleasant valley of the Main, following the right bank of the winding river. — 1 M. *Lohr-Stadt* (see above); 5½ M. *Neustadt am Main* (575 ft.), with the Romanesque brick church of an old Benedictine monastery. — 9½ M. *Rotenfels* (710 ft.; Anker), with a château of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. — 12½ M. *Marktheidenfeld* (510 ft.; Post), with 2000 inhab., on the left bank of the Main. To Aschaffenburg, see p. 103. — Nearing (16 M.) *Trennfeld*, we observe on the right *Schloss Triefenstein* (585 ft.), once an Augustine abbey, now the property of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. On the left bank are *Homburg*, with a ruined castle on a rock, and the *Burkardus-Höhle*, the cave in which St. Burkhard (p. 107) died in 754. Beyond a tunnel is (21 M.) *Kreuz-Wertheim*, with the Renaissance château of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. Tunnel. — 23 M. *Wertheim* (475 ft.; *Held*, on the Main, with garden, R. 1¾-3, B. ¾ *ℳ*, well spoken of; *Löwensteiner Hof*, at the station, R. 1½-2 *ℳ*; *Badischer Hof*, at the Tauber-Brücke; *Löwe*), an old town of 3800 inhab., with two châteaux belonging to Prince Löwenstein, is prettily situated at the influx of the *Tauber* into the Main, at the foot of a wooded hill (262 ft. above the Main), crowned by the extensive ruins of the ancestral castle of the Counts of Wertheim, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Several quaint houses of the 16th century. Walking to the left from the rail. station, we cross (4 min.; 1.) the Tauber-Brücke, follow the Brückengasse, and traverse (r.) the market-place, at (4 min.) the S. end of which is the *Engels-Brunnen* (1574). In front of us is the *Parish Church* (Prot.), founded in 1383, with a handsome oriel-window on the tower. In the choir are fine monuments of the Counts of Wertheim (15-17th cent.). Adjacent is the late-Gothic *St. Kilians-Kapelle* (end of the 15th cent.), containing a collection of antiquities (tickets at the adjacent Rathaus; 25 pf.). We ascend hence in 6 min. to the *Ruined Castle* (see above; rfmts.; fine view from the terrace and the keep). Excursions, see p. 103. — Branch-line to the S. from Wertheim to *Lauda*, see p. 117.

The Spessart.

The *Spessart*, one of the finest and most extensive forest-districts in Germany, noted for its gigantic oaks and beeches, lies within the bend made by the Main between Gemünden and Hanau, and is bounded on the N. by the Kinzig and on the N.E. by the Sinn, both tributaries of

the Main. Geologically it belongs mainly to the new red sandstone system. The S. part of this region (see the Map, p. 101) is especially worth a visit. Almost in the centre of this district rises the *Geyersberg* (1920 ft.), from which long hills radiate to the W., S., and E., on the crests of which we may walk in the delicious leafy shade for hours at a time. — The *Verein der Spessart-Freunde*, which maintains and marks the various paths, has published a map of the district, with a key to the marking of the various tourist-routes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Comp. *Schober's Führer durch den Spessart* (5th edit., Aschaffenburg, 1908).

The most enjoyable trips are probably those from Lohr and Aschaffenburg to ROHRBRUNN, the central point of the S. part of the Spessart.

FROM LOHR (p. 102) TO ROHRBRUNN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A path (yellow way-marks) leads through wood viâ the Valentinusberg and Schwarzkopf to (2 hrs.) *Lohrerstrasse* (inn); descends thence (red way-marks) to the S. through forest to (1 hr.) *Lichtenau* (785 ft.; good inn), a summer-resort prettily situated in the wooded valley of the *Hafenlohr*; and finally leads to the S.W. viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the forester's house of *Jägerverein* (1680 ft.) to (1 hr.) *Rohrbrunn*. — From Lichtenau pleasant paths (white marks) lead to the N. to (3 hrs.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 97), and to the S.E. to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Rotenfels* (p. 102).

FROM ASCHAFFENBURG (p. 97) TO ROHRBRUNN, 6 hrs. (carr. 12, with two horses 16 M.). We proceed either viâ *Schweinheim* and *Sodental* (p. 101; path indicated by red rings), or by following the Würzburg road for 2 M. and then taking the footpath (white marks) to the right to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the forester's house of *Hohe Warte* (1300 ft.; rfmts. on Sun.). Thence we descend to the S.E. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Neudorf* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of which is Hessental, see below) and past the mortuary chapel of the Counts Ingelheim, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the charmingly situated *Mespelbrunn* (935 ft.; rfmts. at the forester's; p. 104), the ancestral castle of the founder of Würzburg University (p. 111). A path now ascends to the N.E. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) forester's house of *Echterspfahl* ('Jockel'; no rfmts.), whence the highroad runs to the S.E. to (3 M.) *Rohrbrunn*. — From Echterspfahl a path (blue marks) leads through the woods to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 97).

FROM ASCHAFFENBURG TO MARKTHEIDENFELD (p. 102), 26 M. A carriage-road leads through the centre of the Spessart viâ ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hessental*, a pilgrim-resort with a church containing the interesting 16th cent. tombs of the Echter von Mespelbrunn family, (17 M.) *Rohrbrunn* (p. 104), to which a diligence plies daily in 4 hrs., and *Esselbach*.

FROM WERTHEIM (p. 102) TO ROHRBRUNN, 5 hrs. We ferry across the Main to Kreuz-Wertheim (p. 102) and turn to the left to the carriage-road; in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we take the footpath to the left, which returns to the road in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. Beyond ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hassloch* (453 ft.) we ascend the right bank of the Hassloch-Bach, passing a powder-mill and some iron-works, beyond the latter of which we cross to the left bank and thence follow the highroad to (4 hrs.) *Rohrbrunn*.

FROM KLINGENBERG (p. 101) TO ROHRBRUNN, $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. We follow the road to the N.E. viâ *Streit* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eschau* (580 ft.; Krone). Thence we may ascend the *Elsawa-Tal* by railway (starting from Obernburg, see p. 101) as far as *Heimbuchental*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Mespelbrunn, or we may take the road (to the left) leading viâ (3 M.) *Hobbach* (Villa Elsawa, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*, B. 60-80 pf., pens. 4-5 *M*, very fair) and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mespelbrunn* (p. 103) to (11 M.) *Rohrbrunn*. Or we may follow the paths (right; red way-marks) viâ the ruin of *Wildenstein*, the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Geishöhe* (1705 ft.; belvedere), *Krausenbach* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 750 ft.; inn), and the *Damm-bach-Tal* to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Rohrbrunn*.

Rohrbrunn (1522 ft.), situated on the W. slope of the Geyersberg (p. 103), is a summer-resort consisting of two forester's houses and the *Gasthof zum Hochspessart* (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 3-4 *M*), and a good centre for exploring the Spessart. It is mentioned in a tale by Hauff. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. off is a hunting-lodge of Prince-Regent Luitpold, behind the forester's house of *Diana*, where the wild swine are fed in the afternoon. To the N.E. (20 min.) is the *Luitpold-Höhe*, with view-tower, whence we survey the vast leafy ocean of the Spessart. We may also visit a venerable oak, 1000 years old, 8-10 min. to the S.W. amidst splendid oaks and beeches. — To *Mespelbrunn*, see above.

58 M. *Langenprozelten*. We cross the *Fränkische Saale*, which here falls into the Main. — 61 M. **Gemünden** (*Rail. Restaurant; Koppen*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*; *Deutscher Kaiser*, R. 1-2 *M*), a little town (2400 inhab.) lying picturesquely at the foot of wooded hills, is commanded by the ruins of the *Scherenburg*. From the rail. station we take to the left and in 12 min. reach the *Bayerische Hof* (inn), where we obtain the key to the ruin. Here we turn to the right and gain the top in 8 min. more (fine view).

FROM GEMÜNDEN TO ELM, $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. (railway in 1-2 hr.). The line runs through the pleasant *Sinntal*. $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jossa* (to Brückenau, see p. 132). 21 M. *Sterbfritz*; to the right is the ruined castle of *Schwarzenfels*. Near (24 M.) *Vollmerz*, to the E., are the ruins of the *Steckelburg*, once the seat of Ulrich von Hutten. — $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Elm*, a station of the Bebra-Hanau Railway (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*; shortest route from Cassel, Hanover, etc., to Munich).

FROM GEMÜNDEN TO HAMMELBURG ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.), railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through the pretty *Saale-Tal*, with its vines. 3 M. *Schönau*, with a secularized Cistercian nunnery. — **Hammelburg** (595 ft.; *Post*, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. from 1 *M* 20, B. 60 pf.), an ancient town (pop. 3000). is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Saale. On the opposite bank, on a wooded hill, rises the ruined castle of *Saaleck* (925 ft.). To the S. of the town is a manœuvre-ground. From Hammelburg to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kissingen* (p. 129), diligence twice daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (railway projected) viâ *Fuchsstadt*, *Trimberg* (with a ruined castle; view), and *Euerdorf* (Stern). The following is an attractive walk of 4 hrs.: from Hammelburg along the right bank of the Saale to *Elfershausen* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Aura*, with the ruins of a Benedictine convent (rfmts.); then

up to the left, through wood and over the hill, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Garitz* (Kurhaus and Café-Restaurant), with a dilapidated church (17th cent.) and a view; finally down to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Kissingen*.

FROM GEMÜNDEN TO SCHWEINFURT (*Kissingen*), $31\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. — From (2 M.) *Wernfeld* (see below) the line ascends the fertile and smiling *Werntal*. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gössenheim*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of which is the ruined castle of *Homburg*; 12 M. *Thüngen*, with a château. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arnstein* (Goldnes Lamm), with 1800 inhab. and quaint timbered dwellings. The parish-church has a handsome organ-case (ca. 1700). In the vicinity is the church of *Maria-Sondheim*, with the interesting tombs of the *Hutten* and *Zobel* families. — 21 M. *Mühlhausen*. — The line quits the *Werntal*, and at (25 M.) *Waigolshausen* joins the railway from *Würzburg* to ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schweinfurt* (p. 128).

$62\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wernfeld* (see above). — 69 M. **Karlstadt** (535 ft.: *Lamm*), a small town with 3100 inhab., is still surrounded with walls and towers. Professor *Bodenstein*, the instigator of the Puritanical iconoclasm, was born here, and has thence been surnamed 'Karlstadt' (d. 1541). From the rail. station we proceed first in a straight direction and then to the left along the main street to (4 min.) the market-place, with the *Rathaus* (15th cent.), which has a double flight of steps and a crow-stepped gable. The council-room has elaborate panelling and carved cupboards (17th cent.). The Gothic *Parish Church* has a Romanesque tower and a figure of Christ (13th cent.?) in a niche to the right of the portal. On the hill on the left bank of the *Main* is the ruined *Karlsburg* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the rail. station). — Farther on (r.) is *Laudenbach*, with a ruined château of Prince *Wertheim*.

80 M. **Veitshöchheim**, with a small royal château (opposite the station, erected early in the 18th cent. by *Jos. Greising*?) and gardens laid out on the model of those at *Versailles* (1755-79: restaurant; sculptures by *J. P. Wagner* and others).

$81\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Würzburg-Zell*. The village (*Rose*; *Brewery*) lies on the opposite (left) bank of the *Main*. Beside it is the former *Præmonstratensian* convent of *Oberzell*, founded in 1128, with an originally Romanesque church and fine abbey-buildings erected by *J. B. Neumann* (p. 107; noteworthy staircase). — To the right, near *Würzburg*, is *König & Bauer's* well-known manufactory of printing-presses, and farther on (l.) the vine-clad *Steinberg* (p. 111).

$84\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Würzburg*. Continuation of the railway viâ *Ansbach* to *Munich*, see R. 30.

16. Würzburg.

Hotels. **KRONPRINZ VON BAYERN* (Pl. b; D. 3), *Residenz-Platz*, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ *ℳ*; *RUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. a; D. 2), *Theater-Str. 1*, with wine and beer restaurant; *SWAN* (Pl. c; C. 3), *Oberer Main-Quai*, with view, R. $2\frac{1}{4}$ -5, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ *ℳ*, very fair; *RÜGGER* (Pl. d; D. 3), by the theatre, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 1, pens. 6-8 *ℳ*; *CENTRAL* (Pl. e; C. 2), *Schönborn-Str. 8*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ *ℳ*, very fair; *BAHNHOF* (Pl. k; D. 1), at the central station, R. 2- $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8 *ℳ*, good cuisine; *DEUTSCHER KAISER* (Pl. n; D. 1), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3,

B. $3\frac{1}{4}$ M; NATIONAL (Pl. l; D, 1), with café-restaurant, R. $13\frac{1}{4}$ -4, B. 1, D. $11\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ M, well spoken of; VICTORIA (Pl. m; D, 1), these three also near the central station; SONNE (Pl. g; D, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 5, plain but good; FRÄNKISCHER HOF (Pl. f; D, 2), Eichhorn-Str. 21, R. $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M; WITTELSBACHER HOF (Pl. h; C, 3), Markt-Platz 1, R. $1-11\frac{1}{2}$ M. — *Pension Zink*, Bibra-Str. 3.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Wittelsbach*, corner of Kaiser-Str. and Julius Promenade (Pl. D, 2); *Alhambra*, Franziskaner-Platz, to the N. of the Franciscan monastery (Pl. C, 3, 4; D. 1 M 20 pf.); *Theatre Restaurant*, in the theatre (Pl. D, 2); *Sandhof* (p. 111), Schönborn-Str. 3. — **WINE:** *Russischer Hof-Keller* (see p. 105); *Bürgerspital* (Pl. D, 2; p. 107), Semmel-Str. (cold viands and wine in bottle); *Juliuspital* (Pl. C, D, 2; p. 111; to the left of the entrance), Julius Promenade, these two closed after 8 p.m.; *Zur Kette*, Kettengasse 4 (Pl. D, 3, 4), near the Residenz-Platz; *Zum Stachel*, Gressengasse 1 (Pl. C, 3), with fine court. Good wine in open bottles at many baker's shops, such as: *Brückenbäck*, Alte Main-Brücke 9; *Fiskalbäck*, Sander-Str. 8. The best-known Würzburg wines are *Leisten*, from the Marienberg (p. 113), *Stein*, from the Steinberg (p. 111), and *Schalksberg*. The best sorts are sold in low bulging bottles called 'Bocksbeutel'. — **BEER.** *Hôt. Deutscher Kaiser*, *Hôt. National*, see above; *Theatre Restaurant*, see above; *Klüpfel*, Julius Promenade (Pl. C, D, 2); *Zink-Hofmann*, Martin-Str. 21 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Deppisch*, Stern-gasse 5 (Pl. C, 3); *Zum Franziskaner*, Domerschul-Str. 8 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Köhler's Keller*, Rennweg; *Brauhaus-Keller*, Höchberger-Str. 6; *Hutten-scher Garten* (Pl. C, 5), *Platzscher Garten* (Pl. E, F, 3), both on the Sander-Glaciis, with concerts several times weekly; *Letzter Hieb* (Pl. G, 3), Rottendorfer-Str. 29, with view; *Ludwigs-Terrassen*, below the Käppele (Pl. B, 5); *Nikolausburg* (p. 113); *Steinburg* (p. 111). — *Automatic Restau-rant*, Dom-Str. 15 (Pl. C, 3).

Cabs. For each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 pers. 40, 3-4 pers. 50 pf., with two horses 50 and 60 pf. From the central station to the town, with one horse: 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; to the Marienberg 1 M 60, 1 M 80 pf., with two horses 1 M 80 pf., 2 M.

Electric Tramways (no cars after 10 p.m.). 1. From the central station (Pl. D, 1) viâ the Kaiser-Str., Dom-Str., Sander-Str., and Wein-garten-Str. (Pl. D, 5) to the Heidingsfelder-Str. — 2. From the central station viâ the Kaiser-Str., Theater-Str., Residenz-Platz, and Rennweg to the Sander-Glaciis-Str. (Pl. D, 5). — 3. From the Grombühl-Brücke (Pl. E, F, 1) viâ the Ludwig-Str., Eichhorn-Str., Julius Promenade, Luitpold Bridge, and Frankfurter-Str. (Pl. A, 3) to Oberzell (p. 105). — 4. From the Sander-Ring (Pl. C, 5) viâ the Ludwigs-Brücke, Mergentheimer-Str. (Pl. B, 5), and the Steinbach-Tal to the Guttenberger Wald.

General Post Office (Pl. D, 3), Parade-Platz.

River Baths. *Hügel's Schwimmbäder* (Pl. B, 5), above the Ludwigs-Brücke; *Wellenbad* (Pl. C, 3), just below the old bridge (with warm baths).

PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS (1 day). In the morning: the Palace (p. 107); Cathedral (p. 109); Marien-Kapelle (p. 110). In the afternoon: Old Main Bridge (p. 113); Käppele and Frankenwarte (p. 114) or Marienberg (p. 113), returning by the Ludwigs-Brücke and through the gardens to the station.

Würzburg (575 ft.; 83,000 inhab., 16,000 Prot.), the ancient capital of an episcopal principality, and now that of the Bavarian province of Unterfranken or Lower Franconia, is the seat of a university (ca. 1350 students) and of a bishop, and the headquarters of the II. Bavarian army-corps. It is charmingly situated in the vine-clad valley of the Main, which here expands somewhat. The town is dominated by the old fortress of Marienberg, on the left bank of the river. The inner and older part of the town, of which churches and ecclesiastical buildings form the chief feature, is



encircled with well-kept promenades. The industrial products of Würzburg include printing-presses (comp. p. 105), tobacco, and sparkling wine; it is the centre of the Franconian wine-trade.

Würzburg, first mentioned as *Castellum Virteburh* in a document of 704, has been the seat of a bishop since 741, when *St. Burkardus* (d. 754), the first bishop, was consecrated by St. Boniface. The bishops soon attained to great wealth and power, and were created dukes of Franconia about 1120, a dignity confirmed to *Bishop Herold* by Emp. Frederick I. in 1168. The efforts of the citizens to shake off the authority of the bishops were in vain, and although Würzburg was recognized by King Wenzel in 1397 as a free city of the empire, their hopes were finally shattered by the battle of Bergtheim in 1400. Their participation in the Peasants' War (1524-25), during which the Marienberg was several times assaulted in vain by the insurgents, led to the extinction of the last vestiges of liberty. *Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn* (1573-1617), the most famous of the prince-bishops, distinguished himself by establishing the Julius Hospital in 1576 and by refounding (in 1582) the university, which had previously existed from 1402 to 1413, but he is also known as an ally of the Jesuits in the relentless extermination of Protestantism in 1584-86. Würzburg was occupied by the Swedish in 1632-34. During the 18th cent. the bishops, whose sway often included the see of Bamberg also, added many new buildings; and the city is especially indebted to the brothers *Schönborn* (*Johann Philipp Franz*, 1719-24; *Friedrich Karl*, 1729-46), under whom flourished the celebrated architect *Johann Balthasar Neumann* (1687-1753), a native of Eger. The victory of the Archduke Charles in 1796 freed Würzburg only temporarily from the French invasion; the bishopric was incorporated with the Bavarian Palatinate in 1803, and from 1806 to 1814 Würzburg was the capital of a grand-duchy of the Rhenish Confederation, under *Ferdinand*, previously Grand-Duke of Tuscany. In 1866 the campaign of the Prussian army of the Main concluded here with the bombardment of the Marienberg (July 27th).

a. Right Bank of the Main.

From the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. D, 1), where the *St. Kilian-Fountain* was erected in 1895 and a *Statue of Prince Regent Luitpold* in 1903, the *Kaiser-Strasse* (Pl. D, 1, 2) and *Theater-Strasse* (Pl. D, 2, 3) lead to the (10 min.) Residenz-Platz.

The Hauger Pfarrgasse, diverging to the left opposite the Julius Promenade (p. 111), about halfway, leads to the *Stiftthauer Church* (Pl. D, 2), with two towers and a massive dome, built in 1670-91 in the baroque style by *Antonio Petrini*, who has obviously been influenced by the church of the Gesù at Rome. The consistently baroque interior contains a fine pulpit. — In the Theater-Strasse, to the left, at the corner of the Semmel-Strasse, is the *Bürger-spital* (Pl. D, 2), with its popular wine-room (p. 106), supplied from its own vineyards.

The quiet and spacious RESIDENZ-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 3) is embellished by the *Luitpold* or *Franconia Fountain*, designed by F. von Miller and erected in 1894.

The extensive royal, formerly episcopal, ***Palace** (*Residenz*), one of the grandest and most effective of 18th cent. edifices of the kind, was erected in 1720-44 in a free baroque style from *Neumann's* designs. With its central structure and wings, it is 550 ft. long,

290 ft. deep, and 70 ft. high, and contains 7 courts, 5 halls, 312 rooms, a chapel, and a theatre. The frescoes of *G. B. Tiepolo* of Venice, dating from 1751-53, mark the end of the period of florid rococo decoration; the staircase and some of the rooms are in the style of Louis XVI (*e. g.* the 'Ingelheimer Bau', in the N. wing), while other rooms were redecorated in the Empire style by *N. A. de Salins* in 1807-14. — The palace is shown daily 10-12 (Sun. 9-12) and 2-3 for a fee of 50 pf. each, at other times for 1 *M.* The visit takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Visitors ring for the castellan in the back-court (N.).

From the back-court of the left (N.) wing we enter the spacious HALL of the central edifice and reach the principal *STAIRCASE (always accessible), the lofty ceiling of which is adorned with a fresco by *G. B. Tiepolo*, representing Olympus and the four quarters of the globe (1752-53). The garden-saloon, behind the central edifice, has a ceiling-painting by *Joh. Zick* (d. 1762).

From the staircase we are conducted to the apartments on the upper floor. The WHITE ROOM, with elaborate stucco ornamentation in the rococo style, is followed by eight rooms in the elegant Empire style. — From the corridor we obtain a view of the sumptuous PALACE CHAPEL, which contains two altar-pieces by *Tiepolo* (Assumption and Fall of the Rebel Angels). — Next come the BANQUET HALL and a number of apartments in the Empire style, then the *MIRROR ROOM, the THRONE ROOM, and the RECEPTION ROOM (with fine tapestry, Battle of Alexander), all in the rococo style. — The octagonal KAISER-SAAL, overlooking the garden, contains three *Frescoes by *Tiepolo* (1751-52): Marriage of Emp. Frederick I. and Beatrix of Burgundy, which took place at Würzburg in 1156; Investiture of Bishop Herold (p. 107); on the ceiling, Apollo in the chariot of the sun conducting the bride to the emperor. — After visiting several rococo rooms with tapestries, groups of porcelain and tiled stoves, and the magnificent CARD ROOM, we reach the four rooms devoted to the PICTURE GALLERY (catalogue of 1902, 20 pf.), the contents of which are mainly by Dutch and Flemish masters.

The so-called Carrousel Room, in the middle pavilion of the N. wing, contains the *Collections of the Historical Society* (open free from June to Sept. on Sun., 10-12; at other times through the keeper, Julius Promenade 21 $\frac{1}{3}$, fee 50 pf.). The collections include architectural fragments, works in pewter, glass, fayence, stoneware, paintings, and sculptures (mainly of the 15-16th cent.). — In the S. wing is the picture gallery of the *Kunstverein* or *Art Union* (open 10.30-3, on Sun. 10-3; 50 pf.; closed on Tues.). — The PALACE CELLARS, beneath the Schloss, contain Franconian wine produced by the royal vineyards (adm. on application; fee; entr. from the court of the N. wing).

The *Hof-Garten*, at the back of the palace, laid out in 1720, has fine wrought-iron gates and contains a large *Orangery* (adm., in winter, 20 pf.), some pieces of sculpture, and fountains.

The broad **HOF-STRASSE** (Pl. D, 3) leads to the W. from the palace to the cathedral. At No. 4 in the adjoining **Max-Strasse** is the **Frankish Museum**, containing the *Collections of the City of Würzburg and of the Frankish Art & Antiquarian Society* (open free in summer, on Sun. and holidays, 10 to 1; at other times adm. 50 pf.).

FIRST FLOOR. To the right, Room 1. Domestic and kitchen utensils. — Room 3. Würzburg coins and medals. — Room 4. Renaissance furniture; engraved glass. — Room 6. Baroque and rococo furniture; original models of the sculptor J. P. Wagner (1730-1809). — Room 7 is fitted up as a reception room of a Würzburg house of the first half of the 18th century. — Room 8. Ecclesiastical vessels, chiefly of the 18th century. — Room 9. Frescoes from Urlaub. — Room 10. Panelled rococo room from the Palais Hutten. — Room 12. Plaster casts of works by Tilman Riemenschneider, who flourished at Würzburg in 1483-1531. — Room 13. Original works by Riemenschneider and his followers, including Adam and Eve, figures of Apostles (formerly in the Marien-Kapelle, p. 110), a pediment from Dettelbach, Holy Family with St. Anna from Kitzingen (all these in stone), St. Nicholas, St. Barbara, Mourning Madonna, Angels bearing a light, and the Holy Family with St. Anna (these in wood). Round table with limestone top. — Room 14. Fragments of Romanesque buildings. — Room 15. Weapons and armour; fire-arms of the 19th century. — Room 16. Japanese Collection. — Room 17. Stucco ceilings from the Sandhof (p. 111).

STAIRCASE. Rococo altar from Sulzfeld.

SECOND FLOOR. Frankish costumes; peasant's room from the upper Main district; room from the end of the 18th cent.; works in iron; excellent S. German fayence from Bayreuth, Ansbach, Nuremberg, Hanau, Ludwigsburg, Schrattenhofen, and Höchst.

We cross the **Parade-Platz** (Pl. D, 3) to the **KÜRSCHNERHOF**, in which stand the cathedral and the **Neumünster-Kirche**.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. C, D, 3), a cruciform basilica in the Romanesque style, begun in 1042, was carried on towards completion under Bishops Embricho (1125-47) and Hermann (1225-54). The interior was fitted up in the baroque style in 1701, the choir was lowered in 1749, and the exterior was restored in 1879-85.

The **INTERIOR** is open until noon only: after that visitors apply to the sacristan in the annexe next the Schönborn chapel (fee 50 pf.). In a recess at the end of the right aisle, near the entrance, is a group in sandstone of the Death of the Virgin, dating from ca. 1470; in front are two Romanesque columns of the 11th century. By the second pillar is the Renaissance tomb of the jurist Sebastian Echter von Mespelbrunn (1546-75). — The bronze font in the nave is by *Eckhard of Worms* (1279); by the two first pillars on each side are statues by *Tilman Riemenschneider*, from the Marien-Kapelle (p. 110): Christ, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. John the Evangelist. By the third pillar on the N. are Mary and the Magi, a group of the end of the 13th century. — The church contains many tombs of bishops, of which we may specially mention those of Bibra (d. 1519) and Scherenberg (d. 1495), by the 6th and 7th pillars on the right, both executed by *Riemenschneider*, and that of Konrad von Thüngen (d. 1540), on the wall of the choir, by *Loy Hering*. — In the richly decorated choir (elegant rococo screen) are beautiful rococo stalls (1750); from the roof hangs a large crucifix (2nd half of the 15th cent.).

From the S. transept we enter the *Cloisters* (1424-53), with the alabaster tomb of Col. von Eiseneck (d. 1621) by *M. Kern*, and the cenotaph of Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg (d. 1536) by *Loy Hering*. — The late-Gothic *Sepultur* (1491; closed), adjoining the E. walk of the cloisters,

contains tombs of canons. — Adjoining the N. transept is the *Schönborn Mortuary Chapel* (1721-36; closed), a good rococo structure by J. B. Neumann (p. 107). — The *Vestment Room*, to the S. of the choir, contains handsome vestments and tapestry from Antwerp (legend of St. Kilian).

The tombstone of Riemenschneider, with his portrait in relief, may be seen on the exterior wall of the N. aisle (between the 2nd and 3rd pillar).

Adjoining the cathedral on the N. rises the **Neumünster Church** (Pl. C, D, 3), founded about 1010, but rebuilt in the transition style ca. 1223-47, with a fine Romanesque tower. The red rococo façade was constructed in 1711 to 1719; the dome was added in 1736 (sacristan, Parade-Platz 2).

The well-proportioned INTERIOR was altered in the 18th century. It contains a charming sandstone figure of the Madonna (1493) and (to the right of the main entrance) the tomb of Abbot Trithemius (d. 1516), the celebrated humanist, both by *Riemenschneider*. — The Romanesque EAST CRYPT dates from the 11th cent.; the WEST CRYPT (always open), beneath which SS. Kilian, Kolonat, and Totnan, the three apostles of Franconia, are said to be interred, contains busts of the three saints by *Riemenschneider* (badly lighted). Festival, July 8th.

On the outside wall of the S. aisle, near the choir, is a tablet with a Latin and a German inscription (the latter by King Lewis I.), erected in 1843 to the memory of *Walther von der Vogelweide* (d. about 1230), the greatest of the mediæval German poets, who was interred in the old cloisters (pulled down in 1883).

At Herren-Str. No. 8 is the *Canonry*, rebuilt in the Renaissance style in 1594, with a tasteful oriel-window. Since 1817 the building has been occupied as the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 3). The chapel contains an alabaster altar by M. Kern.

The busy Dom-Strasse (Pl. C, 3), with quaint houses, leads to the W. from the cathedral to the Old Main Bridge (p. 113). At the end, to the right, opposite the *Vierröhren-Brunnen* (1766), rises the **Old Rathaus** (Pl. C, 3), the oldest part of which, the so-called Grafen-Eckards-Turm, dates from the Romanesque period (remodelled in 1453-56). The Council Room, or King Wenzel's Room, in the interior, an important monument of mediæval secular architecture, has been completely altered. — Behind, in the Karmelitengasse, is the imposing *New Rathaus*, in the Renaissance style (1898-99).

In the Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 3), a few paces to the N., is a *Fountain* by Köhler (1770); and on the right (No. 20) is the imposing baroque *Hof zum Rückermain*, built in 1715-20 by Greising.

Hence we proceed to the E. to the MARKT (Pl. C, 3), in which rises the elegant Gothic ***Marien-Kapelle**, erected in 1377-1447, and restored in 1857, when the perforated spire was added.

The reliefs on the three portals (Last Judgment, Annunciation, Virgin enthroned) date from the first half of the 15th century. The 14 statues on the buttresses (six replaced by copies; comp. p. 109) are from *Riemenschneider's Studio* (1500-1506). In the interior are the tombstone of a knight (1499) and wooden *Statues (SS. Dorothea and Margaretha) by *Riemenschneider*.

To the E. of the Marien-Kapelle is the *Haus zum Falken*, with graceful rococo decoration (ca. 1735).

From the Markt we follow the SCHÖNBORN-STRASSE (Pl. C, 2)

to the N. The *Sandhof* (No. 3; court), to the left, retains its picturesque Renaissance interior of about 1600. In the Dominikaner-Platz rises the—

Dominican Church (Pl. C, D, 2), rebuilt in 1743-62 by *Neumann*, with elaborate altars, and stucco embellishments and rococo ceiling-paintings.

In the **JULIUS PROMENADE** (p. 107), behind the bronze statue (by M. Widmann; 1847) of *Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn* (p. 107), lies the extensive and admirably organized **Julius Hospital** (Pl. C, D, 2; wine-room, see p. 106), a pile of buildings dating from the 17-18th cent. (visitors admitted). The rear-building to the right, completed in 1704 from Petrini's design, contains the quaint old *Apotheke* (1732). The central corridor contains an interesting relief from a portal of 1580. In the garden beyond are two large fountain-groups and a tasteful *Pavilion*, erected in 1705 and used as an anatomical theatre from 1724 to 1853.

From the W. end of the Julius Promenade the **KRANEN-QUAI** (Pl. B, C, 2) descends the bank of the Main to the *Luitpold Bridge* (Pl. B, 1), passing the old crane ('Mainkran'; ca. 1773), bearing the well-preserved arms of the prince-bishops. — In the **PLEICHER RING** (Pl. C, D, 1), leading to the E. from the bridge to the Kaiser-Platz and the railway-station (Bahnhof-Platz, see p. 107), are most of the *Medical Institutes* of the university, the *Physical Institute* (with a tablet to Prof. Röntgen, discoverer of the Röntgen-rays), and the *Botanical Garden* (interesting glass-houses).

An excellent view of the town and vicinity is obtained from the **Steinberg** (940 ft.; *Steinburg Restaurant*, p. 106), which is ascended in ½ hr. by crossing the railway to the N. of the Pleicher Ring and following a path leading to the W. past the gas-works. At the top is a Bismarck Tower (1905). We may descend on the N. to (10 min.) *Unter-Dürrbach* (615 ft.; Adler; Stern), situated in the charming valley of the Dürrbach and much frequented in the vintage-season. Hence back to (3 M.) Würzburg by road.

From the Dom-Strasse (p. 110) the Augustiner-Str. (Pl. C, 3, 4), passing the *Ehemann'sche Haus* (No. 1½; half-timbered edifice of 1547 in the court), leads to the S. to the **NEUBAU-STRASSE** (Pl. C, D, 4), which also contains some ancient houses (*e. g.* No. 2, on the right, with a timber façade of the middle of the 17th cent.; No. 7, on the left, with rococo decorations). — On the left, farther on, is the —

Old University (Pl. D, 4; entrance, Domerschulgasse 16), built by *Adam Kahl* in 1582-91, with a fine Renaissance quadrangle. The *University Church* or *Neubau-Kirche*, restored after 1695, is built in a curiously mixed Gothic and Renaissance style. The tower (272 ft.; added in 1701) is used as an *Observatory* (Sat., 2-4). The Old University now contains the *Museum of Historical Art* (open free on Sun., 10-1; at other times on application. 50 pf.) and the *University Library*.

First Floor. PICTURE GALLERY (catalogue in preparation). — Corridor I. Flemish Masters of the 16-18th centuries. Cabinet 1. *Willaerts*, Sea-pieces; *Jan Matsys*, Susanna at the bath. Cab. 2. *Rubens* (?), Battle of Constantine; *L. de Vadder*, Landscapes; by the window, *Schut*, Rape of Europa. Cab. 3. *School of Van Dyck*, Jupiter and Callisto; *Teniers*, Temptation of St. Anthony; *Ryckaert the Younger*, Kitchen. Cab. 5. *Van Voorst*, Two portraits. — Corridor II. Dutch and French Masters. Cab. 1. *P. Claesz*, Still-life; *Molenaer*, Winter-scene; *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. Cab. 2. *A. van der Neer*, Landscape; *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; by the window, *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece. Cab. 3. *Schalcken*, Portrait. Cab. 4. *N. Poussin*, Bacchanal. — Room 20 (entered from Corridor II), German tapestry with the Crucifixion (end of 15th cent.). — R. 21. Battle-piece of the Upper German School (1514?). — R. 22. *Tilman Riemenschneider*, Pietà (relief), two statues of the Madonna, Baptism of Christ (relief), and St. John in Patmos (relief); *A. Dürer*, Portrait of Sixtus Oelhafen; *M. Schongauer*, Baptism of Christ, St. John the Evangelist; wood-carving in relief of the Descent of the Holy Ghost (beginning of 16th cent.). — R. 23. *Aretino Spinello*, Madonna enthroned; *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; *Neapolitan School*, Two portraits; *Della Robbia*, Relief in fayence. — R. 24. *G. B. Tiepolo*, Mucius Scævola, Alexander the Great and the Family of Darius, Head of an Oriental; works by *Bemmel*, *Beich*, *Feistenberger*, and other German masters; alabaster sculptures of the 17th century. — R. 25. Works by Franconian painters of the 18th cent. (*Ferel*, *Kath. Treu*) and by *Jan Zick* and *Kobell*; sculptures by *Joh. Peter Wagner*. — RR. 26 & 27. Modern paintings. — Farther on are the CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS and the WÜRZBURG ROOM, containing armorial tapestry which originally belonged to the St. Kilian tapestry in the Vestment Room of the cathedral (1687).

Second Floor. PLASTER CASTS and a few antique SCULPTURES.

Third Floor. COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL ART, including fayence, porcelain, stoneware, and works in ivory. — PREHISTORIC COLLECTION, with objects found in the settlements of the stone period in the district of the Main; Hallstatt tombs from Estenfeld; objects from tombs of the early-Germanic period. — EGYPTIAN COLLECTION, with specimens of textiles. — In the so-called ANTIQUARIUM is an excellent collection of Greek vases and terracottas, glass, and bronze. — CABINET OF COINS, especially rich in Würzburg coins and medals.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (entr. at the back of the court) possesses about 370,000 vols. An important collection of MSS. from the 5th cent. onwards (some with ivory-carvings), early specimens of printing, book-bindings, and book-plates is exhibited on the groundfloor. Adm. on application at the office.

From the Neubau-Strasse the Peter-Strasse leads to the S. to the *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4), originally Romanesque but in its present form baroque (1717-20), with a Gothic choir. Within is a fine rococo pulpit, ascribed to *Balth. Esterbauer*. On the E. side of the Peters-Platz is the *Regierungs-Gebäude* (Pl. D, 4), or government offices, once a Benedictine abbey, the church of which (*St. Stephen's*), now Protestant, was tastefully decorated in the interior in the pseudo-classical style in 1781-89. The *Reuerer-Kirche* or *Carmelite Church* (Pl. C, 4), in the Sander-Str., is a baroque structure by A. Petrini (1662-69).

From this point the Peterspfarrgasse and the Münz-Strasse lead to the S. to the Sander-Ring-Strasse, on the left side of which rises the **New University** (Pl. D, 4), commonly known as the 'Neue Kollegienhaus', a modern Renaissance edifice by *Horstig*

(1892-96). — In the garden between this building and the *Justiz-Gebäude* (Pl. D, 4; law-courts), built in 1892-95, is a bust of *P. F. von Siebold*, the naturalist and traveller (1796-1866).

A little to the S. of the Sander-Ring, in the Weingarten-Str., is the *Church of St. Adalbero* (Pl. D, 5), a Romanesque building from a design by Denzinger (1894-99). — The *Hutten-Schlösschen*, Sander-Ring 50 (Pl. C, 5), an elegant little palace built by Neumann in 1725 for Bishop von Hutten, now belongs to the University society 'Rhenania'.

From the Sander-Ring we may return to the railway-station via the pretty gardens on the **Rennweger Ring** (Pl. E, 2, 3) and the *Hauger Ring* (Pl. D, E, 1). In the former are two *Hercules Groups* by J. W. van der Auvera (d. 1756).

b. Left Bank of the Main.

The Dom-Strasse (p. 110) leads to the **Old Main Bridge** (Pl. B, C, 3), 644 ft. in length, constructed in 1474-1607, and adorned with statues of saints. It commands a good view, with the Steinburg (p. 111) in the distance, to the right. On the left bank, immediately to the right, is the small *Hofspital-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), containing the '14 helpers in time of need' carved about 1530. The Gothic *Deutschhaus-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), in the Zeller-Str., now used for military purposes, was built in 1287-1303(?). A little to the N. is the *Schotten-Kirche*, a Romanesque basilica (1146), with later modifications.

A pleasant walk may be taken hence down the Main to the *Zeller Waldspitze* and the (1 hr.) *König'sche Park* (views).

The 'Erste Schlossgasse', a few paces to the right of the Hofspital-Kirche, ascends to the left in 12 min. to the former fortress of **Marienberg** (873 ft.; Pl. A, B, 4), 425 ft. above the river. This was the earliest settlement at Würzburg (comp. p. 107), and from 1250 till the completion of the palace was the residence of the prince-bishops. It is now an artillery dépôt. Visitors obtain tickets (20 pf.) from the sentry and are admitted from 8 to 12 and from 2 till dusk (on Sun. & holidays in afternoon only). The *Echter-Tor* (1606) and the *Neu-Tor* (1657) are specially noteworthy. The so-called 'Alarm-Batterie' commands a good view of the town.

In the Burkarder-Strasse, to the left, 5 min. above the Old Main Bridge, rise the grey towers of **St. Burkard** (Pl. B, 4), the only old church in Würzburg of intact exterior, erected in 1033-42(?) in the Romanesque style and restored in 1168, with a late-Gothic choir of 1494-97, beneath which the street runs. The N. transept contains a late-Romanesque offertory-box in sandstone, and the S. transept a bust of the Madonna by *Riemenschneider* and a carved altar of 1590.

The Nikolaus-Strasse, the second street to the right outside the *Burkarder-Tor* (Pl. B, 4), ascends in a curve to the (8 min.) garden-restaurants of *Nikolausburg* and *Ludwigs-Terrassen*, both

with views. A Station Path, with good sculptures by *J. P. Wagner* and *Auvera*, goes on to (6 min.) the octagonal **Käppele** (Pl. B, 5) on the *Nikolausberg*, a pilgrimage-chapel, built in 1747-92. Beautiful *View of the town and its lights in the evening.

On the top of the *Nikolausberg* (1090 ft.; 25 min. to the W. of the chapel) is the *Frankenwarte*, a view-tower 90 ft. high, erected in 1894 and commanding a fine view of the valley of the Main, the *Frankenwald*, *Steigerwald*, *Spessart*, and *Rhön* (adm. 10 pf.; restaurant). We may return by a good path through the *Anna-Schlucht* to the *Steinbach-Tal* (electric tramway, p. 106), with its pleasure-grounds and restaurants. Hence we regain the (1 hr.) town by following the new promenade (*Mergentheimer-Str.*), passing the tasteful *Walhalla Club* (1907), and crossing the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. B, C, 5; 1895).

About 10 min. to the S. of the Käppele (footpath along the ridge, with beautiful views) is the *Schützenhof Restaurant*, whence we regain the town in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Würzburg (motor-bus in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is the village of *Rimpar*, with a château of the 16th cent. and a church containing a monument by *Riemenschneider* (1487). There is also a stone relief of the Crucifixion by *Riemenschneider* in the church of *Maidbronn*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E.

From Würzburg to *Bamberg*, see R. 21; to *Nuremberg*, R. 18; to *Heidelberg*, R. 19; to *Stuttgart*, R. 17; to *Munich* viâ *Ansbach*, R. 30; to *Frankfort*, R. 15.

17. From Würzburg to Stuttgart viâ Heilbronn.

112 M. RAILWAY (express) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 16 *M* 20, 10 *M* 50, 6 *M* 60 pf.). Through-train from Berlin in 12 hrs. (fares 53 *M* 10, 32 *M* 60 pf., 21 *M*).

From Würzburg to ($48\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Osterburken*, see pp. 117, 118. — The line crosses the *Kirnach* and descends its valley. 51 M. *Adelsheim*, a little town on the E. spurs of the *Odenwald*. We proceed through the *Seckach-Tal*.

58 M. **Möckmühl** (*Württembergischer Hof*), an old town at the influx of the *Seckach* into the *Jagst*, was stoutly defended by *Götz von Berlichingen* against the Swabian League in 1519. At the N. end is the castle (restored in 1902), with the 'Götzen-Turm'.

FROM MÖCKMÜHL TO DÖRZBACH. $24\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jagsthausen*, with a castle supposed to be the birthplace of *Götz von Berlichingen*; 11 M. *Berlichingen*. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schöntal* (Post) has a theological seminary in an old Cistercian monastery founded in 1156. The Rom. Cath. Church, built in 1708-28 by *Neumann* (p. 107), has an effective interior. — $24\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dörzbach*.

We cross the *Jagst*, and follow its valley. — 62 M. *Züttlingen*.

72 M. *Jagstfeld*, and thence viâ (79 M.) *Heilbronn* to (112 M.) *Stuttgart*, see R. 4.

18. From Frankfort to Ratisbon (*Vienna*) viâ Würzburg.

210 M. RAILWAY in $6\frac{3}{4}$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 26 *M* 20, 16 *M* 10, 10 *M* 60 pf.; express 28 *M* 20, 18 *M* 10, 11 *M* 60 pf.). This is the quickest route from Frankfort (Ostend) to Vienna (express in 14-15 hrs.). — From Würzburg to Ratisbon in $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 15 *M* 90, 9 *M* 60, 6 *M* 30 pf., express 17 *M* 90, 11 *M* 60, 7 *M* 30 pf.).

From Frankfort to ($84\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Würzburg*, see R. 15. The railway runs parallel with the Bamberg line (R. 21) as far as ($89\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rottendorf*, and then turns to the S.E. — From (93 M.) *Dettelbach Station* a branch-line runs in 20 min. to *Dettelbach* (Adler), a small walled town on the Main, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., with 2100 inhab. and a Gothic Rathaus (1515). The pilgrimage-church, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the Falter-Tor, is a late-Renaissance edifice of 1613. — We proceed along the ridge on the right bank of the Main.

99 M. *Kitzingen* (672 ft.; *Rotes Ross*, R. & B. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Schwan*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*), a trading town on the Main (8900 inhab.), is connected by an ancient stone bridge (ca. 1500), 886 ft. long, with the suburb of *Etwashausen* on the left bank. From the rail. station we follow a straight direction for 4 min., then turn to the left, then (3 min.) to the right (Falter-Str.), and after a few more steps descend to the left by the Prinzregent-Luitpold-Str. to the (5 min.; right) *Rathaus*, a gabled structure in the early Renaissance style (1561). Adjacent is the Gothic *Parish Church* (15th cent.), with a tasteful ciborium on the left side of the choir. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., above the station, is the *Schiesshaus*, which affords a fine view of the vine-clad hills of the Main and of the Steigerwald (Schwanberg). — *Sulzfeld*, 2 M. below Kitzingen, has picturesque gate-towers, a Rathaus of 1609, and ancient houses with figures of saints.

FROM KITZINGEN TO SCHWEINFURT, 31 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — The line crosses the Main and runs towards the N.E. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Kitzingen-Etwashausen* (see above). — 7 M. *Kleinlangheim*: about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant (diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) lies the pleasantly situated village of *Castell* (*Grüner Baum*: *Krone*), with a château and park of Prince Castell-Castell (fine view from the castle-hill). — From (10 M.) *Hiesentheid*, with a parish-church built by Balth. Neumann (1732); a diligence runs daily to (10 M.) *Ebrach* (p. 124) in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — We now skirt the W. slope of the Steigerwald. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gerolzhofen* (720 ft.; *Stern*) is a small town with 2500 inhabitants. In the parish-church (15th cent.) is a fine carved rosary, with a figure of the Virgin, by Riemenschneider(?). A diligence runs hence to (12 M.) *Ebrach* (p. 124). A charming excursion may be made viâ *Hundelshausen* to the (2 hrs.) ruin of *Zabelstein* (1580 ft.), situated at the N.W. corner of the Steigerwald and affording a wide and beautiful view. — 31 M. *Schweinfurt*, see p. 128.

The line crosses the Main by a bridge 290 yds. long. $104\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Iphofen* (*Hirsch*; *Deutsches Haus*), with 1800 inhab., is an excellent example of an old Franconian country-town, with its mediæval walls and three town-gates. The late-Gothic parish-church

dates from the 16th cent., the Amtshaus from 1693, and the Rathaus (with its flight of steps) from 1717. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is the *Schwanberg* (1550 ft.; view). — To the left, immediately beyond (113 M.) *Markt-Bibart*, we see *Schloss Schwarzenberg* (17th cent.), the ancestral seat of the princes of that name. — $122\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Neustadt-an-der-Aisch** (945 ft.; *Krone*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a hop-trading place, with remains of old walls and towers (4100 inhab.), is the junction of branch-lines to the N.E. to (11 M.) *Demansfürth-Ühlfeld*, and to the S.W. to *Steinach* (see p. 199). — Beyond (128 M.) *Emskirchen* we cross the *Aurach*. — 140 M. *Burgfarrnbach*, with a château of Count Pückler. The line joins the Bamberg railway (p. 126) and crosses the *Rednitz*. On the right is the *Alte Feste* (p. 173).

$142\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Fürth**, see p. 173. — Near ($144\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Doos* we cross the *Ludwigs-Canal* (p. 133).

$147\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Nuremberg**, see p. 149. The line runs through wood. — $149\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dutzendteich*, see p. 173.

From ($155\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Feucht* (1185 ft.; Kur-Hôtel Waldschlösschen) a branch-line runs to the E. to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Altdorf** (*Post*), a quaint little town with 2900 inhab., the seat of a university in 1623-1806. In the S. part of the town is the university building, erected for a gymnasium in 1571-75 (now a seminary). In the court is a tasteful fountain by Labenwolf. — From ($157\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ochenbruck* a pleasant walk leads into the romantic *Schwarzach-Tal*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., by *Schwarzenbruck*. — 160 M. *Postbauer*. To the left rises the *Dillberg* (1945 ft.), to the right the *Tyrolsberg* (1880 ft.). The line crosses the Ludwigs-Canal.

170 M. **Neumarkt-in-der-Oberpfalz** (1385 ft.; *Goldene Gans*; *Egner*, opposite the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*), a prettily-situated town of 6400 inhab., on the *Sulz*, with chalybeate and sulphureous springs. The late-Gothic *Parish Church* (early 15th cent.) and the 15th cent. *Rathaus* are interesting. The *Schloss* (middle of the 16th cent.) contains the law-courts. Fine views from the (1 M.) *Mariahilfberg* (1918 ft.) and the (3 M.) ruins of *Wolfstein* (1905 ft.).

FROM NEUMARKT TO DIETFURT, 23 M., branch-railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — From ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Greisselbach* a branch-line runs to (6 M.) *Freystadt* (*Post*), with 900 inhab., a pilgrimage-church by Viscardi (1708-10; stucco-work by Asam), and two gate-towers of the 14th century. — 17 M. *Beilngries* (*Post*, R. 1-2 *M*), with 1850 inhab. and a partly-preserved town-wall of the late 15th century. — 23 M. *Dietfurt*, on the Altmühl, with 1050 inhabitants.

The line traverses the broad *Sulztal* and enters a wooded and hilly region. Beyond ($176\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Deining* it crosses the *Laber* near its source. — From ($182\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Seubersdorf* a diligence plies thrice daily to (5 M.) *Velburg* (1693 ft.), with 1100 inhab. and a ruined castle, near which are two stalactite caverns. — $187\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Parsberg*, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, which is crowned

by an old château, now the district tribunal. The church contains a late-Gothic font of the early 16th century.

Immediately beyond ($193\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Beratzhausen* the train crosses the *Schwarze Laber*, the valley of which offers numerous picturesque views as we proceed. — Near ($204\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Etterzhäusen*, picturesquely situated in the Naab-Tal, is the 'Robbers' Cave', a lofty dome-shaped cavern in the rock.

The line enters the pretty *Naab-Tal* and crosses the *Danube* above the influx of the Naab. At (208 M.) *Prüfening* is the suppressed Benedictine monastery of the same name, with an open-air restaurant.

210 M. *Ratisbon* (Railway Restaurant), see p. 185.

19. From Würzburg to Heidelberg.

99 M. RAILWAY in 3-5 hrs. (fares 12 *M* 80, 7 *M* 60, 4 *M* 90 pf.; express-fares 14 *M* 80, 9 *M* 60, 5 *M* 90 pf.).

Würzburg, see p. 105. The line coincides with the Munich line as far as (2 M.) *Heidingsfeld* (p. 198), diverges to the right, and ascends through a monotonous hilly region. 7 M. *Reichenberg*: the village, in the valley to the left, is overlooked by a handsome Schloss on the hill above. — Beyond (14 M.) *Kirchheim* we cross the Baden frontier. The line now descends. Beyond ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wittighausen* several deep cuttings and a tunnel. Then through the wooded and grassy valley of the *Grünbach* to ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grünsfeld*, an old town, with a pretty Rathaus and a Gothic church containing a good monument to Countess Dorothea von Wertheim (d. 1503) by Tilman Riemenschneider. $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gerlachsheim*, with a church in an exaggerated baroque style. — The train crosses the *Tauber*, and turns to the left to ($26\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Lauda** (595 ft.: *Railway Hotel*; *Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM LAUDA TO WERTHEIM, $19\frac{1}{4}$ M., railway in 50 min. through the smiling Tauber-Tal, which produces an agreeable light wine (best views to the right). — 5 M. *Tauberbischofsheim* (585 ft.; Badischer Hof: 3400 inhab.), a pleasantly situated little town, the scene of an engagement between the Prussian and Wurtemberg troops in 1866, with interesting Gothic castle, church, and chapel. — 13 M. *Gamburg*, with an old castle. Two bridges and two tunnels. — 15 M. *Bronnbach*: the old Cistercian abbey, with an interesting church of the early 13th cent., now belongs to Prince Löwenstein. The choir-stalls and the rooms of the old abbey are in the rococo style. The picturesque little town of *Külsheim*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., possesses an old château. — 17 M. *Reicholzheim*. Tunnel. — $19\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Wertheim* (p. 102).

From Lauda to *Crailsheim*, see p. 33.

$28\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Königshofen** (660 ft.; *Zur Eisenbahn*), a small and ancient town at the confluence of the *Umpfer* and the Tauber, where the insurgent peasants were defeated in 1525.

The line quits the Tauber, and turns to the S.W. into the *Umpfer-Tal*. — 34 M. *Boxberg-Wölchingen*. The recently restored church

of Wölchingen (to the left), in the transition style of the 13th cent., has handsome portals and interesting Romanesque capitals and contains Romanesque and Gothic tombs.

From Boxberg a diligence plies twice daily to *Krautheim*, on the Jagst, 12 M. to the S., which has a château and a fine castle-chapel in the transition style of the early 13th century.

We proceed along high embankments and through a tunnel. 41 M. *Eubigheim*. Then through the *Kirnach-Tal* to *Hirschlanden*, *Rosenberg*, and (48½ M.) **Osterburken** (*Kanne*, R. 1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town (1400 inhab.) on the site of a Roman camp. Branch-line to *Jagstfeld*, see p. 114.

The Baden railway diverges to the right from the Wurtemberg line, passes through a tunnel, and traverses pleasant wooded and grassy valleys on the S.E. fringe of the Odenwald. 50½ M. *Adelsheim*; the little town is ¾ M. distant (see p. 114). The line now runs through the *Seckach-Tal*. Two tunnels. 53 M. *Seckach*. Branch-line to *Aschaffenburg*, see p. 101. — Near (62 M.) *Dallau* we traverse a tunnel beyond which the *Elz* is crossed.

66 M. **Mosbach** (*Prinz Karl*; *Krone*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the *Elz*, with 4000 inhabitants. In the church is the bronze monument of the Countess-Palatine Johanna (d. 1444).

67½ M. **Neckarelz** (435 ft.; *Klingenburg*; *Rail. Restaurant*), at the influx of the *Elz* into the *Neckar*, is the junction of the Stuttgart and Hanau line (p. 27) and of a branch-line to (20 M.) *Meckesheim* (p. 29).

From Neckarelz to (79½ M.) *Eberbach*, junction for Darmstadt and Hanau, see p. 27. Beyond the next tunnel is (85 M.) *Hirschhorn* (Zum Naturalisten, with a collection of antiquities; *Erbach-Fürstenauer Hof*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the castle of that name. — 89½ M. **Neckarsteinach** (*Harfe*, with a garden on the *Neckar*, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-6 *M*, very fair), with 1600 inhab. and four old castles of the knights of Steinach, surnamed the *Landschaden* ('land-scourges'). The *Mittelburg*, one of these castles, has been restored in the mediæval style. The church of the little town contains monuments to various members of the family, some dating from the 14th century. On the opposite side of the river, on a wooded hill, rises the ancient castle of *Dilsberg*. Beyond a tunnel the train crosses the *Neckar*.

93 M. **Neckargemünd** (*Kredell*; *Pfalz*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, pens. 3½-4½ *M*; *Hirsch*; 2200 inhab.), where the *Neckar* receives the *Elsenz*, is the junction of the line to *Meckesheim* and *Neckarelz* (see above). Opposite (95½ M.) *Schlierbach* is the abbey of *Neuburg*. — A number of villas are passed as we near **Heidelberg**. The train stops first at the *Karlstor* station (for the upper town), and then passes through a tunnel over 1 M. long below the castle to the (99 M.) principal station (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20. From Leipzig to Munich viâ Hof, Bamberg, and Nuremberg.

313 M. RAILWAY, express in 10-12 hrs. (fares 39 *M* 50, 25 *M*, 15 *M* 90 pf.); to Nuremberg, express in 6-8 hrs. (fares 27 *M* 10, 17 *M* 40, 10 *M* 90 pf.). — The expresses from Berlin to Nuremberg and Munich run viâ Halle, Weissenfels, Naumburg, and Saalfeld, or viâ Halle, Weissenfels, Zeitz, Gera, Saalfeld, Probstzella, and Hochstadt (see p. 122) in 10-15 hrs. — The express from Berlin to Munich viâ Leipzig, Hof, and Ratisbon takes 9¾-11 hrs.

Leipzig, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*. We start from the Bavarian Station. 5½ M. *Gaschwitz*; 9½ M. *Böhlen*; 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, where a branch diverges to *Chemnitz*.

23½ M. *Altenburg* (*Wettiner Hof*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station), with 38,800 inhab., capital of the Duchy of Sachsen-Altenburg, is overlooked by the ducal *Schloss*, with a late-Gothic church (1410) and fine park.

33 M. *Gössnitz*; 39 M. *Crimmitschau*; 46 M. *Werdau*, all with spinning and weaving factories. To the left, on a wooded hill, *Schloss Schönfels*. — 51 M. *Neumark*. — 56½ M. *Reichenbach* (1310 ft.; *Lamm*), a manufacturing town with 29,000 inhab., is the junction of the Dresden line.

The train crosses the deep *Göltzsch-Tal* by a viaduct with four rows of arches one above the other, 633 yds. in length and 262 ft. high; below, to the left, lies the little town of *Mylau*. — 62½ M. *Herlasgrün*. Then another lofty viaduct (305 yds. long, 229 ft. high) across the deep, wooded *Elster-Tal*.

72 M. *Plauen* (1230 ft.; *Wettiner Hof*; *Plauener Hof*; *Deil's Hotel*; *Blauer Engel*; American Consul, Mr. C. B. Hurst), a manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster* (105,400 inhab.), is the capital of the *Vogtland*, overlooked by the old castle of *Hradschin*, anciently the seat of the Vogt or governor. It is the centre of Saxon lace and embroidery industry.

FROM PLAUE TO WIESAU VIÂ EGER, 62 M., railway in 3¾ hrs. The line leads through the picturesque *Elster-Tal*, a hilly district with numerous factories. — 5½ M. *Weischlitz* (junction for the *Elstertal Railway* to *Greitz* and *Gera*). — 20½ M. *Adorf* (branch to *Chemnitz*). Then (22½ M.) *Elster* (*Wettiner Hof*; *Hôtel de Saxe*, etc.), a pleasantly situated watering-place, with alkaline and saline springs.

The train quits the *Elster* and crosses the watershed between the *Elster* and the *Eger*. At (37½ M.) *Voitersreuth*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage is examined. — 42 M. *Franzensbad* (1475 ft.; **Königs-villa*; **Grand-Hôtel*; **Post*; **Hôt. Bristol*; *Hübner*; *Buberl's Hôt. Erzherzogin Gisela*, opposite the station, etc.), a watering-place frequented chiefly by ladies, with twelve mineral springs for drinking and bathing, is the junction for *Hof* (p. 120) and for *Tirschnitz*. — 46 M. *Eger* (*Welzel's Hôt. zum Kaiser Wilhelm*, at the station; *Zwei Erzherzoge*, in the town; *Neuberger*; *Goldner Stern*; *Rail. Restaurant*), on a hill on the right bank of the *Eger*, is known as the scene of Wallenstein's assassination on Feb. 25th, 1634, in the present town-hall. Pop. 25,000. The *Kaiserburg* has been in ruins since 1742. Description of the town,

and routes hence to *Carlsbad*, *Prague*, and *Vienna*, see *Bacdeker's Austria*. From *Eger* to *Nuremberg* see R. 26.

Beyond *Eger* the train quits the Austrian territory. — 53½ M. *Waldsassen* (*Bayrischer Hof*; *Zum Kloster*), a market-village with a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1128, suppressed in 1803; handsome church in the baroque style; fine carving in the library-hall. — 58½ M. *Mitterteich*. To the right is the *Kösseine*, p. 145. — At (62 M.) *Wiesau* (p. 210) the line unites with that viâ *Hof* to *Munich*.

The line viâ *Hof* proceeds E. in long curves. — 79 M. *Mehl-teuer*. Beyond (87½ M.) *Reuth* the train enters *Bavaria*. The blue outlines of the *Fichtel-Gebirge* (see Map, p. 142) become visible on the left.

102½ M. **Hof**. — HOTELS. *Kaiserhof*, R. 1½-7 *ℳ*; *Wittelsbach*, these two at the station; *Prinz-Regent*; *Oettingerich*, R. 1½-2½ *ℳ*, B. 70 pf., these two in the *Bismarck-Str.* — *Railway Restaurant*. — *Electric Tramway* from the station through the town to the Cemetery viâ the *Bahnhof-Str.*, *Bismarck-Str.*, the *Altstadt*, *Ludwig-Str.*, *Vorstadt*, and *Schleizer-Landstrasse*.

Hof (1656 ft.), a town on the left bank of the *Saale*, with 36,300 inhab., is the headquarters of the Upper Franconian woollen and cotton industry. On the W. side of the *Ludwig-Str.*, 1½ M. from the rail. station (tramway, see above), is the *Rathaus*, with its lofty tower, originally built in 1563 but since thoroughly modernized. Opposite is the *Church of St. Michael*, consecrated in 1299, but also subsequently altered. On the *Theresienstein* (restaurant), ½ M. from the *Rathaus*, is the pretty public park; ⅔ M. farther to the N.E. is the *Labyrinthenberg* (1866 ft.), with a ruin and a belvedere (view of the rounded summit of the *Döbraberg*, p. 121, to the W., in the Franconian forest).

BRANCH RAILWAY, 17 M., to **Steben** (1905 ft.; **Königliches Kur-Hôtel*, R. 2-4½, B. ¾, D. 1½-2¾, pens. 6½-9 *ℳ*; *Bayrischer Hof*: lodging-houses), a loftily situated chalybeate and mud bath, managed by government and well fitted up (visitors' tax 15 *ℳ*; baths 1¾-3 *ℳ*). Beside the two drinking-springs is a colonnade 54 yds. long. In 1796-97 Alexander von Humboldt was mining superintendent here (tablet). Excursions to the (1½ M.) *Höllen-Tal* (Adam's Inn, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-5 *ℳ*), which extends for over 2 M., almost to the little town of *Lichtenberg*; to the *Langenauer-Tal* (good accommodation at the forester's); and to (4½ M.) *Blankenberg*, prettily situated on the *Saale*.

FROM HOF TO EGER, 37½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — 3½ M. *Oberkotzau* (see below); 8½ M. *Rehau* (on the right the *Grosse Kornberg*, p. 210). — 20½ M. **Asch** (2100 ft.; *Geyer*, R. 1 K 60-2 K 40 h; *Post*), a Bohemian manufacturing town, with 18,700 inhab., contains monuments to Luther and Joseph II. Fine view of the *Fichtel-Gebirge* and the Bohemian Forest from the *Hainberg* (2455 ft.; tower 115 ft. high), ½ hr. to the N. [A branch-line runs viâ *Asch-Stadt* to *Adorf*.] — Then, viâ *Franzensbad* (p. 119), to (37½ M.) *Eger* (p. 119).

The line traverses a hilly district, running near the winding *Saale*. 105½ M. *Oberkotzau* (Rail. Restaurant; see above), junction of the line to (left) *Ratisbon* and *Munich* (R. 32).

117 M. **Münchberg** (1814 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Harttig*, at the rail. station), an industrial town with 6200 inhabitants.

A branch-line runs to (6 M.) *Helmbrechts* (2020 ft.; inn), whence the *Döbraberg* (2605 ft.), the highest point of the *Frankenwald*, may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (view-tower; extensive panorama). The descent may be made on the N.W. side to *Schwarzenbach am Walde* (Lamm), whence a picturesque wood-path leads viâ *Geroldsgrün* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stöben* (p. 120).

Another branch-line runs to the S. to (6 M.) *Zell in Oberfranken* (2020 ft.; Rotes Ross, R. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Leupold), a village with 1000 inhab., whence the **Waldstein* (p. 144) may be ascended direct in 1 hr., or in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide convenient; 1 M.) by a route passing the *Source of the Saale* (2315 ft.) and the *Bärenfang* (17th cent.).

123 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stammbach* (1945 ft.). On the left rise the *Waldstein*, *Schneeberg*, and *Ochsenkopf*, the highest points of the *Fichtel-Gebirge*. — From (128 M.) *Falls-Gefrees* a branch-line runs to *Gefrees* (p. 142), 3 M. to the E. — 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Markt-Schorgast* (1660 ft.; Goldner Löwe) lies in the valley to the right. Road through the *Knoden-Tal* to *Berneck* (p. 142; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; carr. 3-4 M.). — The engineering of the line here is interesting (gradient at first 1 : 40; descent to *Neuenmarkt* 512 ft.): cuttings, embankments, and dark pine-clad valleys in rapid succession. To the left in the distance is the abbey of *Himmelkron* (p. 142).

135 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (1150 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hôtel, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Rail. Restaurant; junction for *Bayreuth* and *Bischofsgrün*, see pp. 138, 142); 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. is *Wirsberg* (1470 ft.; Hôt. Werner, etc.), a health-resort, with pretty walks. — 139 M. *Unter-Steinach*; 3 M. to the N. lies *Stadt-Steinach* (1155 ft.), a summer-resort.

143 M. *Kulmbach* (1004 ft.; *Goldner Hirsch*, Langgasse, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; *Goldner Löwe*, Bahnhof-Str.; Rail. Restaurant), a town on the *Weisse Main*, with 10,600 inhab. and famed for its beer, is commanded by the *Plassenburg* (see below). From the railway-station we proceed in a straight direction through the Bahnhof-Str., after 3 min. cross the street named 'Kressenstein' to the left, and follow the Langgasse to the right to the (5 min.) market-place, in which stand the *Vereinshaus* and (behind, to the right) the *Rathaus*, with a façade of the middle of the 18th century. We then proceed to the E. through the Obere Stadt-Str. and ascend to the left, through the Rentamtsgässchen, passing the *Rentamt*, a baroque building of 1694, to the (10 min.) *Plassenburg* (1391 ft.), formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, and now used as barracks. The main part of the building was erected in 1559-69. In the outer court is the arsenal, with a portal of 1607, adorned with an alto-relief of Margrave Christian on horseback. The inner court is surrounded on three sides with arcades (adm. on application to the governor of the prison). A good view is obtained from the 'rondell' to the W. of the castle.

A branch-line runs to the S. from Kulmbach to *Thurnau*, a town with 1300 inhab., a château of Count Giech, and a parish-church of ca. 1700, with a fine stucco-ceiling. From Thurnau to *Bayreuth*, see p. 141.

Near ($146\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mainleus* (995 ft.) the *Weisse* and *Rote Main* unite to form the *Main*. — 153 M. *Burgkundstadt* (920 ft.), a little town with a picturesque timbered Rathaus (17th cent.). — $156\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln* (885 ft.; rail. restaurant), junction of the Probstzella, Saalfeld, and Berlin line (p. 119).

FROM HOCHSTADT TO SAALFELD, $49\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs. through the pretty *Rodach-Tal*. — 6 M. *Küps*, a considerable village with a porcelain-factory and a château of Herr von Redwitz. — 10 M. *Kronach* (1000 ft.; *Sonne*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M.*, B. 70 pf.; *Goldener Wagen*), a small town (5200 inhab.) on a terrace at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and *Rodach*, was the birthplace of the painter Lucas Müller, known as Cranach (1472-1553). The Gothic church (14-16th cent.) stands at the S. end of the town, near the rail. station. On a lofty rock at the N. end of the town rises the imposing and well-preserved fortress of *Rosenberg* (1240 ft.; 16th cent.), now a pleasure-resort, with a restaurant and a small historical museum.

Thence through the *Hasslach-Tal* to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stockheim*, with valuable coal-mines in the vicinity. The line now ascends to (26 M.) *Steinbach* (1950 ft.), on the watershed between the Rhine and the Elbe, and descends into the *Loquitz-Tal* to (30 M.) *Ludwigsstadt* (branch-line to *Lehesten*, with extensive slate-quarries). — $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lauenstein*, 1 M. from which is the well-preserved castle of the same name (adm. 50 pf.). — The train quits Bavaria, enters Saxe-Meiningen, and reaches (34 M.) *Probstzella* (*Rail. Restaurant*), where it joins the Prussian State railway. — 50 M. *Saalfeld*, junction of the lines to Jena, Gross-Heringen, Halle, and Berlin, and to Weida, Zeitz, and Weissenfels or Leipzig: see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

161 M. *Lichtenfels* (880 ft.; *Krone*, in the market, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -5, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*; *Railway Restaurant*), with 4200 inhab. and a basket-weaving school, is the junction of the Werra line (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*).

FROM LICHTENFELS TO BANZ, $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. From the railway-station we first proceed in a straight direction, turning to the right after 2 min. into the *Bamberger-Str.* In 9 min. more we take the road to the right, cross the railway, and traverse meadows, with the *Main* to our left, to (2 M.) the ferry at *Hausen*. We then cross the river (fare 5 pf.) to the Restaurant *Fährhaus*, on the right bank, and ascend thence through the wood to (1 M.) *Banz*. — Carriage from *Lichtenfels* and back 6 *M.*

The once celebrated Benedictine Abbey of **Banz* (1380 ft.), founded in 1096, was dissolved in 1803. The extensive buildings, on a wooded height 400 ft. above the *Main*, date from the 18th cent. and now belong to Duke Lewis William of Bavaria. The interior (parties shown round every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fee) contains a valuable collection of fossils found in the lias of the neighbourhood (fine saurians, ammonites, etc.). A Descent from the Cross, a relief in silver in the private chapel, presented by Pope Pius VI. to his godson Duke Pius of Bavaria, is erroneously attributed to Benv. Cellini. The interior of the baroque abbey-church (1710-18) is skilfully arranged for picturesque effect (best view at the entrance, whence no windows

are visible). The terrace on the S. side of the abbey affords a delightful view, with Vierzeñnheiligen and the Staffelberg in the foreground. — Adjacent is a very fair *Hotel* (pens. 4-5 *M.*). — From Banz we may descend viâ *Unnersdorf* to Staffelstein station (see below) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (up in 1 hr.).

Opposite Banz, on the left bank of the Main (a walk of 1 hr. from Lichtenfels; carr. there & back $4\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*), is **Vierzeñnheiligen** (1270 ft.; *Hirsch*, R. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*), the most frequented shrine in Franconia, visited by about 50,000 pilgrims annually. The church was begun in the rococo style in 1743 by J. B. Neumann (p. 107) and completed in 1772 after his death. The arrangement of the interior is even more bizarre than that of the Banz church (p. 122). An altar in the centre of the nave marks the spot, where, according to the legend, the 14 'Nothelfer' ('helpers in need') appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1446, and gave rise to the foundation of the church.

Farther to the S. rise the precipitous limestone cliffs of the **Staffelberg** (1770 ft.), ascended from Vierzeñnheiligen in $1\frac{1}{2}$, from Staffelstein (see below) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a somewhat steep and rough path. It is noted for its fossils and is surmounted by a chapel of St. Adelgundis and a hermitage (rfmts.). The fine view has been celebrated by Victor von Scheffel: to the N. lie the Thuringian Forest, with the fortress of Coburg in the foreground, and the Franconian Forest; to the E. stretch the Fichtel-Gebirge (with the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf) and the Franconian Jura; to the S. we see the Altenburg near Bamberg, with the Steigerwald behind it; and to the W., at our feet, is the valley of the Main, with Banz opposite to us, and the Grabfeldgau and Rhön-Gebirge beyond.

As we continue our journey, we see Vierzeñnheiligen and the Staffelberg to the left, and the stately abbey of Banz to the right. — 166 M. **Staffelstein** (866 ft.; *Post*, at the rail. station; *Bear*, in the market-place, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E.), a small and ancient town (1800 inhab.) at the foot of the *Staffelberg* (see above), was the native place of Adam Riese (1492-1559), the arithmetician. — To the left, at (169 M.) *Ebensfeld*, rises the *Veitsberg* (1515 ft.), with a chapel and ruined castle. 177 M. *Breitengüßbach*. On a height to the left stands the château of Giech (p. 138).

181 M. **Bamberg** (*Rail. Restaurant*), see R. 22. — The line from *Schweinfurt* (*Kissingen*; R. 21) joins ours on the right. — Pine-plantations and hop-gardens are traversed. The railway, highroad, Regnitz, and Ludwigs-Canal run parallel. — 186 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Strullendorf*.

FROM STRULLENDORF TO SCHLÜßELFELD. 20 M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. — The railway follows the valley of the *Rauhe Ebrach* to (5 M.) *Frensdorf*. Beyond ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wingersdorf* it follows the valley of the *Reiche Ebrach*. 10 M. *Steppach-Pommersfelden*. To the S. of the village of Pommersfelden and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station is Count von Schönborn's château of **Weissenstein**, built by *Joh. Dientzenhofer* in the baroque style in 1711-18, and accounted one of the finest châteaux of the 18th century. The chief features of the interior are the magnificent staircase and the banqueting-hall (open in summer on Sat. and Sun., in winter daily). Large park. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. lies *Höchststadt* (p. 122). — 20 M. *Schlüßelfeld*.

FROM STRULLENDORF TO EBRACH, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2 hrs. This line diverges at (5 M.) *Frensdorf* from that above described. Beyond

(9 M.) *Unterneuses*, we follow the valley of the *Mittel-Ebrach*. — 22½ M. **Ebrach** (*Steigerwald*), with a celebrated *Cistercian Abbey*, now a prison. The church, originally built in 1200-1282, was at one time the finest early-Gothic structure in Germany, but near the end of the 18th cent. its interior was entirely remodelled in the baroque style, by Bossi. The extensive conventual buildings were reconstructed by Leonh. Dientzenhofer in 1687-98 and were enlarged by B. Neumann in 1716. Diligences run from Ebrach to Wiesentheid (p. 115) and to Gerolzhofen (p. 115).

192 M. **Eggolsheim**. To the left on the height rises the *Jägersburg* (1184 ft.; view), once a hunting-lodge of the bishops of Bamberg.

196 M. **Forchheim** (870 ft.; *Hirsch*; *Zur Eisenbahn*; *Zettelmaier*, all at the station), a town with 8400 inhab. on the *Wiesent*, near its confluence with the *Regnitz*, and on the *Ludwigs-Canal*, was already a place of some importance as far back as the time of Charlemagne. It carries on weaving, spinning, paper-making, and other industries. Remains of the fortifications are still extant, including the *Nürnberger-Tor* (1698), a little to the S. of the *Parade-Platz*. At the railway-station we turn to the right, after a few paces turn to the left, cross the canal to the *Eisenbahn-Str.*, and then follow the *Kloster-Str.* to the *Parade-Platz*. Farther on we take the main street to the right, which leads to (¼ hr.) the old market-place. Here, to the left, stands the *Rathaus*, a building of the 14-16th centuries. Beyond is the Gothic *Church of St. Martin*, with eight scenes from the Passion, of Wohlgemut's school, on the pillars of the nave. A little to the W. of the *Carlovingian Palace* is the spacious *Schloss* of the Bishops of Bamberg, dating from the end of the 14th century. It contains the collections of the Historical Society and some mural paintings of the 14th cent. (in a chapel). About 1¼ M. to the E. of the town are some popular beer-gardens. — Excursion to the *Franconian Switzerland*, see p. 146.

A branch-railway runs to the W. in 1¼ hr. to (14½ M.) *Höchstädt-an-der-Aisch*, an old walled town (1900 inhab.), with a *Schloss* (now offices).

Beyond a tunnel of 370 yds. the *Regnitz-Tal* and *Ludwigs-Canal* (p. 133) are seen on the right.

205½ M. **Erlangen**. — *Railway Restaurant*. — HOTELS. *Schwan* (Pl. a; A, 2), *Haupt-Str.* 12, R. 2-3 *℥*; *Blau Glocke* (Pl. b; A, 1), *Haupt-Str.* 46; *Walfisch* (Pl. c; A, 2), *Walfisch-Str.* 5; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. d; A, 2), *Goethe-Str.*, these two near the station; *Erlanger Hof* (Pl. e; A, 2), at the station, R. 1¾-2½ *℥*, B. 60 pf. — WINE at *Rimrod's*, *Schloss-Platz* 3 (Pl. A, 1, 2). — BEER. *Gute Quelle*, *Heuwag-Str.* 11 (Pl. A, 1); *Oppelei*, *Halbmond-Str.* 4; *Wolf*, *Engel-Str.* 18 (Pl. A, 1). — POST OFFICE (Pl. A, 2), *Luitpold-Platz*.

Erlangen (918 ft.), with 23,700 inhab. (7300 Rom. Cath.), owes its prosperity mainly to French Protestants, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), who transferred their industries hither, and also to German Protestants who took refuge here when the French devastated the Palatinate. The *University* (1050 students) was founded in 1743 by Margrave Frederick Alexander of Brandenburg-Bayreuth.

From the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. A, 2) we proceed straight on, passing the *French Reformed Church* (1692), to the Luitpold-Platz (Pl. A, 2), with a monument to *Prof. Herz* (1816-71). To the left the Haupt-Str., which intersects the square, leads to the N. to the former *Palace* (Pl. A, 1, 2) of the margraves, built in 1700-04. In front of the building is a *Statue* of the founder of the university (p. 124) by Schwanthaler (1843). In the market-place opposite rises the modern *Pauli Fountain* (1889), with Tritons, Nereids, and bronze figures of Erlanga and Alma Mater. In the Palace is



the *University Library*, containing 242,000 vols. and several rarities, including a manuscript Bible of the 12th cent., and a valuable collection of drawings by Netherlandish and German masters of the 15-16th cent. (perhaps originally collected by Sandrart, p. 172), including sketches by Dürer (about 20) and Peter Flötner. The beautiful *Palace Garden*, behind the palace, contains an unfinished statue in sandstone of the Great Elector (1703) and a fountain with statuettes (1706), said to be portraits of the first French refugees who settled here. The garden is surrounded by handsome buildings, mainly university institutions, chief of which is the *Kollegienhaus* (Pl. B, 2), on the S. side of the garden, erected by Scharf in 1889. On the N. side of the garden is the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. B, 1: open 6-12 & 1.30-6, Sun. 8-1;

closed on Sat. at 4), on the W. side of which is a miniature reproduction of the Jura. Farther to the W. is the *Old Orangery* (Pl. A, B, 1; 1704), with the royal picture-gallery, containing 125 works by old masters (open free on Sun., 11-1; at other times through the keeper, fee; catalogue 20 pf.).

Pleasant walks on the *Ratsberg* (belvedere and restaurant), to the N.E., and the *Burgberg*, to the N. of the Altstadt, a spur of the Jura, at the foot of which a fair is held at Whitsuntide.

BRANCH RAILWAY to the E., viâ (12 M.) *Eschenau* (p. 174), to (17½ M.) **Gräfenberg** (1427 ft.; *Post*), a little town with a Schloss, prettily situated at the foot of the *Eberhartsberg*, a fine point of view. (Entrance to Franconian Switzerland by the *Egloffstein*, p. 147. 1½ hr. to the N.) — Another branch-railway runs to the W. from Erlangen to (7½ M., in 37 min.) *Herzogen-Aurach*, near which is *Münch-Aurach*, with an interesting church (12th cent.).

Near (208½ M.) *Eltersdorf*, to the left, lies the château of *Grossgründlach* (formerly the Himmelsthron Convent, burial-place of the 'White Lady', p. 142). The line crosses the Ludwigs-Canal (p. 133) to (211 M.) *Vach* and then crosses the Regnitz. — Before reaching the bridge over the *Rednitz* it joins the Würzburg railway (see p. 116); to the right rises the Alte Feste (p. 173). — 215½ M. **Fürth**, see p. 173. — 216½ M. *Doos* (p. 116).

220 M. **Nuremberg**, see p. 149.

The railway to Munich again crosses the Ludwigs-Canal, separates from the Ansbach and Stuttgart line (on the right), and turns towards the S. — Beyond (225½ M.) *Reichelsdorf*, with a large summer beer-garden, the Rednitz is crossed.

230 M. **Schwabach** (1120 ft.; *Goldner Engel*, R. 11¼-13¼ M., B. 60 pf.; *Rose*), an old town with 10,300 inhabitants. From the rail. station we proceed in a straight direction to (13 min.) the late-Gothic church of *St. John*, erected in 1469-95 (Prot.), which contains a grand altar-piece with *Carving by *Veit Stoss* and paintings from *Wohlgemut's* studio (1507). In the Rosenberg chapel, to the left of the choir, are paintings by *Martin Schaffner* (?; Virgin in a garland of roses) and others. Adjacent is a Gothic ciborium (1505). (The sacristan lives in the Kirch-Platz, in a small house to the left of the bookseller's.) The *Schöne Brunnen* in the market-place, erected in 1716, was restored in 1856. 'Schwabach type' is an old German text lately revived. The 'Articles of Schwabach' form the Protestant creed adopted in 1528-29.

The railway ascends the valley of the Rednitz. — Near (236 M.) *Rot-am-Sand* (1108 ft.; Goldene Krone) is the château of *Ratibor*, dating from the close of the 16th century.

FROM ROT-AM-SAND TO GREDING, 24½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — The line leads through the *Rot-Tal* to (7 M.) **Hilpoltstein** (1256 ft.), a prettily situated little town with 1530 inhabitants. It then ascends circuitously through a wooded hill-country. Beyond (21 M.) *Höbging* the train follows the valley of the *Schwarzach* to (24½ M.) *Greding*, a pleasant village 5 M. to the W. of *Beilngries* (p. 116).

About 6 M. to the W. of Rot (diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) lies **Abenberg** (1440 ft.; *Post*, R. 1-2 *M*), a little town with an old château.

Near (241 M.) *Georgensgmünd* the *Swabian* and *Franconian Rezat* unite to form the *Rednitz*.

A branch-line runs to the W. to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Spalt* (1170 ft.), a small town (1800 inhab.) prettily situated on the *Swabian Rezat*, the birthplace of G. Spalatin (1484-1545), the friend of Luther and Melancthon.

The line now ascends the course of the *Swabian Rezat*.

247 M. **Pleinfeld** (1215 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*) is the junction of the *Augsburg* and *Nuremberg* line (R. 27). On a wooded eminence to the N.E. rises *Schloss Sandsee* (1490 ft.), the property of Prince Wrede. — 250 M. *Ellingen* (*Römischer Kaiser*), an old town with 1700 inhab., formerly a commandery of the *Teutonic Order*, contains a large *Château* of Prince Wrede (rebuilt in the 1st half of the 18th cent.), a handsome *Rathaus* of 1746, and other rococo edifices.

253 M. **Weissenburg-am-Sand** (1330 ft.; *Rose*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 1 *M* 80 pf.; *Post*), a picturesque old town (6700 inhab.) on the W. slope of the *Franconian Jura*, was a free city of the empire from 1306 to 1806. We follow the *Schanz-Str.* and then the *Spital-Str.* (to the left), with the *Spital-Tor*, to the market-place, in which rises the handsome late-Gothic *Rathaus*, with a portal of 1474. About 100 paces to the right is the late-Gothic *Carmelite Church* (2nd half of the 15th cent.). The adjacent *Ellinger-Tor* has a well-preserved keep. The 'Limes' fort of *Biriciana* (comp. p. 197), exhumed immediately behind the railway-station, and the *Collection of Antiquities* in the grammar-school deserve notice.

On a mountain-spur $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. is the old fortress of *Wülzburg* (2060 ft.; rfmts.), commanding a fine view of the town and its environs. It was founded as a convent in the *Carlovingian* era, annexed by the *Margrave of Ansbach* in 1540, and converted to military purposes in 1589.

256 M. *Grönhard*. To the right of the station is the *Fossa Carolina*, the remains of a canal begun by *Charlemagne*.

258 M. *Treuchtlingen*, the junction of the *Würzburg* and *Munich* line, and thence to (343 M.) *Munich*, see pp. 206-8.

21. From Würzburg to Bamberg. Kissingen (Bocklet, Brückenau).

EXPRESS to (62 M.) *Bamberg* in $13\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 8 *M* 90, 5 *M* 80, 3 *M* 70 pf.); ordinary train in 3 hrs. (7 *M* 90, 4 *M* 80, 3 *M* 20 pf.). From *Schweinfurt* to *Kissingen*, see p. 115. From *Würzburg* to *Kissingen* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (express fares 5 *M* 60, 3 *M* 80, 2 *M* 45 pf.; ordinary fares 5 *M* 10, 3 *M* 30, 2 *M* 20 pf.).

Würzburg, see p. 105. The *Bamberg* line runs E. to (5 M.) *Rottendorf* (p. 115), beyond which it turns towards the N.E. — 11 M. *Seligenstadt*.

FROM SELIGENSTADT TO VOLKACH, 7 M., branch-railway in 40 minutes. — 5 M. *Vogelsburg*, an old convent (rfmts.); 6 M. *Astheim*, with an old abbey-church with a Renaissance portal. — 7 M. *Volkach* (Post), a small and ancient town on the left bank of the Main. About 1½ M. up the river is the pilgrimage-church on the Kirchberg, with a Madonna by Riemenschneider (1521).

14½ M. *Bergtheim* (watershed, 994 ft.). — 20 M. *Waigolshausen*, where the direct line to Gemünden (p. 105) diverges. — 26½ M. **Schweinfurt-Haupt-Bahnhof** (*Rail. Restaurant*; tramway to the town), junction for the Gemünden (p. 105) and the Ritschenhausen and Kissingen lines (p. 129).

28 M. **Schweinfurt-Stadt-Bahnhof**. — HOTELS. *Krone*, Rückert-Str. 22, R. 1½-3, B. ¾-1, pens. 5-10 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, Brückert-Str. 37, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 60-70 pf., D. 1 *M* 60 pf.; *Rabe*, Markt 21, R. 1¾-2½, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M* 30 pf. — Wine at *Gösswein's*, Fischerrain 67 (D. 1 *M* 20 pf.). — *Café Schneider*, in the market-place.

Schweinfurt (715 ft.), with 18,400 inhab., was a free town of the Empire until 1803. It is noted for its dye-works ('Schweinfurt green'), and a large cattle-market is held every fortnight. From the railway-station we turn to the left, and beyond the bridge over the Marienbach we turn to the right. Farther on we follow the Rückert-Str. to the left to the (10 min.) market-place, which contains a *Statue of Rückert*, the poet (1788-1866), by Rümman. The house in which Rückert was born, at the corner of the Rückert-Str., is indicated by a relief. The handsome RATHAUS, erected by N. Hoffmann in the German Renaissance style in 1570-72, is one of the best buildings of its class. It contains the *Museum* of mediæval art and historical relics (adm. 9-12 and 2-6; 50 pf.). A little to the N. is the late-Romanesque church of *St. Johann* (Prot.), which was spoiled by rebuilding in the 14th century. To the N. of the church is the *Old Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus; the first floor now accommodates the *Rückert Museum*, with mementoes of the poet (key kept by the sexton of St. John's, Kirch-Platz 6). Fine views are obtained from the (¼ hr.) *Peterstirne* (N.E.; belvedere) and from a tower on the W. side of the *Hainwald*, ¼ hr. farther on. From the Peterstirne a path, affording good views, leads viâ the *Wilhelmsruhe* to (40 min.) Mainberg (see below).

From Schweinfurt to *Kitzingen*, see p. 115.

The line follows the Main as far as Bamberg. On the hill to the left is the château of *Mainberg*. 31½ M. *Schonungen*. — 39 M. *Ober-Theres*. To the left rises the old château of *Theres*, founded as a seat of the Babenberg family before 900 and converted in 1043 into a monastery, which was dissolved in 1803.

42 M. **Hassfurt** (740 ft.; *Post*, R. 1¾-2½ *M*, B. 60 pf.), an old walled town with 2700 inhab., possesses a fine Gothic chapel, the *Marien-Kapelle* or *Ritter-Kapelle* (middle of 15th cent.). On the outside of the choir is a triple row of the armorial bearings of

the members of an ecclesiastical brotherhood of nobles, which contributed to the cost of building the chapel. Others are carved on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior (in all 226).

BRANCH RAILWAY in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hofheim*, viâ (5 M.) *Königsberg* (Stern), in the Duchy of Coburg, with 860 inhab., birthplace of the famous mathematician Johann Müller, surnamed Regiomontanus (1436-76). The Marien-Kirche, dating from 1397-1432, was restored in 1904.

On a hill to the left of ($46\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zeil* rises a ruined chapel, with two towers. To the right, on the left bank of the Main, opposite ($49\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ebelsbach*, lies the small town of *Eltmann*, commanded by the ancient watch-tower of the castle of *Waldburg*, a thousand years old. — 58 M. *Oberhaid*. To the right the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and lastly Bamberg with the four cathedral-towers become visible. The Main is then crossed. To the left is the château of Giech (p. 138).

62 M. **Bamberg**, see p. 133.

FROM SCHWEINFURT TO KISSINGEN, $14\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. — $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schweinfurt-Haupt-Bahnhof* (p. 128). — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ebenhausen* (Bahnhof-Hôtel, R. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), where the line to Meiningen (p. 132) diverges. We skirt wooded hills, pass the ruin of *Bodenlaube* (p. 131; r.), and enter the valley of ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kissingen*.

Kissingen and its Environs.

Hotels. *KURHAUS (Pl. C, 3), Kurhaus-Str., with baths, R. from 5, pens. from 12 M; HÔTEL REGINA (bey. Pl. A, 3, 4), Schönborn-Str., new, R. 3-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 9-14 M; HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 4, pens. from $10\frac{1}{2}$ M; *HÔTEL VICTORIA & KAISERHOF (Pl. b; C, 4), R. 4-14, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. (1.30) $3\frac{1}{2}$, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M; *HÔT.-PENS. SANNER (Pl. d; C, 5), R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. from 10 M, these three in the Kurhaus-Str. — *ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. e; C, 3), Theater-Str., R. 12-40 M per week, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M; *HÔT. & VILLA DIANA (Pl. o; A, 4), pens. from 10 M; *BRISTOL (Pl. i; A, 3); *MÉTROPOLE (Pl. m; A, 3), R. 3-10, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ -15 M; HECHT-SCHMITT (Pl. k; A, 3), R. from 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M, all on the opposite bank of the Saale; *ZAPF (Pl. l; D, 4), at the station, R. 3-5, B. 1 M. — Second-class: WITTELSBACHER HOF (Pl. f; B, 2), Markt-Platz 1, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 M; BÜDEL (Pl. n; C, 3), Prinzregenten-Str. 2, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -9 M; WÜRTTEMBERGER HOF (Pl. g; C, 2), Salinen-Str. 24, with shady garden, pens. from $5\frac{1}{2}$ M; PREUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. h; C, 2), Ludwig-Str. 10, R. 2-4 M, B. 70 pf., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 5-9 M; CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. c; C, 3), Ludwig-Str. 14, all five in the town, and open in winter also; HÔT. HERZFELD, Max-Str. 4 (Pl. B, 2), Jewish. — **Hôtels Garnis:** *Grand-Hôtel Garni*, Kurhaus-Str. 32 (Pl. C, 3, 4), by the Kur-Garten. On the other side of the Saale: **Fürstenhof*, Bismarck-Str. 21; *Dr. Aug. Diruf* (Bismarckhaus, see p. 130); *Berg-Schlösschen*, Altenberg 8. In the town: *Ballinghaus*, Theater-Str. 3 (Pl. C, 3), with garden; *Villa Elsa*, Prinzregenten-Str. 9 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Herramhof*, Schloss-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 4); *Bauer*, Balling-Str. 1 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Weinberger*, Ring-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 4); *Rieger*, Kurhaus-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 3, 4).

Restaurants. *Casino* (see p. 130); *Kursaal: Messerschmitt*, to the N. of the Kur-Garten; *Federbeck*, Hartmann-Str. 27 (Pl. C, D, 2); *Büdel* (see above); *Frühlings-Garten*, Frühling-Str. 10 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Schweizerhaus* (Pl. A, 2); *Schweizerhäuschen*, on the Altenberg (Pl. A, 5). — Wine Rooms: *Altdeutsche Weinstube*, Markt-Platz 16 (Pl. B, 2), D. 2 &

2½ *M*; *Dauch*, Untere Markt-Str. 11 (Pl. B, 3), D. 2 *M*; *Rheinische Weinhalle*, Markt-Platz 18; *Karch*, Weingasse 1 (Pl. B, 2).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), in the Ludwig-Strasse.

Carriage with two horses from the railway-station to the town, 1 pers. 1½ *M*; to the Salinenbad, in the forenoon 2 *M*, in the afternoon 2 *M* 70 pf.; to Bocklet and back, including fee and 1 hr.'s stay, 15 *M*; to Brückenau and back 33 *M*. One-horse cabs cost ⅓ less. — **Motor Omnibus** to Bocklet in 40 min., 1 *M* 10 pf.; to Brückenau in 2¼ hrs., 3 *M* 20 pf.

Reading Rooms at the *Casino* (Pl. B, 4).

Theatre (Pl. C, D, 3), performances of operettas and comedies.

Tax payable by patients whose stay exceeds a week: 30 *M* for the head of a family, and 10 *M* for each additional person, or 20 and 6 *M*, or 10 and 3 *M* respectively, according to the rank of the parties. Children under fifteen and servants pay one-half less. In addition to the above charges each visitor pays 1 *M* as a municipal tax.

Baths at the *Kurhaus*, at the *Royal Bath House* (see below), and in the *Salinen-Bad*. Bath from 1 *M* 60 pf. to 5 *M*. — *Pneumatic Institute* (Dr. Dietz), with large inhaling-room, etc., Schloss-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 4); *Dr. Dapper's Sanatorium* (Pl. D, 4), Ring-Str. 1. English physician, *Dr. Pick*.

English Church (Pl. C, 1); service during the summer.

Kissingen (660 ft.), the most frequented watering-place in Bavaria (5500 inhab.), lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Fränkische Saale*, enclosed by wooded hills. The sanatory properties of the waters were known as early as the 16th cent., and the Prince Bishops of Würzburg took the place under their protection; but at the beginning of the 19th century it was still a mere village. The growing repute of the springs and increasing number of visitors have now converted the place into a handsome and well-built little town, which is visited by over 28,000 patients annually, many of whom are English and Russians. The waters are efficacious in affections of the heart and digestive organs.

The extensive **Kur-Garten** (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) between the *Kurhaus* and *Conversationsaal*, the principal promenade, is shaded by maples and chestnuts, and contains statues and groups by Knoll (Lewis I.; 1891) and Arnold, a native of the place (Hygieia, Maximilian II.). On the S. side, under an iron colonnade, are the chief drinking-springs, the *Rakoczy* and the *Pandur*. On the N. side is the *Maxbrunnen*, resembling Selters water. From 6 to 8 a.m., the hours for drinking the waters, the Kur-Garten presents a lively scene, and a good band plays. From 5 to 7 p.m. the band again plays, and the fashionable world re-assembles.

Opposite the garden, on the right bank of the Saale, stands the **Royal Bath House** (*Prinzregent-Luitpold-Bad*; Pl. B, 4), a large edifice of red sandstone, with two wings (left, baths for ladies; right, for gentlemen). Adjacent is the *Casino*, with reading-room, restaurant, etc. — A tablet on the house of Dr. Diruf, also on the right bank (*Bismarckhaus*, Pl. A 3), commemorates the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck in 1874.

The **Saline Springs** with the extensive evaporating-sheds, situated on the *Saale*, 1½ M. to the N., are reached by walks on



both banks. A small steamboat plies on the Saale to the springs every 20 min. (fare 30, return-fare 50 pf.). A handsome bath-house (*Salinenbad*) has been erected over the *Artesian Well*, which is 330 ft. in depth (containing two per cent of salt; temperature 61° Fahr.). Beside it is a café-restaurant. Near it is a *Statue of Prince Bismarck*, who frequently resided at the *Obere Saline*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on (house shown 3-7 p.m.; 50 pf.) — At the village of *Hausen*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, is the *Schönbornsprudel*, a shaft upwards of 2000 ft. in depth. A square tower, 100 ft. in height, built over the shaft, is open to visitors from 4 to 6 p.m.

A pretty walk, beginning beyond the first house in the Hain-Str. (Pl. D, 5) and ascending the steps to the left, leads to the ruins of (25 min.) *Bodenlaube* (1128 ft.), the N. tower of which commands a fine view (restaurant, below the ruin). We may return by the road leading through *Unter-Bodenlauben*, with its interesting old lime-tree. — A fine view is obtained from the *Ludwigs-Turm* (1263 ft.; 25 min. to the N.W.; rfmts.). The path ascends to the right from the Schweizerhaus (Pl. A, 2), keeps to the left at (10 min.) the fork, and leads past the *Jagdhaus* (r.) to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the tower. — Above the station, on the E., is the *Balling-Hain*, with a monument to Dr. Balling (d. 1875). — Well-kept walks lead to the *Lindes-Mühle* (10 min. to the S.); to the *Altenberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.W.); to *Garitz* (p. 104; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.W.) and the monastery of *Aura* (p. 104; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on); to the *Scheinberg* (1315 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.), with a lofty tower (wide panorama); to the *Kaskaden-Tal* and *Altenburger Haus* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.); to the *Klaushof* (restaurant, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.; station of the motor-bus to Brückenau); and to the *Klaushöhe* (1340 ft.; 20 min. farther on). — Kreuzberg, see p. 132.

On 10th July, 1866, Kissingen was the scene of a sharp engagement between the Prussians and Bavarians. The latter were, however, eventually obliged to yield. Near the cemetery, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Kur-Garten, is a handsome monument in memory of the fallen, by Arnold.

Bocklet (690 ft.), another watering-place with powerful chalybeate springs and mud-baths (150 patients annually), is prettily situated on the Saale, 7 M. to the N. of Kissingen (motor-bus, see p. 130), in a green valley surrounded by wooded hills. Rooms at the *Royal Kurhaus*, in *Plank's Hotel*, and in various villas. Between the Kurhaus and the *Badhaus* with its *Trinkhalle* are pleasant grounds with fine old trees.

Schloss Aschach, on the Saale, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of Bocklet, restored in the mediæval style, the property of Count Luxburg, contains a collection of old goblets, carvings, etc. (fee). — Attractive excursion through the valley of the Saale to (9 M.) *Neustadt* (p. 132).

The third of these Franconian baths (20 M. to the N.W. of Kissingen; motor-bus, see p. 130) is —

Bad Brückenau. — HOTELS. **Royal Kur-Hôtel*, with eight dépendances, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1, D. 2 & 3, pens. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 *M.*; **Schloss-Hôtel*.

R. 2-3 *M.*, B. 90 pf., D. 2¼, pens. 6½-8 *M.*; *Hôt. Füglein*, R. from 1 *M.* 20 pf., D. 1½-2 *M.*; *Villa Heil*; *Pension Sinntalhof*. — VISITORS' TAX (first week free) 15 *M.*, other members of the same family 5 *M.*

Bad Brückenau (985 ft.) lies in the grassy valley of the *Sinn*, enclosed by wooded hills, 2 M. to the W. of the little town of *Brückenau* (Bayrischer Hof or Post). In front of the *Kursaal* (restaurant) is a seated bronze figure of *King Lewis I.*, by Ferd. von Miller (1897). The *Stahl*, *Wernarzer*, and *Sinnberger Springs*, impregnated with carbonic acid, are beneficial in cases of kidney disease, female complaints, etc. About 4000 patients annually.

Beautiful walks in the environs. Shady paths lead to the N. through the *Harthwald* to (1½ hr.) *Kloster Volkersberg*; to the W. to (2 hrs.) *Schwarzenfels*, with its old castle; to the S. by the *Sinnberg* to the (2 hrs.) *Dreistelzberg* (2165 ft.), with belvedere tower. — Finest of all the excursions is the ascent of the **Kreuzberg** (3060 ft.), the highest but one of the *Rhön Mts.*, crowned with a Franciscan monastery (to the N.E., 5 hrs.). Road, following the *Sinn*, as far as (6 M.) *Oberbach* (railway also to this point); thence to (2½ hrs.) the top by a path with red and white waymarks. Extensive view of N. Franconia as far as the *Fichtel-Gebirge*, to the W. as far as the *Taunus*, and to the E. as far as the fortress of *Coburg*. The hills around *Würzburg* and the *Steigerwald* close the view towards the S., and the *Thuringian Forest* and the hills of *Fulda* to the N. The descent may be made (blue and white marks) to *Wildflecken*, whence we return to *Brückenau* by railway. — For details of the *Rhön* district, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

FROM BRÜCKENAU TO JOSSA, 10½ M., local railway in 1 hr. Stations: *Stadt Brückenau* (see above); 1¼ M. *Sinntalhof* (see above); 2 M. *Bad Brückenau* (p. 131). Then along the *Sinn* to (10½ M.) *Jossa* (p. 104).

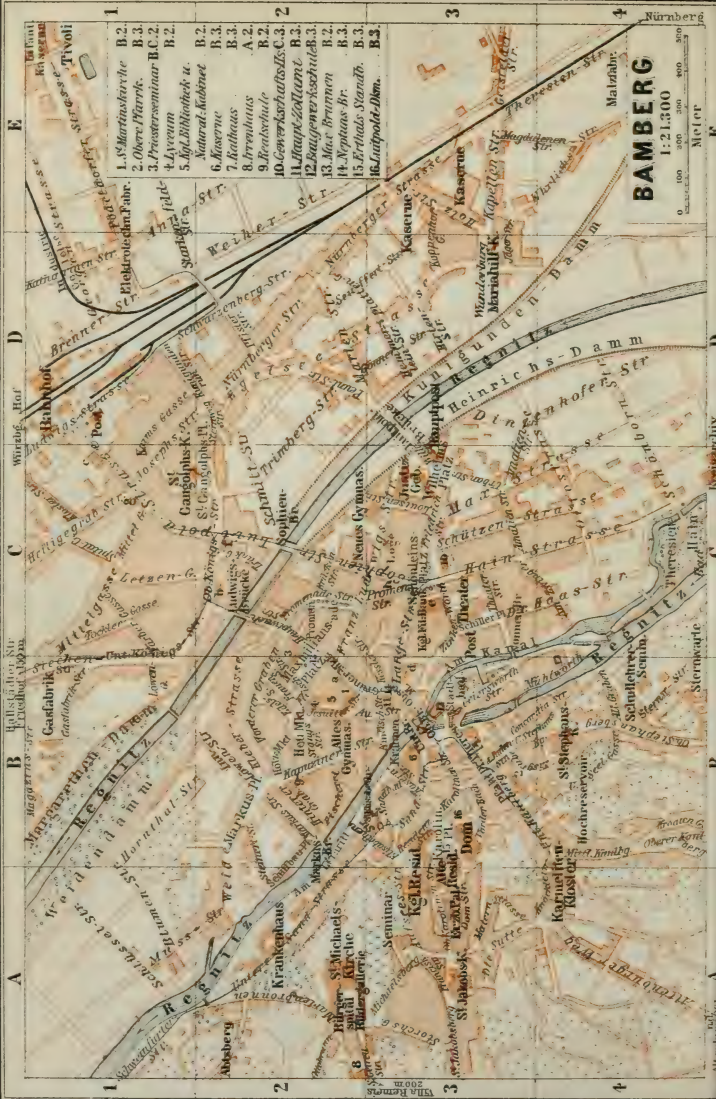
FROM KISSINGEN TO MEININGEN, 46 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. — 5½ M. *Ebenhausen* (p. 129); the line diverges here to the N. from the *Schweinfurt* railway, and leads viâ (9½ M.) *Rottershausen* to (15 M.) **Münnerstadt** (*Fränkischer Hof*; *Adler*), an ancient town (2200 inhab.) on the *Lauer*. The late-Romanesque and late-Gothic parish-church contains a modern altar incorporating four statues from the old altar (early works of T. Riemenschneider) and an alto-relief of the Crucifixion, ascribed to Veit Stoss. — 22 M. **Neustadt** (767 ft.; *Goldner Mann*, R. 1½-2 *M.*, B. 60 pf., very fair), an antiquated town of 2200 inhab., prettily situated high above the *Saale* and enclosed by a wall with lofty towers. On the hill to the E. is (½ hr.) the *Salzburg*, an ancient palace in the Romanesque style, probably built by Charles Martel, now one of the largest ruins in Germany. At the foot of the hill lies *Bad Neuhaus* (*Schloss-Hôtel & Kurhaus*, pens. 4½-6 *M.*), with salt and carbonic acid springs.

[FROM NEUSTADT TO BISCHOFSHHEIM, 12 M., local railway in 1¼ hr. — The line traverses the wooded *Brendtal*, passing *Brendlorenzen* (with a Romanesque church). **Bischofsheim** 'vor der Rhön' (*Rhönlust*; *Adler*; *Löwe*), an ancient town with 1350 inhab., lies at the N. foot of the *Kreuzberg* (see above), which may be ascended hence viâ *Haselbach* in 1¾-2 hrs.]

[FROM NEUSTADT TO KÖNIGSHOFEN, 14½ M., local railway in 1½ hr., through the attractive valley of the *Fränkische Saale*. — **Königshofen** (*Schlundhaus*) in the *Grabfeld* is a quaint old town with 1800 inhab. and an interesting late-Gothic church (1442-96).]

A little beyond *Neustadt* the line quits the *Saale-Tal* and turns to the left into the valley of the *Streu*. At (36½ M.) *Rentwertshausen* we cross the low watershed between the *Saale* and the *Werra*, and descend to (41 M.) *Ritschenhausen* and (46 M.) *Meiningen* (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*).

From *Kissingen* to *Gemünden* viâ *Hammelburg*, see p. 104.



- | Number | Location | Coordinates |
|--------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | St. Martinskirche | B.2. |
| 2. | Oberer Markt | B.3. |
| 3. | Procuratorienstr. | B.C.2. |
| 4. | Lycäum | B.2. |
| 5. | hgl. Bibliothek u. Natural-Kabinet | B.2. |
| 6. | Kaserne | B.3. |
| 7. | Kathaus | B.3. |
| 8. | Irrenhaus | A.2. |
| 9. | Realschule | B.2. |
| 10. | Gewerkschulshaus | C.3. |
| 11. | Haupt-Kollegium | B.3. |
| 12. | Baugewerkschule | B.3. |
| 13. | Misc. Brunnen | B.2. |
| 14. | Nephtas Br. | B.3. |
| 15. | Erbhds Standb. | B.3. |
| 16. | Ludwigs-Dam. | B.3. |

BAMBERG

1:21,300

Meter

E

22. Bamberg.

Hotels. BELLEVUE (Pl. c; C, 3), Schönleins-Platz 4; BAMBERGER HOF (Pl. a; B, 2), Grüner Markt 25, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M.*, very fair; NATIONAL (Pl. g; C, 1), Luitpold-Str., R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; DREI KRONEN (Pl. d; B, 3), Lange-Str. 12, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; HÔTEL LUITPOLD (Pl. f; C, 2), Luitpold-Str. 11; DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. b; C, 2), Obere König-Str. 4, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M.*, B. 60 pf., D. 1 *M.* 40 pf.; ERLANGER HOF (Pl. c; C, 1), Luitpold-Str. 51, at the station, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M.*

Restaurants. WINE: *Messerschmitt*, corner of the Lange-Str. and Promenaden-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Ratskeller*, Kessler-Str. 19 (Pl. B, C, 2, 3). — BEER: *Hôt. Luitpold*, *Deutsches Haus*, see above; *Schönlein*, Friedrich-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 3); *Café Monopol*, at the Sophien-Brücke (Pl. C, 2); *Theatre Restaurant*, Schiller-Platz 7. — BEER GARDENS: *Hofbräukeller*, *Polarbär*, on the Stephansberg; others on the Kaulberg and Jakobsberg, some with fine views.

Cabs (supply scanty) into the town, with one horse 50-75 pf., with two horses 80 pf.-1 *M.* 20 pf.; to the Jakobsberg 1 *M.* or 1 *M.* 80 pf.; to the Michaelsberg 1 *M.* 30 or 1 *M.* 80 pf.; to the Altenburg (two horses) 5 *M.* Within the town: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 50 pf., with two horses 80 pf.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 *M.*, 1 *M.* 60 pf.; 1 hr. 2 *M.*, 2 *M.* 40 pf.

Electric Tramways. From the Infantry Barracks (Pl. E, 1) via the Pöldorfer-Str., Railway Station, Hauptwach-Str., and Grüne Markt to the Schweinfurter-Str. (Pl. A, 1). — From the Railway Station via the Luitpold-Str., Sophien-Str., Schönleins-Platz, and Obstmarkt to the Hallstädter-Str. (beyond Pl. B, 1).

General Post Office (Pl. C, D, 3), Wilhelm-Platz. Poste restante letters and packets are obtained at the Post Office at the railway station (Pl. D, 1).

Baths at the *Stadtbad*, Geierswörth-Str. 3 (Pl. B, 3); swimming baths at the *Theresienhain* (p. 137), above the town.

Principal Attractions (5 hrs.): Rathaus; Cathedral; Palace; Michaelsberg with the abbey-garden; Obere Pfarrkirche; Theresienhain. Excursion to the Altenburg (p. 138; 2 hrs.).

Bamberg (785 ft.), a town with 45,300 inhab., lies in a fertile district on both banks of the *Regnitz* (here separated into several branches), at its junction with the *Ludwigs-Canal* (connecting the Main and the Danube) and 3 M. above its confluence with the Main. The town already enjoyed municipal privileges in 973, was erected into a bishopric by Emp. Henry II. in 1007 (archbishopric since 1817), and since 1802 has belonged to Bavaria. Its industries include cotton-spinning, brewing, and market-gardening.

The Luitpold-Strasse lead from the station to the town (to the cathedral $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). In the St. Gangolphs-Platz, on the left, is the church of *St. Gangolph* (Pl. C, 1), founded in 1063, originally Romanesque, with a Gothic choir, but disfigured by alterations.

We next follow the Obere König-Str. to the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. C, 2), an important artery of traffic, from which the Hauptwach-Strasse leads to the S. to the Maximilians-Platz and the Grüne Markt.

In the MAXIMILIANS-PLATZ (Pl. B, C, 2) rises the imposing *Maximilian Fountain* (Pl. 13), executed in 1880 by Miller, with bronze statues of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, Emp. Henry II., his wife Kunigunde, Bishop Otho the Saint, and King Conrad III.

Farther on is the **GRÜNE MARKT** (Pl. B, 2, 3), where the well-stocked vegetable-market is held in the forenoon. On the right is the church of *St. Martin* (Pl. 1), built in the baroque style in 1686-93. The nave has a waggon-vault ceiling; the crossing is adorned with deceptive architectural painting in the style of Andrea Pozzo. The tower, 180 ft. high, affords a good survey of the town. Adjoining the church is the *Royal Lyceum* (Pl. 4), formerly a university (1648 to 1803) and Jesuit college. The entrance, *Jesuiten-Str. 2*, leads into a court, in the arcades at the back of which are the entrances to the *Linder Cabinet of Natural History* (on the right; parties conducted at 10 & 11 on Sun.; gratuity) and to the **Royal Library** (Pl. 5, B 2; on the left). The latter, formed by the union of the Jesuits' library with collections from several convents, now contains ca. 300,000 vols., 3000 incunabula, and 4500 MSS.

The library is open daily (except Sun., holidays, and Sat. afternoons), 9-12 and 2-4; closed 16th Aug.-15th Oct. Some of its most interesting contents are exhibited under glass in the principal hall: fragments of a MS. of *Livy* (5th cent.; beginning of left row); fine parchments from the library bequeathed by the Emp. Henry II. to the chapter of Bamberg (from the 6th cent. onwards), including the so-called '*Bible of Alcuin*', probably written at Tours (Case XV), and the prayer-books of Henry II. and his wife Kunigunde, with fine Byzantine ivory diptychs of the 11th cent. (Case XVI); also numerous miniatures, rare printed works, interesting drawings, water-colours, etc.

The **Grüne Markt**, in which rises the *Neptune Fountain* ('*Gabelmann*'; Pl. 14), erected in 1698, and the *Obstmarkt* lead to the *Obere Brücke* (Pl. B, 3), a bridge over the left arm of the *Regnitz*, completed in 1455, with a stone Crucifix of 1715. On a artificial island halfway across stands the **Rathaus** (Pl. 7), rebuilt in 1744 to 1756, and adorned externally with allegorical frescoes by *Anwander*. The old tower covering the entrance to the bridge is adorned with two rococo balconies. Fine view of the river and the picturesque houses on its banks. — From the Upper Bridge the *Karolinen-Str.* ascends to the **KAROLINEN-PLATZ**, a square enclosed by the cathedral, the old palace, and the new palace. At the E. end of the cathedral stands a good bronze equestrian statue of *Prince-Regent Luitpold* (1899), designed by *Miller*. In front of the old palace is a bronze statue of *Franz Ludwig von Erthal* (d. 1797; Pl. 15), the meritorious prince-bishop, by *Widmann* (1865).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 3) with its four conspicuous eight-storied towers (265 ft. in height), one of the grandest Romanesque edifices in Germany (312 ft. long, 93 ft. wide, and 83 ft. high), was founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1004. The original building was a flat-roofed basilica, but in its present form it dates from the 13th century. The two towers at the E. end are in pure Romanesque, but the open-work turrets on the W. towers reveal the influence of the early French-Gothic style, which is also apparent in the W. choir and the transept in front of it. The ***Sculptures** are among

the best examples of German plastic art between the late-Romanesque and the early-Renaissance periods. Comp. also p. xix.

The sculptures on the recessed PRINCIPAL PORTAL (*Fürstentür*; N.W., facing the Karolinen-Platz), which resembles the 'Goldene Pforte' of Freiberg Cathedral, represent the Last Judgment (above the architrave), the Apostles standing on the shoulders of the Prophets, and symbolical figures of Church (l.) and Synagogue (r.; the last with its eyes bandaged). The two portals to the right and left of the E. Choir are also embellished with sculptures: on the S.E. portal (the marriage-door or 'Adam's door') are figures of Adam and Eve, SS. Peter and Stephen, and the Emp. Henry II. and his consort Kunigunde (middle of the 13th cent.); the N.E. door (the 'Mother of God' or 'Grace' door) has fine columns with elaborate capitals; above the architrave, the Virgin worshipped by saints.

The *Interior (open 5.30-12 and from 2 till the evening-service) was restored by King Lewis I. in 1828-37. (The sacristan, who shows the choirs, crypt, and treasury, lives to the S. of the W. choir by which we enter the church; fee 1/2-1 M.)

In the centre of the NAVE is the **Sarcophagus* of the founder Henry II. (d. 1024) and his consort Kunigunde (d. 1038), executed, in a fine-grained limestone resembling marble, by Tilman Riemenschneider (p. 109). On the highly ornate sarcophagus repose the emperor and empress, over lifesize, in the fantastic costumes of the 15th century. The reliefs on the sides represent scenes from their lives: 1. The Empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot ploughshares; 2. She deals with a request for higher wages from the workmen who erected the church of St. Stephen; 3. The Emperor cured of an illness by St. Benedict; 4. The Archangel Michael weighing the soul of the Emperor; 5. Death of the Emperor.

By the pillar to the left of the approach to the St. George's or E. CHOIR is an *Equestrian Figure of Emp. Conrad III.*, who died at Bamberg in 1152 and was buried in the cathedral (or perhaps of Stephen, King of Hungary, who is said to have been baptized here). — The stone screens separating the E. choir from the aisles are adorned with interesting sculptures, all of the early 13th cent. and clearly revealing French influence. In six niches on the S. side are figures in relief of the twelve Apostles, in attitudes expressive of calm realization, while in the seventh niche is St. Michael fighting with the Dragon. In similar niches on the N. side are twelve Prophets, in attitudes of eager expectancy, and the Annunciation. Also, on the N. side, on the intervening pillars, are three beautiful figures of the Madonna, St. Anna, and an angel. — The E. Choir contains, on the right, the monument of the prince-bishop *George II.* (d. 1505), from Peter Vischer's studio, and the sarcophagi of *Bishop Otho II.* (d. 1196; Romanesque) and *Bishop Günther* (d. 1065; 13th century). The figure of Christ, in bronze, over the altar, was designed by Schwanthaler, as were also the 22 reliefs of saints on the altar. The choir-stalls are modern. — The CRYPT, below the E. choir, is severely Romanesque; the vaulting is borne by 14 round and octagonal columns. It contains the simple sandstone sarcophagus of Emp. Conrad III. and a well.

In the St. Peter's or W. CHOIR is the low marble sarcophagus of *Pope Clement II.* (d. 1047), once Bishop of Bamberg, with reliefs probably of the 13th century. On the walls are the monuments of the prince-bishops *Schaumburg* (d. 1475), *Gross-Trockau* (d. 1501), *Pommersfelden* (d. 1503), the last two being from Peter Vischer's studio, and *George III. of Limburg* (d. 1522), by Loven Hering, in marble. The choir-stalls date from the close of the 14th century.

In the S. TRANSEPT, to the left of the W. choir, is an ivory crucifix said to date from the 4th cent., and presented to the church by Emp. Henry II. in 1008. — The two doors in the S. transept (opened, if necessary, by the sacristan) lead to the sacristy and to the NAGEL-KAPELLE (Chapel of the Nail), added in the 15th cent., which contains 64 monumental brasses of canons (15-17th cent.), a carved reredos of the 15th cent., and

an Entombment after Ann. Caracci; it is divided into two aisles by three columns and two pillars. The adjacent **ANTONIUS-KAPELLE** contains an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing the Madonna with the rosary, with saints and portraits of Emp. Max I., Pope Leo X., and other princes of that period. — The **TREASURY** contains costly vestments, a nail of the True Cross in a mounting of the 15th cent., the skulls of Emp. Henry II. and Kunigunde, the Emperor's crown, his sword, mantle, drinking-horn, and knife, combs of the Empress, a chasuble embroidered by her, the enamelled head of St. Otho's crozier, and a tall Romanesque candlestick in bronze.

The W. side of the Karolinen-Platz is bounded by the picturesque *Alte Hofhaltung* or **Alte Residenz** (Pl. A, B, 3), with a lofty gable and handsome jutting window and portal (by which the quaint court is entered), built ca. 1570 on the site of an older palace of the Counts of Babenberg, in which Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach slew King Philip of Swabia in 1208.

The N. and half of the E. side of the Karolinen-Platz are occupied by the **Neue Residenz**, or *New Palace*, erected by Bishop von Schönborn in 1698-1704. Here, on 6th Oct., 1806, Napoleon issued his declaration of war against Prussia. The palace is open (entr. by the portal on the E. side) 8-12 & 2-6 (in winter 9-12 & 2-5), on Sun. & holidays 10-12 & 2-3 (50 pf.). — In the E. wing is the *Museum of the Historical Society* (open in summer on Sun., 10-12; 20 pf.).

The Obere Karolinen-Strasse, between the two palaces, leads from the Karolinen-Platz to the Jakobsberg and the **St. Jakobs-Kirche** (Pl. A, 3), a flat-roofed Romanesque church of the 11th cent., with a Gothic W. choir and an E. choir which was transformed in 1771 into a rococo façade, all tastefully restored in 1866.

A little to the N. of St. Jakob's is the Michaelsberger-Str., by which we ascend to the ***Michaelsberg** (Pl. A, 2), with its conspicuous church and other buildings of a Benedictine abbey founded by Emp. Henry II. The court, which we enter by the W. gateway, affords a good picture of a mediæval convent on a large scale, though the present buildings are later than 1696. — A staircase ascends to the **CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL**, a Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, restored in 1722-23 in the baroque style, and recently entirely renovated in the interior; it has two towers.

The **INTERIOR** contains many monuments of bishops (16-18th cent.), of little artistic value, transferred hither from the cathedral. Behind the Otto-altar, at the end of the nave, in a sort of crypt, is that of St. Otho (d. 1139), dating from the 14th cent.; at the back is a painted statue of the saints, probably a relic of an earlier monument. Handsome rococo choir-stalls of the 18th century.

The S.E. wing of the abbey-building now contains the 'MUSEUM' or **MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF ART** (open on Sun., 10-12, free; weekdays, all day except 12-1, adm. 50 pf.; catalogue in preparation).

The **Picture Gallery** begins to the right of the entrance. **Room I.** Upper German School of 1480-1520. — **RR. II & III.** Early German Schools

of 1500-1580, including paintings by *M. Wohlgemut*, *Hans von Kulmbach*, *Hans Baldung Grien*, *B. Strigel*, *H. Schäußelein*, and *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (57. SS. Willibald and Walburg adored by Bishop Eib of Eichstätt). — RR. IV-VIII. Dutch and Flemish Masters of the 16-18th centuries. — RR. IX & X. Italian Schools of 1450-1780. — R. XI. Works by *Ribera* and other Spanish painters of the 16-18th centuries. — R. XII. French School of the 17-18th centuries. — R. XIII. Various Schools. — R. XIV. Objects of art, models, and designs. — R. XV. Various Schools. — R. XVI. German Schools of 1580-1780. — R. XVIII. Works of early and modern Masters. — R. XIX. Bamberg Room, with paintings in oil and on porcelain. — The rooms to the left of the entrance contain the *Ethnographical Collection*, the most interesting objects in which are those from Japan.

On the W. side of the church is the old abbey, now the *Bürger-spital* or poor-house. To the left are the secular buildings, with a brewery. Passing the terrace of the restaurant, we reach the *Monastery Garden*, laid out in the early 18th cent., where an avenue of limes affords charming views of the town (café-restaurant, much frequented in the afternoon).

From the Michaelsberg we may go to the W., through the St. Getreu-Str. and then to the left to (6 min.) the *Villa Remeis*, now the property of the town, which commands a fine panorama. — From the St. Jakobs-Kirche the Aufsess-Str., Elisabeth-Str., and Obere Sand-Str. descend to the Rathaus, passing a series of Stations of the Cross, by a sculptor of the same type as Adam Krafft.

To the W. of the Upper Bridge (p. 134), at the corner of the Karolinen-Str., the Lugbank ascends to the left to the Pfahl-Platz and the *Kaulberg*. On the Untere Kaulberg, to the left, stands the Gothic ***Obere Pfarrkirche zu Unserer Lieben Frauen** (Pl. 2; B, 3), erected in the second half of the 14th cent., rebuilt in the baroque style in the 18th century. Three good wood-carvings by *Veit Stoss* (1523) behind the high-altar, in the passage round the Gothic choir. On the N. side is the *Brauttür* ('bridal-gate'), with an elegant porch borne by two slender columns and containing figures of the Wise and Foolish Virgins.

From the Pfahl-Platz (see above) we may go to the S. through the Alte Juden-Str., which contains the former *Prell'sche Haus* (No. 14), in the richest baroque style, to the *Concordia*, a picturesque building on the river, with terraces, by J. B. Neumann (?; p. 107). We then ascend the Stephansberg, with its beer-gardens among the rocks, to the *Observatory* ('Sternwarte'; Pl. B. 4), with its two towers (fine view). It was built with a bequest of the late Dr. Remeis (comp. above).

The ***Theresienhain** and **Luisenhain** (Pl. C. 4), with their promenades skirting the Regnitz for 1½ M., afford pleasant walks, especially along the embankment beside the river (bathing-establishments). In the Theresienhain is a bronze *Statue of King Lewis II.*, by Kittler (1909). Near the centre of the park is a café, and there is another at the end of it, 2 M. from the town, in the

little village of *Bug* (pron. 'book'). — On the right bank of the Regnitz, to the S. of the station, lies the suburb of *Wunderburg*, with its extensive market-gardens.

Beautiful walk up the Kaulberg, past the *Carmelite Convent* (Pl. A, 4; fine Romanesque cloisters), then down a little to the right, and lastly to the left (blue notice-boards) straight up the hill to the (40 min.) ***Altenburg** (1265 ft.). The castle, probably founded in the 10th cent., was a stronghold of the prince-bishops from 1251, and was destroyed in 1553 by Margrave Albert of Bayreuth, but afterwards partly restored. The new building of 1902 is occupied by a hotel-restaurant (R. 1½ *M*). Fine view from the tower (162 steps; afternoon light best). The chapel, restored in 1834, contains monuments of the 16th cent. and old stained glass.

Interesting excursion to *Banz* and *Vierzehnheiligen*, see pp. 122, 123. — *Franconian Switzerland*, see R. 24.

About 8 M. to the N.E. of Bamberg lies **Peulendorf** (1310 ft.), with the large episcopal hunting-seat of *Giech*, now a Kurhaus (pens. from 5 *M*) frequented in summer. Excursions may be made hence to the ruin of *Giech* (1745 ft.), on a steep hill; to *Weingarten* and the pilgrimage-chapel of *Gügel*; to *Pünzendorf* and the *Pünzendorfer Felsen*; and to the *Stammberg* (1835 ft.), a plateau with a forester's house (rfmts.) and many good points of view.

From Bamberg to *Leipzig* viâ *Hof* or viâ *Probstzella*, see R. 20; to *Nuremberg* and *Munich*, see R. 20; to *Würzburg*, see R. 21.

23. From Neuenmarkt to Weiden viâ Bayreuth. The Fichtel-Gebirge.

49 M. RAILWAY to (13 M.) *Bayreuth* in 20-45 min.; from Bayreuth to (36 M.) *Weiden* in 1¾-2 hrs. Express from Bayreuth to *Munich*, 6 hrs. (fares 23 *M* 50, 15 *M* 60, 9 *M* 70 pf.).

Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg, see p. 121. — 3 M. *Trebgast*, on the *Weisse Main*. — 10½ M. *Bindlach* has a church illustrating the transition from the rococo to the classical style. Near Bayreuth the Wagner Theatre (p. 140) is seen on the right.

13 M. **Bayreuth**. — HOTELS. *Reichsadler* (Pl. b; B, 4), Maximilian-Str., R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Goldener Anker* (Pl. d; C, 4), Opern-Str. 6, R. 1¾-3½ *M*; *Post* (Pl. g; C, 3), opposite the station, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*. these three well spoken of; *Bahnhof-Hôtel* (Pl. c; C, 3), R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Schwarzes Ross* (Pl. e; B, 4), Ludwig-Str.; *Traube* (Pl. f; C, 4), Richard-Wagner-Strasse 11, R. 1-1½ *M*. — During the Wagner Performances all prices are raised. Rooms may be advantageously obtained through the 'Wohnungs-Comité'.

RESTAURANTS. *Festspielhaus*; *Riebenstahl*, opposite the Villa Wahnfried (see p. 139), tasteful rooms, charges rather high; these two open during the Wagner Performances only. — BEER at the *Bahnhof*, *Post*, and *Schwarzes Ross* Hotels; *Railway Restaurant*; *Vogel*, Luitpold-Platz 11 (Pl. B, 4); *Kolb's Hannickel*, Luitpold-Platz, D. 1½ *M*; *Eule*, Kirchgasse. — WINE. *Baierlein*, Luitpold-Platz 2 (Pl. B, 4); *Deutsches Winzerhaus*, Maximilian-Str. 15; *Bärenhäuter*, Bad-Str. 8 (Pl. C, 4). — CAFÉS. *Café Habsburg*, Luitpold-Platz (Pl. B, 4); *Café Sammet*, Harmonie-Brücke, with the 'Wagner Room' and garden. — Restaurant in the *Röhrensee-Anlagen* (Pl. B, 5).

BAYREUTH

1:27.500

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Meter

Denkmäler:

- | | |
|-------------------|------|
| 1 Graser | B 4 |
| 2 Jean Paul | B 4 |
| 3 Maximilian II. | B 4 |
| 4 Harmonie | B 4 |
| 5 Herzogspalais | B 4 |
| Kirchen: | |
| 6 Kathol. Kirche | B 4 |
| 7 Protest. Kirche | B 4 |
| 8 Schloß, altes | B 4 |
| 9 Schloß, neues | BC 4 |



BATHS. *Bad Rosenau*, *Städtische Bade- und -Schwimmanstalt*, both in the Bad-Strasse (Pl. C, 4).

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. B, 4) in the Kanzlei-Str. and (Pl. C, 3) at the railway-station.

CABS. Per drive in the town ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), with one horse, 1-2 pers. 50. 3 pers. 60 pf.; with two horses 70 or 90 pf. To the Wagner Theatre 2 *M.*, with two horses 3 *M.*; to the Bürgerreuth, Rollwenzerei, Oberkonnersreuth, or Geigenreuth (a dairy adjoining the Fantaisie Park) 2 or 3 *M.*; to the Eremitage 3 or 4-5 *M.*; to the Fantaisie 4-6 *M.* Gratuities included in these fares.

PORTER in the town or to the station, for 45 lbs. 20 pf.

Bayreuth (1120 ft.), with 32,000 inhab., the capital of Upper Franconia, in the broad valley of the *Rote Main*, was the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach from 1603 to 1769, and has been Bavarian since 1810. It is mainly indebted for its present appearance to Margrave Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Kulmbach hither, to George William (d. 1726), and to Frederick (d. 1763), husband of Wilhelmine, the talented sister of Frederick the Great.

At the end of the street ascending to the right as we quit the station is seen the Richard Wagner Theatre ('Festspielhaus'; p. 140). To the left the Bahnhof-Str. leads to the Luitpold-Platz. Farther on, to the left, is the Opern-Strasse, with the *Opera House* (Pl. C, 4; 1744-48), richly decorated in the interior in the Italian baroque style by Bibiena (shown daily, 11-1; 30 pf.). At the end of the Opern-Str. is the Maximilian-Platz, whence the Maximilian-Str. diverges to the W., the Ludwig-Str. to the S., the Bad-Str. and the Richard-Wagner-Str. to the E. The *House of Richard Wagner* (no admission), Richard-Wagner-Strasse 48, built in 1874 by Wölfel, bears the inscription: 'Hier wo mein Wännen Frieden fand, *Wahnfried* sei dieses Haus von mir benannt'. Above is a sgraffito by Krausse, representing Wotan as a wanderer. In front of the house is a bust of King Lewis II. Wagner (d. 1883) is buried in the garden (entered from the Hofgarten, during the 'Festspiel', 11-12). At the corner of Wahnfried-Str. and Liszt-Str., to the S.E. of the Villa Wahnfried, is the house in which *Franz Liszt* died in 1886.

The Ludwig-Str. (see above) leads to the Residenz-Platz, in which is the *New Palace* (Pl. 9), now a royal residence, erected in 1754-73 in the baroque style. The left wing now contains the picture-gallery of the Kunst-Verein and the collections of the Historical Society (shown on application). The *Palace Garden and Park*, laid out in the French style, are used as public promenades (military band on Sun. and holidays). The large *Fountain* in front of the Palace bears an equestrian *Statue of Margrave Christian Ernest* (d. 1712), a marshal in the imperial service, erected in 1700.

At the S. end of the Ludwig-Strasse rises Schwanthaler's *Statue of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter* (d. 1825; Pl. 2), whose house is in the Friedrich-Strasse (No. 5).

From the N. end of the Friedrich-Str. the Kanzlei-Str. leads to the right to the Maximilian-Str. and the old palace. The Gothic *Stadt-Pfarrkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 7), built in 1438-68, contains an admirable high-altar of 1615. Beneath the church is the *Fürstengruft*, in which most of the princes from the 17th to the 18th cent. are interred.

The *Old Palace* (Pl. 8), begun in 1454, burned down in 1758, and soon after rebuilt, is now occupied by public offices. The octagonal *Tower* in the inner court (1603), with a spiral staircase and fine balustrade, affords a good survey of the town and environs; key in the sacristy of the Rom. Cath. church (see below) or in the Rom. Cath. clergy-house (Pl. C, 4; fee). In front of the Old Palace rises a *Statue of Maximilian II.* (Pl. 3) in bronze, by Brugger (1860).

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 6; B, 4) beside the palace (formerly the palace-church) contains the tombs of Margrave Frederick and his consort Wilhelmine (p. 139; under the organ). — The Maximilian-Str. (market-place) is embellished with three fountains. Many of the houses possess tasteful oriel-windows. — In the cemetery to the W. of the town (Erlanger-Str.) are the graves of *Jean Paul Friedrich Richter* (p. 139) and *Franz Liszt* (see p. 139).

To the N. of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, on the hill below the Bürgerreuth, stands the WAGNER THEATRE (*Festspielhaus*; Pl. C, 2; 1246 ft.), where the 'Nibelungen-Ring' was first performed in 1876 and 'Parsifal' in 1882. The theatre, built by Brückwald, contains 1650 seats. About 5 min. higher up is the *Bürgerreuth*, a restaurant which commands a fine view. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above the Bürgerreuth towers the *Hohe Warte* (1525 ft.), on which rises the *Siegesturm* (55 ft.), commanding an extensive view.

St. Georgen, commonly called the '*Brandenburger*', situated to the N.E. of the rail. station, is a suburb of Bayreuth, founded by Margr. George William (d. 1726) at the beginning of the 18th century. On its N. side (Pl. D, 2) is the former *Chapter House* of the knights of an '*Ordre de la Sincérité*', instituted in 1712 by George William and changed to the Order of the Red Eagle (Roter Adler-Orden) in 1734 by Margrave George Frederick Charles. The meetings of the order were held in the church of St. Georgen (still called '*Ordenskirche*'; Pl. D, 3), built in 1705-18. The balustrade of the gallery is adorned with the arms of the knights down to 1767.

The **Eremitage**, 3 M. to the E. of Bayreuth (comp. Pl. D, 5), a château with gardens, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., was erected by George William ca. 1720 (open daily, 9-12 & 2-5; adm. to the château and temple of the Sun 50 pf., to the fountains 50 pf., on Sun. 20 pf.). The upper Schloss (1250 ft.) contains a handsome rococo music-room and a number of family-portraits, including Frederick the Great, as a child, and as king, and his sister the Margravine Wilhelmine, who wrote her memoirs here. Among the portraits in the lower Schloss, the so-called

Sonnen-Tempel (temple of the Sun), is that of the Countess Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', p. 142). In the vicinity is the '*Grosse Bassin*', an imitation of that at Versailles, surrounded by the temple of the Sun and its two wings. The walls of these buildings are fantastically inlaid with coloured stones, rock-crystal, etc. The interior of the temple is sumptuously fitted up, and contains handsome columns of striped marble. Between the upper Schloss and the offices is a pretty pleasure-ground, with a restaurant. Adjacent are the *Roman Theatre* and the large water-tower, containing water for the fountains. These play on Sundays in summer about 5 p.m. (adm. gratis; notice is given by the sound of a bell) and may be seen at other times for a fee of 2 *M.*

About halfway to the Eremitage, at the point where the road turns at a right angle to the N., is a small inn, called *Rollwenzel's Haus*, with a room where *Jean Paul Richter* used to write.

The **Fantaisie**, a château $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Bayreuth, built in 1765, is now private property (no admission). The pretty park is entered from the Hôtel Fantaisie. By descending through the park we reach (20 min.) the station of *Fantaisie-Eckersdorf* (see below). Beyond the château, in Donndorf, is the *Pfau*, a good inn.

FROM BAYREUTH TO HOLLFELD, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fantaisie-Eckersdorf*, see above. From ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mistelgau* a pleasant route for pedestrians leads viâ *Glashütten*, *Volsbach*, and *Kirchahorn* to *Rabenstein* (p. 149; 3 hrs.). Or we turn to the right at Volsbach and follow the Waischenfeld road for $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., ascending to the left at a lime-tree, just before it dips into the Zenbach-Tal. From the top of the ridge we have a fine view of the whole Franconian Switzerland. Thence to *Waischenfeld* (p. 149) viâ *Hammberg*. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Plankenfels*. A road runs hence to the S. to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Waischenfeld* (p. 149). — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hollfeld*.

FROM BAYREUTH TO WARMENSTEINACH, $14\frac{1}{2}$ M., local railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through the *Steinach-Tal*, passing *Weidenberg* (1423 ft.), at the foot of the *Bocksteite* (1873 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; view), and other stations. — *Warmensteinach*, see p. 143.

Another branch-railway runs from Bayreuth to ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Thurnau* (p. 121) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

To the left, as Bayreuth is quitted, are St. Georgen and the Eremitage, to the right wooded hills. — 25 M. **Kirchenlaibach** (*Rail. Restaurant*; junction for the Nuremberg and Eger Railway, p. 175). — 29 M. *Kemnath-Neustadt* (1470 ft.); on the right the *Rauhe Kulm* (2240 ft.; view-tower), to which beautiful wood-paths ascend in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., on the left the S. spurs of the Fichtel-Gebirge. We follow the valley of the *Haidenaab*. — 40 M. *Schwarzenbach*, in the Upper Palatinate. — Thence through extensive pine-forests (*Parksteiner* and *Mantler Wald*) to (42 M.) *Parksteinhütten*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.E. of which lies the market-town of *Parkstein* (1950 ft.), situated round the summit of a hill of beautifully formed columnar basalt. — 49 M. *Weiden* (p. 210).

The Fichtel-Gebirge.

The **Fichtel-Gebirge**, a mountain-system in Upper Franconia, consists principally of granite, gneiss, and crystalline slates, and forms a watershed between the affluents of the Elbe (Eger, Saale), the Rhine (Weisse Main), and the Danube (Naab). It abounds in pleasant valleys, massive crags amidst fine forest-scenery, and heights commanding beautiful views.

The most convenient approaches to this district are those from *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (p. 121; branch-railway to *Bischofsgrün*), *Bayreuth* (p. 138; branch-line to *Warmensteinach*), and *Hof* (p. 120; railway to *Zell* viâ *Münchberg*, to *Weissenstadt* and *Wunsiedel*). — Two days, starting from *Neuenmarkt*, may be spent as follows: 1st Day. By rail to *Berneck* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bischofsgrün*; then on foot over the *Ochsenkopf* and *Schneeberg* to *Weissenstadt* in 6 hrs. [Or we may go by train from *Bayreuth* to *Warmensteinach* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and walk by the *Ochsenkopf* and *Schneeberg* to *Weissenstadt* in 6 hrs.]. 2nd Day. Walk to the top of the *Waldstein* and back ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); by rail from *Weissenstadt* viâ *Kirchenlamitz* to *Wunsiedel* or on foot viâ *Birk* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; ascend the *Luisenburg* with guide and descend to *Alexandersbad* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Diligence or carriage in 1 hr. from *Alexandersbad* to *Markt-Redwitz*, a station on the *Hof* and *Weiden* railway (p. 210), or return viâ the *Katharinenberg* to (40 min.) *Wunsiedel*.

Carriage and pair from *Berneck* to *Alexandersbad* by *Silberhaus*, *Tröstau*, *Schönbrunn*, and *Wunsiedel* in 8-9 hrs., 25-30 *M.* — The paths and routes are practically throughout well provided with guide-posts.

From *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (p. 121) to *Bischofsgrün*, 13 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The railway diverges to the left from the *Bayreuth* line and enters the valley of the *Weisse Main* at (3 M.) *Himmelkron* (1092 ft.), with a former Cistercian convent, known for the legend of Countess *Kunigunde* of *Orlamünde* (d. ca. 1350; see p. 126), the 'White Lady'. Remains of late-Gothic cloisters and the burial-vaults of the counts.

7 M. Berneck.—HOTELS. *Bube*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M.*, with garden-restaurant; *Hirsch*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M.*, very fair; *Post*, R. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, D. 1 *M.* 40 pf.; *Stadt Bayreuth*, moderate charges. — RESTAURANTS. *Kurhaus*, see below; *Schmidt's*, in the market-place; *Büreneck*, with pretty view. — *Visitors' Tax* (first five days free) 4 *M.*, 2 pers. 6 *M.*

Berneck (1275 ft.), a small town (1700 inhab.) picturesquely situated in a narrow valley watered by the *Oelsnitz*, is a favourite summer-resort. In the main street is the *Kurhaus*, with reading-room, garden, and restaurant. On the *Oelsnitz*, at the foot of the *Schlossberg*, is the *Kur-Colonnade*, where a band plays daily, 8-10 & 4-6. On the steep hill above the town are the ruins of two castles and of a chapel. A pleasant path along the *Oelsnitz* gradually ascends the wooded hill in 20 min. to the *Obere Burg* (1548 ft.), destroyed by the *Hussites* in 1430. Fine view hence; still finer from the *Engelsburg*, 10 min. farther on, and the adjacent *Kirchleite* (1935 ft.; belvedere).

Another excursion is to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the ruined castle of *Stein* (1765 ft.), romantically situated in the valley of the *Oelsnitz*. Thence we may walk through the valleys of the *Oelsnitz* and the *Lübnitz*, past the ruin of *Grünstein*, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gefrees* (p. 121). — Pearl-mussels (*Unio margaritifer*) are found in the *Oelsnitz* in considerable quantities; the shells are opened and the pearls removed every 6-7 years by a government official.

The railway (also fine drive) crosses the *Oelsnitz*. (On the hill-side is the *Blüchersruhe*, with its belvedere.) It then follows the pretty *Goldmühl-Tal*, or valley of the *Weisse Main*, to (8 M.) *Goldmühl* (1350 ft.; *Heisinger*; *Zapf*; *Schwarzes Ross*); hence to



Warmensteinach, see below. — We now ascend to (13 M.) **Bischofsgrün** (station 2126 ft., church 2228 ft.; *Goldner Löwe*, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., pens. 3-4 M., plain but good; *Mainstal*; *Post*, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Villa Helene*, pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), conspicuously situated at the N. base of the Ochsenkopf, with manufactories of beads, a very ancient industry here.

The *Schneeberg* (p. 144) may be ascended from Bischofsgrün in 2 hrs. (numerous guide-posts).

The path to the **Ochsenkopf** (3360 ft.; ascent 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) leads through wood, and, except at one place, the ascent is gradual. At the top it traverses blocks of granite and passes the *Schneeloch*, a hollow (deserted shaft; 16 ft. deep) where snow lies till June. From the view-tower we gain an extensive view of the Fichtel-Gebirge, including the Thuringian Forest. About 5 min. to the S. of the tower is a spot known as the 'Aussicht' (view), commanding a picturesque glimpse.

The route by *Warmensteinach* to the Ochsenkopf, 2 hrs. longer than the above, is preferable. The road quits the valley of the Main beyond Goldmühl, and ascends to the right in the valley of the *Zoppatenbach* to (20 min.) *Brandholz* (1710 ft.). [About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. higher up is the *Fürstenstein*, affording a fine panorama.] About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond Brandholz we ascend the road to the right. In a few minutes more, where the path divides, the branch to the left leads viâ the *Hohe Wacht* (view) to (1 hr.) **Warmensteinach** (2065 ft.; *Krug*, above the station, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Zur Eisenbahn*, at the station; *Trassl*, below the church), prettily situated. the terminus of a railway from Bayreuth (see p. 142). Bead-making and glass-polishing are the chief industries. — The summit of the Ochsenkopf may be reached hence either by the direct path viâ *Fleckl* (2 hrs.), or through the *Löchle-Tal*, a narrow wooded ravine (tavern), to (1 hr.) *Grassemann* (2405 ft.; inn), a former mining settlement, situated on an open plateau. Before reaching the village we pass the *Ludwigs-Quelle* on the left. Thence to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Ochsenkopf* (see above; path indicated by white marks).

From Warmensteinach a road leads to the E. to (6 M.) **Fichtelberg** (2243 ft.; *Post*, *Zur Eisenbahn*, at both R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 M.), the terminus of a branch-line from Neusorg (p. 175). An attractive route leads hence to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) *Ochsenkopf* viâ Neubau, the *Weissmainfelsen*, and the *Weissmainquelle* (see below).

FROM THE OCHSENKOPF TO THE SCHNEEBERG, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. We descend the saddle to the E., which connects the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg; 20 min., *Source of the Main* (*Weissmainquelle*: 2910 ft.), with its stone parapet, above which is a portion of the earlier parapet with the arms of the Bavarian Electors; 10 min., the *Weissmainfelsen* (3050 ft.), a group of rocks which has been made accessible and affords a view of the Schneeberg and Nusshardt, etc. We then descend to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Karches* (2410 ft.; rfmts.), near which begins the peat-moor of *Seelohe*, occupying the site of the vanished Fichtel Lake, a small relic of which is, however, still extant about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on.

From Karches roads lead to the N.W. to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bischofsgrün* (see above), to the S.E. to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Silberhaus* (p. 145), and to the S. to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fichtelberg* (see above).

We now again ascend through wood to (1 hr.) the *Nusshardt*

(3190 ft.), a group of huge blocks of granite. The nine round hollows on the top are called the 'Druids' Dishes'. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.) **Schneeberg** (3454 ft.), the highest summit of the Fichtel-Gebirge, is crowned with a group of rocks, 23 ft. high, named the *Backöfele* ('oven'). On the top is a hut (no inn). The panorama includes the distant Erzgebirge on the N.E.; the Rudolfstein, Weissenstadt, and the Waldstein to the N.; the Thuringian Mts. and the Gleichberge to the N.W.; and the Ochsenkopf to the S.W.

FROM THE SCHNEEBERG TO WEISSENSTADT, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. We descend to the N.E. through wood to (40 min.) the '*Drei Brüder*' (2736 ft.), three lofty groups of granite slabs; 7 min., the **Rudolfstein** (2840 ft.), a huge group of granite slabs, the highest point commanding a good view. We descend for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more through wood, passing near a spring, then follow a path to the right, past several rock-cellar, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Weissenstadt** (2070 ft.; *Löwe; Reichsadler* or *Alte Post*), a small town with 2700 inhab., on the *Eger*, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. — Railway to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kirchenlamitz* (p. 210). To *Wunsiedel* and *Alexandersbad*, see below.

ASCENT OF THE WALDSTEIN FROM WEISSENSTADT, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The road diverges to the left at the rail. station and leads into the wood to a (2 M.) finger-post on the left, 'zum Waldstein'; hence to the top $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. A footpath (shorter) starts at the W. end of the village. Ascent of the Waldstein from *Münchberg* viâ *Zell*, see p. 121.

The ***Grosse Waldstein** (2880 ft.) is another group of granite rocks, made accessible by paths and steps, and crowned with a pavilion (on the highest point, to the S.E.); extensive panorama. The castle of *Waldstein*, a robbers' stronghold, of which fragments remain, was destroyed by the Swabian League in 1523. Adjacent is the finely situated *Waldhaus* (2830 ft.; inn). About 200 paces to the N.W. is the *Bärenfang*, on the way to *Zell* (p. 121).

A marked path, running first to the N.W., then to the E., and crossing the road from Weissenstadt to Sparneck, leads through wood from the *Waldhaus* to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Epprechtstein** (2620 ft.; no inn), with a ruined castle and a beautiful view; thence to the railway-station of *Kirchenlamitz* or to *Buchhaus* (p. 210), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The shadeless road from WEISSENSTADT to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) WUNSIEDEL is unattractive to walkers. (Carr. to *Alexandersbad* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 7-8 *M*; diligence to *Röslau*, p. 210, 6 M., twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The route viâ *Birk* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is preferable. — FROM HOLENBRUNN, a station on the railway from Hof to Wiesau (p. 210), TO WUNSIEDEL, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., branch-line in 10 minutes.

Wunsiedel. — HOTELS. *Kronprinz von Bayern*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 *M*, B. 70 pf.; D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Einhorn*, R. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, B. 50 pf.; *Grüner Baum*, with garden, R. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — Wine at *Fr. Opel's*; beer at *Porsch's*;

Wartburg Garden Restaurant. — One-horse carr. to Alexandersbad 3, two-horse 5 *M*.

Wunsiedel (1800 ft.), a town with 5800 inhab., on the *Rösla* or *Röslau*, was the birthplace of *Jean Paul Friedrich Richter* (p. 139), whose bust by Schwanthaler has been placed in front of the house where he was born, adjoining the church. The old lyceum contains a *Local Museum*. The *Katharinenberg* (2020 ft.), 1 M. to the S.E., with a ruined church, commands a pretty view. — An avenue flanked with lime-trees and chestnut-trees leads to the S.E. to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.; diligence twice daily) —

Alexandersbad (1935 ft.; *Kurhaus*, open in summer, R. from 6 *M*, board 30 *M* a week; *Weber*; *Rogler*; *Lang*; visitors' tax 10-18 *M*; chalybeate bath $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), which is named after the last Margrave of Ansbach-Bayreuth (1783). The chalybeate springs and the pine-cone and mud baths, combined with the pleasant scenery, attract numerous visitors.

The ***Luisenburg** (2568 ft.), the most striking point in the environs, so named after the visit of Queen Louisa of Prussia in 1805, formerly called *Luchsburg*, with a few traces of an old castle. lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Alexandersbad and 2 M. to the S. of *Wunsiedel*, and was first made accessible in 1790.

The Luisenburg is, as it were, a mountain in ruins. Huge masses of granite of fantastic form are piled together in wild confusion, the result of disintegration; they are partly overgrown with thick moss, interspersed with pines and bushes, and are rendered accessible by steps, bridges, etc.

At the entrance to the labyrinth is a *Hotel-Restaurant* (2255 ft.: R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}-4$ *M*). Numerous inscriptions on the rocks. This rocky labyrinth affords a beautiful walk, ascending in about 1 hr. to the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Felsen* (2675 ft.). The finest point is the **Burgstein** (2858 ft.), 20 min. farther on, a group of rocks on the top of the hill, with an open view towards the E., N., and W. Guide (obtained at the hotel) 2 *M*.

The *Habersteine* (2785 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, consist of four lofty rocks, of which two form the *Grosse Haberstein* and two the *Kleine Haberstein* (the latter inaccessible); the view is similar to that from the *Burgstein* (magnificent woods). The ***Kösseine** (3084 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Habersteine* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. direct from Alexandersbad, 2 hrs. from *Wunsiedel*), commands the finest and most extensive view in the *Fichtel-Gebirge*, embracing the greater part of the Upper Palatinate towards the S. (temple at the top; a little below it is a shelter with eleven beds. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; good water 10 min. below the summit on the E. side). — From this point a path leads by the *Mätze* (2665 ft.) and the *Girgelstein* (2485 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) *Silberhaus* (2330 ft.; good rfmts.; comp. p. 143), whence we may ascend by the forester's house of (1 hr.) *Seehaus* (3120 ft.; rfmts.) to the *Nusshardt* and the (1 hr.) *Schneeberg* (p. 144). — From the *Kösseine* a path (white marks) descends in 2 hrs. to *Neusorg* (p. 175).

Diligence from Alexandersbad twice daily in 1 hr., viâ *Sichersreuth*, to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Markt-Redwitz* on the railway from Hof to Munich and Nuremberg (p. 210). The footpath (not much shorter) leads partly through wood.

24. Franconian Switzerland.

The small hilly district dignified with this title (1600-1900 ft. above the sea-level), with its pretty valleys watered by the *Wiesent* and its tributaries, its wooded heights, forming the N.E. spurs of the Franconian Jura, and lying nearly in the centre of a triangle formed by Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Bayreuth, owes its reputation chiefly to its STALACTITE CAVERNS, containing remains of antediluvian animals, specimens of which are preserved in almost every museum in Europe. These wild beasts probably lived in the caves, to which they brought their prey and where they afterwards themselves died. The 'Jura' limestone and dolomite rock-formations are also picturesque, occasionally assuming the most grotesque shapes.

Carriage with one horse, 10-12 *M* per day, 6-8 *M* per half-day; with two horses, 20 and 10 *M*. — The paths are maintained and provided with guide-posts by the *Fränkische Schweiz-Verein*.

The following excursion of two days from Ebermannstadt is recommended. 1st Day. On foot viâ (1 hr.) *Streitberg* (with the *Binghöhle*) to (1 hr.) *Muggendorf* and the (1½ hr.) *Stempfer-Mühle* (with a deviation of ¼ hr. to *Gössweinstein* and back) and on to (¼ hr.) *Behringers-Mühle* and (1½ hr.) *Pottenstein*. — 2nd Day. Cross the plateau to (2 hrs.) *Rabenstein* (comp. p. 149), visiting the *Sophien-Höhle* (1 hr.); thence proceed to (1 hr.) *Rabeneck* and (¾ hr.) *Doos*, and viâ the *Riesenburg* to (2 hrs.) *Muggendorf*, whence we return by carriage or omnibus to (¼ hr.) Ebermannstadt. — A good run for cyclists is from Ebermannstadt to (15 M.) *Pottenstein* and (9½ M.) *Pegnitz*.

From *Forchheim* (see p. 124) to *Ebermannstadt*, 9½ M., railway in ¾ hr. — The line leads in a wide curve to the E. into the pleasant *Wiesent-Tal*. 2 M. *Pinzberg* (*Terrasse Inn*, ½ M. from the station, very fair, R. 1-1½, pens. 3½-4½ *M*). — About 2 M. to the E. of (¾ M.) *Wiesenthau* is the *Ehrenbürg* or *Walberla* (1745 ft.), a view-point with a chapel. — 5½ M. *Kirchehrenbach* (Frey, pens. 3½-5 *M*). — From (7½ M.) *Pretzfeld* a road leads to the S. through the *Trubach-Tal* to (6 M.) *Egloffstein* (p. 126). It passes *Wannbach*, whence a cross-road leads to (6 M.) *Gössweinstein* (p. 148). — 9½ M. **Ebermannstadt** (957 ft.; *Zur Eisenbahn*, R. 1½, B. 1½ *M*; *Müller's Restaurant*), a little town with 800 inhabitants.

POST OMNIBUS from Ebermannstadt viâ *Streitberg*, *Muggendorf*, and *Behringersmühle* to *Pottenstein* (15 M.) in 4 hrs.; to *Waischenfeld* (17½ M.) in 6 hrs.; from *Pottenstein* to *Pegnitz*, twice daily in 2¼ hrs.

From Ebermannstadt the road leads along the right bank of the *Wiesent*, viâ *Gasseldorf*, to —

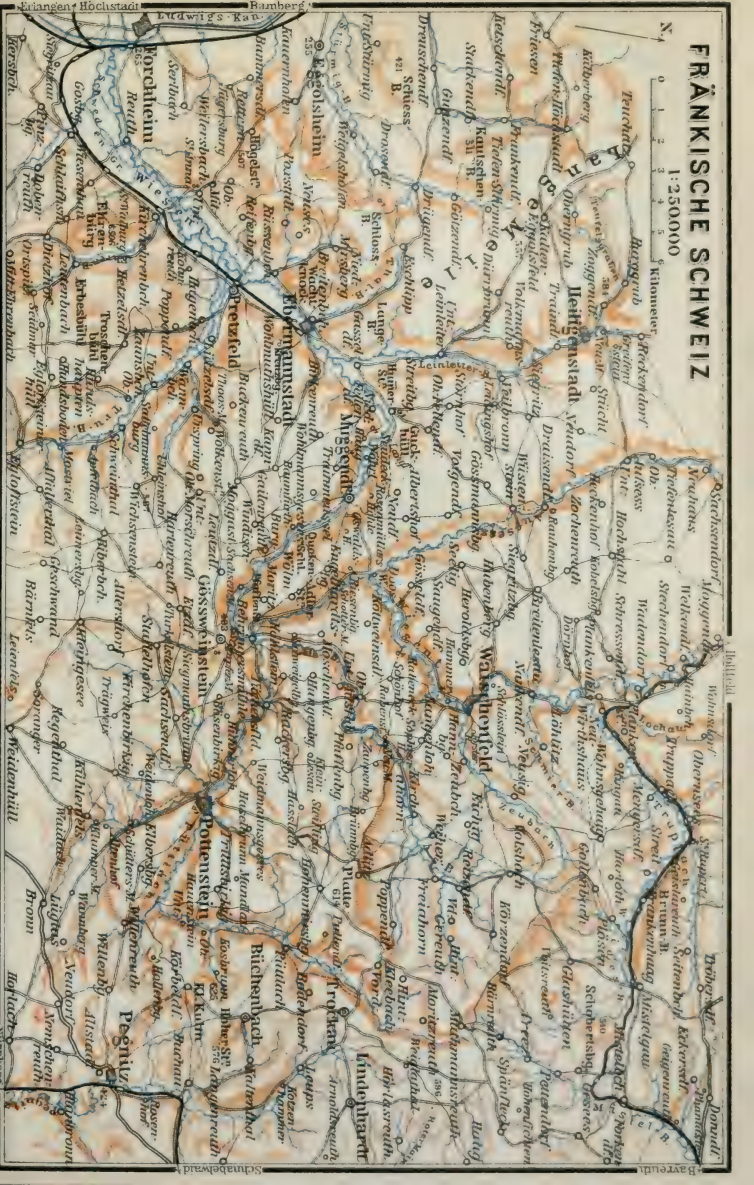
2¼ M. **Streitberg**. — HOTELS. *Altes Kurhaus*, R. 1¼-1¾ *M*, B. 60 pf., pens. from 4 *M*; *Goldener Löwe*, with garden, R. 1¼-2, B. ½, D. 1½, pens. 4 *M*, both very fair; *Brandenburger Haus*; *Adler*, plain. — *Dr. Dieckhoff's Sanatorium*. — Visitors' tax 2, families 4 *M*.

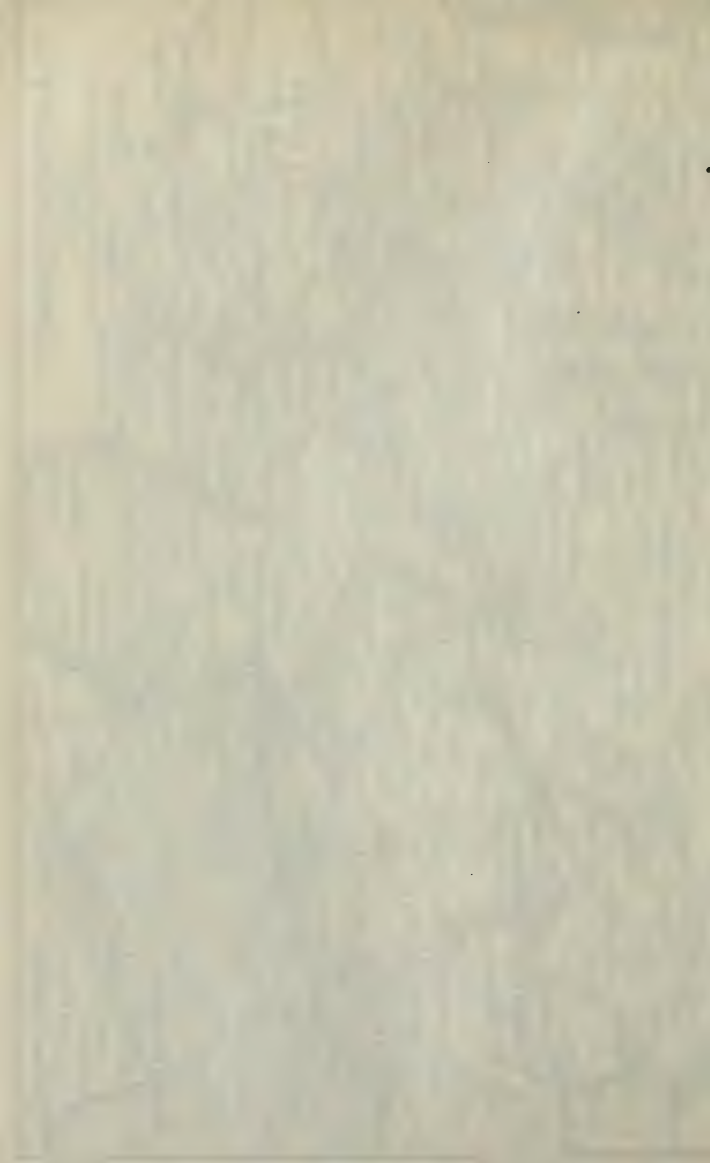
Streitberg (1045 ft.), a picturesquely situated village, is frequented as a summer-resort. The *Bing-Höhle*, a cavern lighted by electricity, is worth a visit (adm. 1 *M* each, with minimum of 3 *M*). Pretty walks to the *Muschelquelle*, ¼ hr., and to the *Schauer-Tal*, 10 min. to the N.E. Fine views from the (¼ hr.) ancient *Streitburg* and the (½ hr.) ruin of *Neideck*, opposite; still

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finer from the *Hunnenstein*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the W., and from the *Guckhüll*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.E. Pleasant excursions through the *Lange-Tal* and the '*Felsenschlucht*' to the (1 hr.) *Schönstein-Höhle*, a grotto with fine stalactites (guide for 1-2 pers. 3, 3-5 pers. $3\frac{1}{2}$, larger party 4 *M*), and (close by) the *Brunnenstein-Höhle*, and through the *Leinleiter-Tal* to (1 hr.) *Unter-Leinleiter*, with the château and park of Baron Seckendorf.

The road goes on from Streitberg, on the right bank of the Wiesent, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Muggendorf** (1060 ft.; *Kurhaus & Hôtel Schüler*, with reading-room, very fair; *Stern*, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 1 *M* 60 pf.; *Schwan*, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *Sonne, Türkei*, less pretending; restaurants *Rosenau* and *Kohlmann*; wine-room and café *Feiler*), a pleasant market-town, frequented in summer, and a good centre for excursions (visitors' tax 2, families 4 *M*). Shady promenades on the opposite bank of the Wiesent.

To the W. of Muggendorf ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is the *Rosenmüllers-Höhle*, the entrance to which is visible to the left from the road (guide lives in house No. 26; for 1-5 pers. 2 *M*). It contains fine stalactites and fossil remains of animals. The *Oswalds-Höhle* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E.) may be visited also, if time permit. Near it are the *Wunders-Höhle* and *Witzen-Höhle*. The latter is said to contain a heathen altar(?). The *Koppenburg*, near the *Rosenmüllers-Höhle*, the *Hohenstein*, and the *Hohe Wacht*, above the *Oswalds-Höhle*, are good points of view. The village of *Wichsenstein* (1925 ft.), commanding an extensive panorama, may be reached from Muggendorf in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ *Windisch-Gailenreuth*. In the *Trubach-Tal*, 3 M. to the S., is the picturesque château of *Egloffstein* (1148 ft.; p. 126).

From Muggendorf viâ the *Riesenburg* to *Doos*, see p. 148.

FROM MUGGENDORF TO BURG GAILENREUTH, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. We follow the Behringersmühle road (see p. 148) for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., cross the Wiesent, and take the road ascending the hill, whence a footpath, diverging to the left, leads to *Burg Gailenreuth* (1558 ft.), belonging to Baron Horneck. The forester here dispenses modest refreshments and shows the adjoining **Gailenreuther Zoolithen-Höhle** (1-3 pers. 1 *M* each, 4-6 pers. 50 pf. each, larger parties 25 pf. each: light 10 pf. for each pers.), which has attained a European celebrity owing to the investigations of Esper, Rosenmüller, Cuvier, and Goldfuss, but is now little visited by tourists. It consists of four stories, one above the other, each containing chambers which were filled with remains of bears, lions, wolves, hyænas, etc. There are several other caverns here of the same character, such as the *Kapps-Höhle* (difficult of access), containing fine stalactites, and the *Esper-Höhle*. — From Burg Gailenreuth to *Gössweinstein* (p. 148), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to *Wichsenstein* (see above), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (marked path).

From Muggendorf the road leads to the S.E. through the Wiesent-Tal, past *Burg Gailenreuth* (see above; to the right, on the hill) and the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stempfer-Mühle* (restaurant), with the *Drei Quellen*, whence *Gössweinstein* (p. 148), on the height to the right, may be reached in 25 minutes. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on is **Behringersmühle** (1120 ft.; *Post*; *Heinlein*; *Stern*, all three fair), a village much frequented as a summer-resort, charmingly situated at the junction of the Wiesent-Tal, the Ailsbach-Tal, and the Püttlach-Tal. The *Pfaffenstein*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W., commands a fine view. To *Doos*, see p. 148; to *Rabenstein*, see p. 149.

The road crosses the Wiesent and divides, the left branch leading to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Pottenstein (comp. below). The road to the right ascends rapidly to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Gösswein**stein (1617 ft.; *Kur-Hôtel*; *Distler*, with garden, R. 1, pens. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *Zur Fränkischen Schweiz*; *Löwe*; *Rose*; *Sonne*), a small market-village with 600 inhab., a large pilgrimage-church built by Neumann in 1730-39, and a *Castle* (on a high rock), completely restored in the Gothic style (visitors admitted in the absence of the family; fee 40 pf.). The castle, the *Kreuz* behind the church, and the *Wagnershöhe*, all command a view of the greater part of the Franconian Switzerland, including the valleys of the Ailsbach, Wiesent, and Püttlach, which converge at Behringersmühle. Through the grounds in the government-forest we descend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Stempfer-Mühle (p. 147). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. of Gösswein is the *Gailenreuther Höhle* (p. 147).

FROM BEHRINGERSMÜHLE TO POTTENSTEIN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The road (see above) leads through the romantic *Püttlach-Tal* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Tüchersfeld** (two plain *Inns*), a picturesque village, commanded by lofty pinnacles of rock. Thence to **Pottenstein** (1164 ft.; *Distler*; *Anker*; *Krone*; *Schmitt*), a beautifully situated little town, with a château. Diligence twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to *Pegnitz* (p. 175); to *Rabenstein*, see p. 149.

Pleasant excursion to the S. through the romantic **Schütter-Tal** or **Weihers-Tal**, past the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schütter-Mühle* (good inn; close by are the *Teufels-Höhle*, 330 ft. long, and the forester's house of *Altenhof*, rfmts.), to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kühlenfels*. Back by *Kirchenbirkig* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Pottenstein.

FROM MUGGENDORF TO DOOS, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The road, to the left, crosses the hills towards the E. From this road another leads to the right, just beyond Muggendorf, to (2 M.) *Engelhardsberg* (*Wunder*; key of the *Riesenburg*, see below).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. rises the bold *Adlerstein* (1740 ft.), commanding an extensive view, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on is the *Quackenschloss*, a jagged grauwacke rock.

The road leads on towards the N. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the **Riesenburg*, a wild group of dolomite rocks with natural arches and towers, rendered accessible by paths and bridges (adm. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf., each pers. addit. 20 pf.). Charming view of the *Schotter-Tal* (see below). We descend into this valley, turn to the left, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reach the **Doos** or **Toos Inn** (1118 ft.), where also a key of the *Riesenburg* is kept.

FROM BEHRINGERSMÜHLE (p. 147) TO DOOS, 3 M. The road leads to the N. through the *Schotter-Tal* or *Schauder-Tal*, one of the most beautiful valleys in this district. It is watered by the Wiesent. Halfway is the *Schotter-Mühle* (Inn, R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4-5 *M*). — *Doos*, see above.

At Doos begins the picturesque *Rabenecker-Tal*, watered by the Wiesent. We quit the road (which goes on to Waischenfeld, see below, 2 M.) at a mill ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.), and beyond the Wiesent ascend to the right, past the partly preserved *Burg Rabeneck*, to a lofty plain; we then take the path to the left by the wood, turning off to the right after a few yards, and passing (25 min.) *Schönhof*, reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Burg Rabenstein** (1456 ft.), a pinnacled castle belonging to Count Schönborn and partly restored, looking down upon the *Ailsbach-Tal* and the *Ahorn-Tal*, 160 feet below. In the first-named valley, at the foot of the hill, lies the *Neumühle* (rfmts.). The custodian conducts the visitor to the (10 min.) **Sophien-Höhle** or **Rabenstein Cavern**, which is interesting both for the abundance of its fossil bones and for the perfection of its stalactites. An hour is required to explore it (guide & lights for 1-4 pers. 2 *M* 40 pf., for 5 or more 60 pf. each; full illumination 10 *M*; magnesium wire 50 pf. extra for each of the three chambers). From Rabenstein to *Pottenstein* and *Behringersmühle*, see below; to *Bayreuth*, see p. 141.

Those whom time permits may now cross the hill to the N.W. separating the Ahorn-Tal and Wiesent-Tal and descend viâ *Langenlosh* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Waischenfeld** (1137 ft.; *Post*), a small town pleasantly situated on the Wiesent, with a ruined castle on the hill above. The *Försters-Höhle* (20 min.; key at Lang's; one pers. 1 *M*, each additional visitor 50 pf.), a dome-shaped vault (65 ft. high, 85 ft. long, 33 ft. wide), contains fine stalactites. — From Waischenfeld to *Bayreuth*, see p. 141.

Walkers may go from *Rabenstein* across the tableland direct in 2 hrs. to *Pottenstein* (p. 148; yellow way-marks): by the *Neumühle* (see above) we cross the bridge and ascend to the left to *Zauppenberg*; then, leaving the village of Kleinlesau on the right (see finger-posts), we reach, beyond *Weidmannsgesees*, the road leading from Ober-Ailsfeld to Pottenstein. — To reach (2 hrs.) *Behringersmühle* (p. 147) we proceed through the pretty valley of the Ailsbach viâ *Ober-Ailsfeld* and *Unter-Ailsfeld* (whence a direct path leads to Tüchersfeld, p. 148). From Behringersmühle to Tüchersfeld and Gössweinsteinst, see p. 148.

25. Nuremberg.

Railway Stations. 1. *Central Station* (Pl. E 3, II; restaurant). on the S. side of the old town. — 2. *Ludwigs-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 3; II), on the Plärrer, for the local line to Fürth. — 3. *Nordost-Bahnhof* (N.E. Station; bey. Pl. F 1, I), for Eschenau (Franconian Switzerland). — *Porter* to the town, 33 lbs. 35 pf., 110 lbs. 50 pf.

Hotels. **GRAND HÔTEL* (Pl. b, E 3; II), Bahnhof-Str., R. from 3. B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3-4, pens. from $8\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *WÜRTTEMBERGER HOF* (Pl. a, E 3; II), Bahnhof-Platz, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4, pens. from $8\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *GOLDNER ADLER* (Pl. c, D 3; II), Adler-Str. 15, in a quiet situation, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 *M*, omn. 60 pf., these three of the first class, with lift. — **WITTELSBACH* (Pl. d, D 3; II), Pfannenschmiedgasse 22, with lift, café, and theatre of varieties (p. 151); **VICTORIA* (Pl. e, E 3; II), at the Frauen-Tor, near the central station, R. $2\frac{3}{4}$ -4, B. 1, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; **KAISERHOF* (Pl. f, D E 3; II); **ROTER HAHN* (Pl. g, D 3; II), with lift, these two with restaurants; **DEUTSCHER KAISER* (Pl. h, E 3; II), R. 3-5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 6 *M*; *MONOPOL* (Pl. i, D 3; II); *BAMBERGER HOF* (Pl. k, E 3; II), these five in the König-Str. — *MAXIMILIAN*, Lorenzer-Str. 31

(Pl. E, 3; *II*), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*; **NÜRNBERGER HOF** (Pl. m, E 3; *II*), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; **HÔT. FÖTTINGER** (Pl. n, E 3; *II*), R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; **HERZOG MAX** (Pl. o, E 3; *II*), R. from $1\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; **RHEINISCHER HOF** (Pl. p, E 3; *II*), these four in the König-Str., near the central station; **SCHNEIDER** (Pl. q, E 3; *II*), Johannesgasse; **PRINZ LUITPOLD** (Pl. r, E 3; *II*), Luitpold-Str. 3, R. 2-3 *M*; **WEISSER HAHN** (Pl. s, D 3; *II*), near the Roter Hahn, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; **CHRISTLICHES HOSPIZ**, Tafelhof-Str. 8, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 *M*; **MARTHA-HAUS**, Wolfsgasse (Pl. E, 2; *II*), for ladies only, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — **HÔTEL GARNI**: *Staufer*, Bahnhof-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 3; *II*), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Restaurants. **WINE.** *Rathaus-Keller*, in the municipal court-house (p. 158), entrance from the Rathausgasse or the Obstmarkt, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Nassauer Keller*, in the Nassauer Haus (p. 156), D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Goldenes Posthorn*, Glöckleingasse 4, near the chapel of St. Maurice (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Waizen-Stüblein*, Rathausgasse 4 (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Herrenkeller*, Theatergasse 19 (Pl. E, 3; *II*); *Hôt. Föttinger* (see above). — **BEER.** **Café-Restaurant Kusch*, Karolinen-Str. 6 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 2 *M*; **Hôt. Victoria* (p. 149); in the cellar Pilsen beer only; **Roter Hahn, Kaiserhof, Wittelsbach, Bamberger Hof, Deutscher Kaiser*, see p. 149; *Krokodil*, Weintraubengasse 2 (Pl. D, 2; *II*), D. 1 *M* 20 pf. Excellent beer also in several less pretentious houses, generally crowded in the evening: *Zum Kranich*, Karolinen-Str. 15 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Mohrenkeller*, König-Str. 34 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*); *Sebaldusklaus*, Schulgässchen 1, just to the S. of the Sebaldus-Kirche (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Leistlein*, Karl-Str. 14 (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 159), at the back of the Moritz-Kapelle (Pl. D, 2; *II*), quaint; *Bratwurst-Herzle*, Herzgasse 9 (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Bratwurst-Röslein*, Obstgasse 3 (Pl. D, 2; *II*). — **Automatic Restaurants**, König-Str. 51 & 70 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*). — **Popular Resorts.** **Stadt-Park* (p. 173), D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M*, concerts in the afternoon and evening on Sun., Tues., & Thurs.; **Rosenau* (Pl. C 3, *II*; p. 172); *Ludwigstorzwinger*, at the Ludwigs-Tor (Pl. C 3, *II*); *Industrie-und-Kultur-Verein* (Pl. D 3, *II*; p. 171). — Restaurants at *Dutzendteich*, *Schmausenbuck*, and *Platnersberg* (see p. 173).

Cafés. *Impérial*, König-Str. 70 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*); *Bristol*, entr. Josephs-Platz 19 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *National*, Plohenhof-Str. 10, at the corner of the market-place, 1st floor (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Wittelsbach* (see above), Pfannenschmiedgasse 22; *Central*, Karolinen-Str. 23 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Habsburg*, König-Str. 72, 1st floor (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*); *Theater-Café*, Lorenzer-Platz 14 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*). — **Confectioners.** *Eisenbeiss*, König-Str. 2 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*), near the Museum Bridge, and Bayreuther-Str. 33, at the Stadt-Park (Pl. F, 1; *I*); *Autenrieth*, Rathausgasse 10 (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Scheuermann*, Schustergasse 3 (Pl. D, 2; *II*), behind the Sebaldus church; *Gossner*, König-Str. 76 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*).

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Breitengasse 91 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Badeanstalt zum Wildbad*, Hintere Insel Schütt 15 (Pl. E, 2; *II*); *Ottobad*, Otto-Str. 13 (Pl. C 3, *II*; no swimming-bath). — *River Baths* in summer at the Wöhrder Wiese, to the E. of the old town.

Cabs. *Taximeter*: With one horse inside the town, 1-2 pers. 1000 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 500 m. 10 pf.; 3 pers. 750 m. 50 pf., each addit. 375 m. 10 pf.; at night (9-6) 1-4 pers. 500 m. 50 pf., each addit. 250 m. 10 pf. Some of these are motor-cabs. — *Ordinary Cabs* ('*Fiaker*'): For $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; each addit. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 30 or 60 pf.; two-horse cab 80 pf., 1 *M*, each addit. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 60 or 70 pf.; small articles free, box 20 pf. — *Drive through the Town*, starting from Hall-Platz 3 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), in summer, at 9.30 & 5 (3 hrs.; 4 *M*).

Electric Tramways (fare within the city 10 pf., incl. two changes of cars; cars run till midnight). 1. *Maxfeld* (Stadt-Park; Pl. F 1, *I*)-Laufer-Tor (Pl. E, F, 2; *II*)-Marien-Tor (Pl. E, 3; *II*)-Central-Station (Pl. E, 3; *II*)-Lorenz-Kirche (Pl. D, 3; *II*)-Plärrer (Pl. C, 3; *II*)-*Fürth* (p. 173; 20 pf.). — 2. *New Barracks*-Plärrer (Pl. C, 3; *II*)-Lorenz-Kirche (Pl. D, 3; *II*)-Marien-Tor (Pl. E, 3; *II*)-*Dutzendteich* (p. 173; Pl. H 5, *I*; 20 min., 10 pf.). — 3. *Nordost-Bahnhof* (N.E. Station; beyond Pl. F 1, *I*)-Maxfeld (Stadt-Park; Pl. F 1, *I*)-Rathaus (Pl. D, 2; *II*)-Plärrer (Pl. C,



3; *II*)-Schlachthof (Pl. B, 4; *I*)-*Schweinau* (Pl. A, B, 6; *I*). — 4. *Lorenz-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3; *II*)-Central-Station-Sternthor-Aufsess-Platz (Pl. E, 4; *I*)-*Luitpoldhain* (Pl. G, 5; *I*). — 5. (circular route). *Maxfeld* to the Central Station as in No. 1; then Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 3; *II*)-Plärrer (Pl. C, 3; *II*)-Haller-Tor (Pl. D, 2; *II*)-*Maxfeld* (Pl. F, 1; *I*). — 6. *West Cemetery* (Pl. A, 1; *I*)-Johannis-Kirchhof (Pl. B, C, 1, 2; *I*)-Haller-Tor (Pl. D, 2; *II*)-Rathaus (Pl. D, 2; *II*)-Laufer-Tor (Pl. E, F, 2; *II*)-East-Station (Pl. I, 1; *I*)-*Erlenstegen* (bey. Pl. I, 1; *I*). — 7. *Maximilian-Str.* (bey. Pl. A, 2; *I*)-Plärrer (Pl. C, 3; *II*)-Central-Station (Pl. E, 3; *II*)-*Luitpoldhain* (Pl. G, 5; *I*). — 8. *Central Station* (Pl. E, 3; *II*)-*Christus-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4; *I*)-*Franken-Str.* (Pl. E, F, 6; *I*).

Post Offices. Bahnhof-Platz 1 (Pl. E 3, *II*; poste restante); Karolinen-Str. 36 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); Theresien-Str. 2 (Pl. D, E, 2; *II*), etc. — **Telegraph Offices.** Bahnhofs-Platz 7, Karolinen-Str. 36, and at most of the post-offices.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), on the Frauen-Tor-Graben, for operas, operettas, and plays (closed in summer); *Intimes Theater* (Pl. E, 3; *II*), corner of Johannesgasse, for modern pieces; *Apollo Theatre* at the Hôt. Wittelsbach (p. 149), Pfannenschmiedgasse 22 (operettas in summer, variety entertainments in winter).

Shops. NUREMBERG TOYS: *Wahnschaffe*, Josephs-Platz 18; *C. Quehl*, An der Fleischbrücke 5, corner of the Kaiser-Str., etc. — ARTISTIC GOODS: *Eysser*, in the Peller House (p. 162), Egidien-Platz 23; *Leykauf*, corner of König-Str. and Karolinen-Str.; *Ostermayr*, König-Str. 33. — ANTIQUITIES: *Pickert*, Dürer-Platz 10; *Helbing*, Karl-Str. 2; *Wohlbold*, Augustiner-Str. 11; *F. Neumann*, Trödelmarkt 31. — IVORY CARVINGS: *F. G. Behl*, Kaiser-Str. 37. — BOOKS: *Schrag*, König-Str. 15 (Dürer engravings); *Edelmann*, Haupt-Markt 3 (old engravings). — **Lebkuchen** (a kind of gingerbread): *Metzger*, Josephs-Platz 6, König-Str. 56, Hauptmarkt 23, and Rathausgasse 6; *Häberlein*, König-Str. 6 and 53, Winkler-Str. 35, and Ludwig-Str. 34; *Goess*, Ludwig-Str. 75, etc.

English Church Service in summer at the Grand-Hôtel.

Consuls. British Vice-Consul, *S. Ehrenbacher*, Peuntgasse 4 (office hours 2.30-4.30). — American Consul, *George Nicolas Ifft*, Fürther-Str. 6a; vice-consul, *Oscar Bock* (office hours 10-12, 2-4).

Strangers' Enquiry Office ('Verein für Fremdenverkehr'), in the Central Station.

Collections and Objects of Interest.

Albrecht Dürer's House (p. 160), week-days 9-1 and 2-6, Sun. 9-12; 50 pf. *Germanic Museum* (p. 166), daily 10-1 and 2-4, 1 M., 4-5 pers. 3 M., free on Sun. 10-2 (and Wed. in winter). A member's ticket (3-5 M.) admits at any time with family. Closed on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Whit Sunday, Ascension Day, and Christmas Day. *Industrial Museum* (p. 164): Industrial Products, week-days 9-12 (in winter 10-12) and 2-5 (in winter 2-4), Sun. 10-12.30; adm. 50 pf. on Tues. & Frid., other days free; Collection of Models and Library, week-days 9-12 and 2-6, Sun. 10-12.30.

Municipal Library (p. 160), daily 9-12 and 3-5.

Natural History Museum (p. 162), Sun. 10-12.30, free; at other times on application to the castellan.

Railway Museum (p. 164), Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 9-12 and 3-5 (in winter 10-1), Sun. 10-12; adm. free.

Rathaus (p. 157), daily, 10-2, 20 pf.; at other times 40 pf. Adm. to the dungeons 1 M.

The **Churches** may be visited at any time except during service. *Egidien-Kirche* (p. 162), gratuity 30 pf.; ring at the Tetzl-Kapelle at the back of the church.

Heiliggeist-Kirche (p. 163), gratuity 30 pf.; sacristan at Spital-Platz 1.

Heiligkreuz-Kapelle (p. 172), gratuity 30 pf.

Jakobs-Kirche (p. 165), gratuity 30 pf.; ring at the N.W. door.

Katharinen-Kirche (p. 164), gratuity 30 pf.; key at Katharinen-Kloster 7, on the S. side of the church.

Liebfrauen-Kirche (p. 156), open 7-10 a.m., adm. at other times by ticket (20 pf.) obtained in the sacristy at the S.E. corner of the church; sacristan at Vordere Spitalhof 9, 2nd floor.

Lorenz-Kirche (p. 155), adm. 20, for 3-4 pers. 50 pf.; knock at the S. or N. door; sacristan at Lorenzer-Platz 7.

Sebaldus-Kirche (p. 158), adm. 20, 3-4 pers. 50 pf.; knock at the N.W. portal; sacristan at Burg-Str. 6.

Principal Attractions (1½ day): 1st Day. Morning: St. Lawrence (p. 155), Liebfrauen-Kirche (p. 156), market-place (p. 152), St. Sebaldus (p. 158); afternoon: Burg (p. 160), walk round the town walls (p. 171), Stadt-Park (p. 173). 2nd Day: Germanic Museum (p. 166).

Nuremberg, Germ. *Nürnberg* (level of the Pegnitz 960 ft., castle-yard 1150 ft.), a free city of the Empire down to 1806, has since belonged to Bavaria and is the headquarters of the 3rd Bavarian army-corps. Pop. 294,000 (87,000 Rom. Cath., 7000 Jews). It lies in the middle of a sandy plain, partly clothed with fir-trees and intersected by the *Pegnitz*, which divides the old town into two nearly equal parts, the Lawrence and the Sebald sides, the latter being the older and more interesting. There is probably no city in Germany still so mediæval in appearance, or so suggestive of the wealth, importance, and artistic taste of a 'City of the Empire'. The Altstadt, dominated by the citadel, is still enclosed by a wall, towers, and a broad, dry moat. Nuremberg is also the chief commercial and manufacturing town in S. Germany. Machinery, toys, metal wares, lead pencils, and beer are among its chief industrial products; and it is also famous for its gingerbread (*Lebkuchen*). It carries on a large trade in hops. The local line to Fürth (p. 173) is the oldest railway in Germany (1835).

History. The first historical mention of the castle of Nuremberg occurs in a document of 1050. In 1105 the fortress afforded protection for two months to Emp. Henry IV., against his rebellious son, afterwards Emp. Henry V. It subsequently passed by inheritance to the Hohenstaufens, Friedrich and Conrad, and in 1127 successfully defied the attacks of the Emp. Lothair. Since that date, with the exception of a brief period under the rule of Henry the Proud (1130-38), Nuremberg maintained its independence as a free city of the Empire down to the year 1806. Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa frequently occupied the castle, and the privileges accorded to the town by these and other emperors greatly promoted its progress, which was accelerated by its adherence to the League of Rhenish Towns. From the S. slope of the castle-hill it gradually extended down to and beyond the Pegnitz. The government was originally vested in the patrician families ('Geschlechter'), and though these were expelled by the artisans in 1348 they returned in the following year and with the aid of Charles IV. obtained a firmer grasp of power. That emperor cherished a special affection for Nuremberg, and in his Golden Bull of 1356 ordained that every emperor should hold his first diet in the ancient city. In 1424, during the Hussite war in the reign of his son the Emp. Sigismund, the imperial regalia were transferred to Nuremberg, whence they were removed to Vienna in 1796.

The early history of Nuremberg is closely interwoven with that of the Hohenzollern family. The office of Burgrave, originally a deputy governing in the name of the emperor, was first held by Frederick I. (d. 1218) of this family. About 1227 the Hohenzollerns divided into the

Franconian and the Swabian lines, and after the 13th cent. the chief residence of the family was at Kadolzburg (p. 173), and after 1363 at Ansbach. When Frederick VI. was invested by the Emp. Sigismund with the Mark of Brandenburg in 1415, the Hohenzollerns formally ceded to the town their castle, which stood near the imperial castle, but they endeavoured to retain their other rights in Nuremberg. The bitter feuds with the Margraves of Ansbach, Albert Achilles (1449) and Casimir (1502), did not prevent the continuous growth of the town, which at the beginning of the 16th cent. had become, like Augsburg, one of the chief depôts of the trade between Germany, Venice, and the East. At this period, too, it was eminent as a centre of learning and took an active part in the introduction of the Reformation. *Regiomontanus*, the mathematician (p. 129), *Martin Behaim*, the explorer, *Christoph Scheurl* and *Willibald Pirckheimer*, the scholars, and *Hans Sachs* the poet, all resided at Nuremberg.

The discovery of the sea-route to India somewhat impaired the prosperity of the town; it suffered still more severely from its feud with Margrave Albert Alcibiades (1552-54) and during the Thirty Years' War and in the 18th cent., its decline was hastened by the feeble rule of the patrician families. Since 1806, however, when Nuremberg became a Bavarian city, it has prospered greatly, thanks to its favourable situation on the great routes of traffic.

Art History (comp. pp. xxiii-xxv). The principal churches, built of red sandstone, date from the 13-15th cent., but the SECULAR BUILDINGS, which render Nuremberg so quaint and picturesque, were erected mainly in the 16th and early 17th cent., with the exception of a few older houses of stone (e.g. the Nassauer Haus) and a number of half-timbered edifices with wooden galleries. In the domestic architecture of Nuremberg, one of the most characteristic expressions of the German Renaissance, special attention is given to the elegant oriel-windows ('Chörlein') and to the artistic embellishment of the interior courts.

The zeal with which the art of SCULPTURE was cultivated at a very early period is exemplified by the astonishing wealth of carving in the churches and by the beautiful fountain-figures, as well as by the numerous interesting signs and figures of saints, of the 14-16th cent., with which the houses are embellished. Few authenticated names of artists have come down to us from the earlier period; and for a long time it was customary to refer all works of art to one or other of the three great masters *Adam Kraft* (ca. 1450-1509), the 'stone-mason', *Veit Stoss* (ca. 1450-1533), the wood-carver, and *Peter Vischer the Elder* (ca. 1455-1529), the brass-founder. Kraft's principal works are the Stations on the way to St. John's Cemetery, the tasteful tabernacle in St. Lawrence's, and the Schreyer monument in the St. Sebaldus-Kirche. The works of the first great creative period (1477-96) of Veit Stoss are to be sought for in Cracow. Both of these masters are rooted in the traditions of mediæval art, and of conservative tendencies. Peter Vischer, on the other hand, endowed with a delicate sense of form, illustrates in the Shrine of St. Sebald the triumph of the spirit of the Renaissance, to which he was probably introduced by his sons, *Peter Vischer the Younger* (d. 1528), an artist of versatile imagination, who visited Upper Italy in 1508, and *Hermann* (d. 1516), who was in Rome the year before his death. The foundry of the Vischers was the most famous in Germany, and after it closed much meritorious work was produced by *Pancraz Labenwolf* (1492-1563), a pupil of the elder Vischer (Gänsemännchen and other popular fountain-figures).

The Nuremberg school of PAINTING, influenced at first by the early masters of Prague and later by the Netherlandish schools, finds its first important representatives in the anonymous painters of the Imhoff, Tucher (Hans Peurl?), and Löffelholz altar-pieces, dating from the beginning of the 15th century. In the latter half of the same century *Hans Pleydenwurff* (d. 1472; influenced by Roger van der Weyden) and *Michael Wohlgemut* (1434-1519) were the most prominent of Nuremberg

painters. The characteristic tendency to depth of meaning shows itself, even more distinctly than in painted pictures, in the wood-cuts and engravings of *Albrecht Dürer* (1471-1528), a pupil of Wohlgemut, and the greatest painter whom Nuremberg has produced. His best works, however, must be sought for at Vienna, Munich, and Berlin. The only certified examples of his brush in his native town are the 'Hercules' (an early work), portraits of the Emperors Charlemagne, Sigismund, and Maximilian, a Pietà, and the cover of the Munich portrait of Oswald Krell, with two savages as heraldic supporters (all in the Germanic Museum). The most important of Dürer's numerous pupils, the so-called 'little masters', *Georg Penz* (ca. 1500-50), *Hans Sebald Beham* (1500-50), and *Barthel Beham* (1502-40), were also prominent as engravers. In other departments of art the most famous names are those of *Veit Hirschvogel the Elder* and *the Younger*, painters upon glass, the versatile *Augustin Hirschvogel*, and *Albrecht* and *Nikolaus Glockendon*, the book-illustrators.

Painting now rapidly declined in Nuremberg. On the other hand the ARTISTIC HANDICRAFTS flourished here till far on in the 18th century. Among the specialities of Nuremberg in this direction were the production of artistic cabinets, pottery, and iron-work, pewter-work (*Hans Lobsinger*; *Kaspar Enderlein*), and, above all, the casting of medals and goldsmith's work. The most celebrated die-cutters were *Ludwig Krug*, (d. 1532) and the versatile *Peter Flötner* (d. 1546); the most renowned goldsmiths *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (1508-85), *Hans Lenker* (d. 1585), and *Elias Lenker* (d. 1591).

Comp. *The Story of Nuremberg*, by *Cecil Headlam*, in the *Mediæval Town Series* (London; 1899), and *Nuremberg* (in the *Famous Art Cities Series*), by *P. J. Rée*, trans. by *G. H. Palmer* (Leipzig; 1905).

a. From the Railway Station to the Castle Hill. Centre of the Town.

To the S. of the Altstadt lies the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. E, 3; II), re-erected from the designs of Von Zenger in 1901 et seq.; the waiting room for first and second class passengers was fitted up by Bruno Paul. In front of the station is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Prince-Regent Luitpold* by W. von Rümmer (1901). A little farther to the N. is the *Frauen-Tor* (p. 171). To the right of this gate is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. E, 3; II), erected by *K. Walther* in 1908.

In the tower-chamber, immediately to the right of the entrance, is a statuette of St. Maurice by P. Vischer the Elder. — The MUNICIPAL PICTURE GALLERY occupies the groundfloor and part of the upper floor. Among its chief treasures are the following: *Joachim von Sandrart*, Banquet in the Rathaus at Nuremberg on Sept. 25th, 1649; *P. C. Geissler*, Popular festival on the Peterheide in 1833; *C. Jäger*, Emperor Maximilian at the house of A. Dürer; *Ans. Feuerbach*, *Battle of Amazons; *A. Bauer*, Corpse of Otho III. brought back to Germany over the Alps; *P. Ritter*, Bringing in the Imperial Regalia on March 22nd, 1424 (see p. 152); *Werner Schuch*, Removal of the corpse of Gustavus Adolphus to Wolgast; *F. von Lenbach*, Baron Theodore von Cramer-Klett; *F. von Stuck*, Prince-Regent Luitpold. — The upper floor also accommodates the Exhibition of the ALBERT DÜRER ASSOCIATION (modern paintings), which, however, is open to members only.

Farther on we reach the KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. D, E, 3; II), the busiest street in Nuremberg, traversing the entire 'Lawrence side' (p. 152). To the left rises the little *Church of St. Clara* (Pl. D, E, 3, II; Rom. Cath.), an early-Gothic structure, consecrated in 1273

but rebuilt in 1428-34. — Farther on, on the same side, is the late-Gothic *Custom House* (*Mauthalle*; Pl. D 3, II), originally a corn-magazine, erected in 1498-1502 above the inner town-moat and now a warehouse. The relief above the E. portal, from Adam Kraft's workshop, and the lofty gable should be noticed. No. 32, the *Mohren-Apotheke* (druggist's shop), has a brick gable and a statue of the Madonna (15th cent.).

In the *Lorenzer-Platz* (Pl. D, E, 3; II), 5 min. from the railway-station, rises the Gothic church of **St. Lawrence* (Pl. D 3, II; Prot.), the finest in Nuremberg. It was begun about 1278 (?). In 1403-45 the nave was enlarged, and in 1445-72 the choir was rebuilt on a larger scale by *Konrad Roritzer* (p. 187). The whole edifice was restored in 1905 et seq. by *Jos. Schmitz*. Above the *W. Portal* (14th cent.), with its numerous sculptures, is a rose-window, 30 ft. in diameter. The *N. Tower*, with its roof of gilded copper, 233 ft. in height, has been re-erected in its original form since a fire in 1865.

INTERIOR (adm., see p. 152). The numerous *Altars* of the 15-16th cent. afford an interesting survey of the development of art in Nuremberg. In the gallery (usually closed) over the N. entrance is the Imhoff Altar (ca. 1420), with the Coronation of the Virgin as altar-piece. The Wolfgang Altar (No. 38), in the last chapel, also dates from about the same period. On the pillar opposite is the large Deokarus Altar (No. 42), with animated figures of the Apostles (1406). Behind it is (No. 1) an Adoration of the Magi, which, along with the four fine winged pictures (Nos. 2, 3) on the pillar opposite (Annunciation, Adoration of the Child, Flight into Egypt, and Massacre of the Innocents), is by the *Master of the Löffelholz Altar* (p. 158). Near the latter, close to the fine two-storied sacristy (1463) and the tower with the spiral staircase (1519), which ascends to the gallery, are three altars ascribed to the studio of *Wohlgemut*: No. 16. St. Catharine, No. 12. St. Rochus (1499), No. 18. St. Martha. The Krell Altar (No. 5; end of the 15th century), in the ambulatory, behind the high-altar, bears the earliest known representation of the town; the St. Anna Altar (No. 4; 1521) has winged paintings by *Hans von Kulmbach*.

The Choir, like the chapels, is hung with the epitaphs of patrician families. The Gothic brass candelabrum is by *P. Vischer the Elder* (1489), and the Renaissance brass (1513) of Provost Anton Kress is from his foundry also. The finest work of art in the church is the **CIBORIUM*, or receptacle for the host, in the choir, beautifully and elaborately executed in stone, in the form of a tower, 65 ft. in height, and enriched with many sculptures of scenes from the life of Christ. The apex of the tower is bent like a bishop's staff. It rests upon the three kneeling figures of the sculptor *Adam Kraft* and his two assistants, who were engaged in the work from 1493 to 1498. In front of the altar (1839), suspended from the roof, is a **Work* in carved wood by *Veit Stoss*, representing the Annunciation, enclosed in a garland of roses with reliefs of the Seven Joys of the Virgin.

Seven of the beautiful stained-glass **Windows* in the choir date from the 15-17th cent.; the finest are the 1st to the right, or 'Tucher window', by *Jak. Springlin* of Zürich (1601), and the 4th or 'Volkamer window', representing the genealogy of Christ with the portrait of the donor (1493). The four Apostles (after Dürer; comp. p. 251) in the 3rd window are modern, as also the 2nd ('Kaiserfenster'), put up in 1881 in memory of the 84th birthday of Emp. William I.

The *Tugendbrunnen*, a fountain on the N.W. side of the church, with numerous figures in bronze, was executed in 1585-89 by Benedikt Wurzelbauer. To the left of it, at the corner of the Karolinen-Str. (p. 164), is the so-called ***Nassauer Haus** (Pl. D, 3; II), erected in the Gothic style (lower part in the 13th cent., upper part in 1422-31), with a tasteful oriel, a gallery with coats-of-arms, and corner turrets.

Farther on the König-Strasse descends to the Pegnitz, passing the Adler-Strasse (left; see p. 165) and Kaiser-Strasse. The *Museum Bridge* (Pl. D, 2; II), rebuilt in 1700, commands a picturesque view of both banks. Thence the short Plobenhof-Strasse leads to the quaint old —

MARKET PLACE (Pl. D, 2; II), the centre of traffic on the 'Sebald side' (p. 152).

The Gothic ***Liebfrauen-Kirche** or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. D 2, II; Rom. Cath. since 1816), on the E. side of the market-place, was erected in 1355-61 and tactfully restored in 1879-81 by *Essenwein*. Over the portal of the W. portico, with its rich sculpturing, on the wall of St. Michael's chapel (1411?), is a curious old clock, known as the 'Männleinlaufen', skilfully reconstructed in 1506-9 by *G. Heuss* and *Seb. Lindenast*, with moving figures of the seven German electors around the Emp. Charles IV. (seen daily at noon). The clock commemorates the 'Golden Bull' (p. 152) of the emperor.

The INTERIOR (adm., see p. 152) has recently been redecorated. At the end of the N. aisle is the *Tomb of the Peringsdörfer family of 1498(?), by *A. Kraft*, with a relief of the Madonna as Mother of Mercy, formerly in the Augustinian monastery (p. 160). Adjacent is the *Tucher Altar, with a winged picture on a gold ground, one of the finest works of the Nuremberg school about 1440-50 (perhaps by Hans Peurl?). To the right of the latter, beside the triumphal arch, is the *Tomb of Hans Rebeck (d. 1500), by *A. Kraft*, formerly in the Dominican monastery (p. 160). At the sides, 14th cent. frescoes. Old stained glass in the choir, with the armorial bearings of many Nuremberg families.

In the Gänsemarkt, behind the Liebfrauen-Kirche, is a quaint fountain-figure in bronze, by Pancraz Labenwolf (p. 153), called the **Gänsemännchen* ('little goose-man'; Pl. D, E, 2, II), a peasant carrying a goose under each arm (ca. 1550). — Fruit Market (Obst-Markt), see p. 163.

The centre of the market-place is occupied by a copy (by Chr. Lenz; 1902) of the **Neptune Fountain**. The original (by *G. Schweigger* and *Chris. Ritter*), though completed in 1661-69, was never erected in Nuremberg and having been sold in 1797 now graces the Peterhof near St. Petersburg.

The **Schöne Brunnen** (Pl. D, 2; II), on the N. side of the market-place, erected ca. 1360 (probably by *Meister Heinrich*, the 'Palier'), was restored in 1903 by *H. Wallraff* and painted according to a coloured drawing of the original by G. Penz (1541). The

Gothic pyramid, 63 ft. in height, is adorned with numerous figures. The statues below represent seven electors and the nine worthies (*viz.* Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis, the Christian worthies; Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, David, the Jewish worthies; Cæsar, Alexander, Hector, the pagan worthies); those above, Moses and the seven prophets (originals in the Germanic Museum, p. 168). There are other seated figures of the Evangelists, Church Fathers, etc. The forged-iron railing round the fountain is Gothic in its lower part; the upper part, in the Renaissance style, is a replica of an addition (now lost) made in 1587 by *Paulus Kühn*, a blacksmith of Augsburg.

The long *Gothic House*, to the N. of the *Schöne Brunnen*, is said to date from the 14th century. — No. 19, Hauptmarkt (tablet), was the residence of the celebrated humanist *Pirkheimer* (1470-1530; p. 207). No. 15, adorned with frescoes designed by *Wanderer* (1886), is the house in which *Martin Behaim*, the cosmographer (1459-1507), was born. Until 1523 the crown-jewels (comp. p. 152) were exhibited annually in front of this house, known as the 'Heil-tums-Kammer'. — The attractive *Relief of the Madonna* on the house No. 11, is attributed to Adam Kraft.

A few yards to the N.W. of the market-place lies the Rathaus-Platz (Pl. D, 2; II), with the Rathaus and the church of St. Sebaldus. A band plays here on Sun. at noon.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. D, 2; II) was originally a Gothic edifice of 1332-40, but of this only the Saalbau on the S., with the skilfully restored lofty E. gable in the Rathaus-Gässchen, now remains. *Hans Beheim the Elder* erected a late-Gothic addition in the rear in 1515; and in 1616-22 the whole structure was practically rebuilt in the Italian Renaissance style by *Jacob Wolf the Younger*. The façade, 280 ft. in length, has three fine portals with sculptures designed by *Christoph Jamnitzer*. The tasteful bronze fountain in the interesting old court is by *Pancraz Labenwolf* (1557). In the S.E. corner of the court, on Beheim's addition, is a gallery with Gothic balustrades, resting upon curious carved brackets. The late-Gothic part of the building to the E., with a fine façade towards the Theresien-Str., was added by *Essenwein* in 1884-89. In the small court is a bronze figure of Apollo, by *P. Vischer the Elder* and *Hans Vischer* (1532).

INTERIOR (adm., see p. 151; entrance opposite St. Sebald's: bell for the custodian on the first floor, to the right). The chief attraction is the GREAT HALL, on the first floor, 128 ft. long and 36 ft. broad, with its timber roof. The decoration of this hall, which was thoroughly restored in 1903, dates from the 16-17th cent., with the exception of two reliefs of 1340 on the E. wall (Emp. Lewis the Bavarian enthroned; Allegorical representation of the commercial league between Nuremberg and the Flemish cities). Only three of the famous frescoes executed here in 1522 by *G. Penz* (?) from *Dürer's* designs have survived, and these were retouched in 1613, *viz.* (on the N. wall). Triumphant procession

of the Emp. Maximilian, Town Musicians, and Calumny (after Apelles). Above the door under the first of these is the motto 'Eins manns red ist ein halbe red, man soll die teyl verhören bed'.

On the ceiling of the long corridor in the second floor is a relief in stucco representing a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1446, executed by *Hans* and *Heinrich Kuhn* in 1621. — The so-called Small Hall has a timber-ceiling by *Hans Wilh. Beheim* (d. 1619), and contains paintings by *Wanderer* (1901) and a reproduction of *Wenzel Jamnitzer's* famous table-service (now in Paris). — The registrar's office, with a portal of 1622, has (left side) a tasteful Renaissance door, by *Peter Flötner*, from the *Lorenzer-Schulhaus*.

Beneath the small court-yard are some old *Dungeons (Loch-Gefängnisse)*, of the 14th century. Subterranean *Passages*, once used for the water-supply, led hence in various directions. The passage leading to the casemates beneath the imperial castle was constructed for defensive purposes in 1543.

An archway connects the Rathaus with the *Municipal Court* (Pl. D, 2; II), a modern Renaissance edifice (1896-99) in the *Fünfer-Platz* (p. 163). — *Rathaus-Keller*, see p. 150.

The church of ***St. Sebaldus** (Pl. D 2, II; Prot.) was begun soon after 1250 and dedicated in 1274. The elevated W. choir with the Löffelholz Chapel and the nave, which was widened by a Gothic architect in 1309, date from this first church, which was in the transition style. The towers, begun respectively in 1300 and 1345, were not completed until 1483. In 1361-77 the church was provided with a Gothic E. choir, an imposing erection with aisles and an ambulatory. The exterior of the church, carefully restored in 1894-1902 by *G. Hauberrisser* (p. 224) and *Schmitz*, is distinguished by an unusual wealth of decorative **Sculptures*. Over the S.W. portal (14th cent.) is the Last Judgment, and at the sides are fine statues of SS. Peter and Catharine (copy). At the S.E. portal (the 'Schau-Tür') is another representation of the Last Judgment, by *Veit Stoss* (1485). By the N.E. portal ('Bride's Door') appear the Wise and Foolish Virgins (early 14th cent.); and by the N.W. portal ('Anschreibe-Tür') are reliefs of the Death, Burial, and Coronation of the Virgin, all dating from the beginning of the 15th century. On the W. choir is a colossal statue of St. Christopher (1442). The 'Schreyer Monument', on the E. choir, with numerous lifesize figures in stone, representing the Bearing of the Cross, the Entombment, and the Resurrection, executed in 1492 by *Adam Kraft*, is one of the richest and most important of his works.

The **Interior** (adm., see p. 152) was restored in 1903-6. The W. Choir contains a Gothic bronze font, by Hermann Vischer the Elder (?; middle of the 15th cent.). The Löffelholz Altar, with carvings and paintings betraying Netherlandish influence, dates from 1453.

On the pillars of the Nave are numerous statues of the 14th century. The Haller altar-piece, by the 2nd pillar on the left, is an early work by the *Master of the Tucher Altar* (p. 156). Beside the 6th pillar on the left is a wooden *Statue of the Madonna (ca. 1450), under its original canopy, with admirably preserved gilding and painting. — Over the Schau-Tür (see above), near the modern late-Gothic pulpit (1859), is a relief of the Madonna, retaining the original colouring, perhaps an early work from the studio of *Wohlgemut*.

EAST CHOIR. **St. Sebald's Shrine ('Sebaldus-Grab'; p. xxiv), the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer*, the celebrated artist in bronze, was completed by him with the aid of his five sons in 1519, after eleven years' labour. This is one of the most important monuments of German art, in which ancient traditional German conceptions and ideas are blended with elements suggested by the humanists of Nuremberg or borrowed from the Lombard sculptors of the Renaissance. From a platform borne by twelve snails rises a Gothic canopy surmounted by three domes and enclosing the Gothic silver sarcophagus (restored in 1506) in which are preserved the relics of the saint. On the sides of the sarcophagus are four *Reliefs, representing the miracles of St. Sebald and heads in the antique style; at the W. end is St. Sebald, at the E. end Peter Vischer with apron and chisel, two beautiful statuettes. The canopy displays an astonishing wealth of charming Renaissance ornamentation and carving of every description; pagan deities (Zeus, Venus, etc.) and other figures of classical mythology (centaurs, tritons, nereids, sirens) appear side by side with putti playing with lions and dogs and with representations of the four Christian cardinal virtues (between the central pillars); in niches round the sarcophagus are the twelve *Apostles; on the top are statuettes of prophets of the old dispensation; and on the central dome appears the Infant Christ with the terrestrial globe. — Over the late-Gothic high-altar is a *Crucifixion by *Veit Stoss* (1520). By one of the pillars is a statuette of the Madonna, by *Stephan Godt* (ca. 1529).

In the AMBULATORY are numerous 15th cent. statues of saints, including several by *Veit Stoss*. To the left is the *Tucher Altar-piece, painted in 1513 by *Hans von Kulmbach*, from drawings by *Dürer*; the central painting, the Virgin enthroned, with SS. Catharine and Barbara and angelic musicians, breathes quite a Venetian spirit. Farther on are a richly sculptured Gothic ciborium (end of the 14th cent.) and three reliefs by *Veit Stoss* (1449): Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and the Kiss of Judas. — The stained-glass windows, the earliest of which date from the 14th cent., are, like those in St. Lawrence's church, among the finest in Germany. Over the central altar is the *Maximilian Window, by *Veit Hirschvogel* (1514), with portraits of Emp. Maximilian, the donor, his first wife Maria of Burgundy (d. 1482), his son Philip the Fair, and Joanna of Castile. To the right are the Bamberg Window, designed by *Wolfgang Katzheimer* (1501); the *Margrave Window (designed by *Hans von Kulmbach*) presented by Margrave Frederick of Ansbach and Bayreuth, and the Pfinzing Window, both executed by *Veit Hirschvogel* (1515); and the Volkamer Window (ca. 1495), perhaps an early work of *Hirschvogel*. -

The *Parsonage of St. Sebald*, on the N. side of the church, has a fine Gothic 'Chörlein' (oriel; p. 153) of ca. 1361, restored in 1902 by Schmitz (the original is now in the Germanic Museum, p. 168). The house was once occupied by Melchior Pfinzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald, and author of the 'Teuerdank', an allegorical narrative of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by Emp. Maximilian I. — Opposite St. Sebald's, on the N., is the Gothic *Chapel of St. Moritz* (Pl. D, 2; II), built in 1313, and recently restored by Jos. Schmitz in such a way as to reveal the original brick architecture. Adjoining is the *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 150), mentioned as early as 1519.

To the S.W. of St. Sebald's, Winkler-Str. 29, is *Palm's House* (Pl. 3, D 2; II), with the inscription: 'Here dwelt John Palm, bookseller, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806'. The patriotic Palm had published a pamphlet on the 'Degradation

of Germany', written in a tone derogatory to France, for which the Emperor caused him to be condemned by a court-martial and shot (p. 322). — At the corner of the adjacent Augustiner-Strasse, on the site of an Augustine monastery, stand the **Courts of Law** (Pl. D, 2; II), erected by *Solger* in 1877. The Commercial Court contains a large painting by *A. Feuerbach* (1877), representing Nuremberg merchants receiving a charter from Emp. Lewis the Bavarian. — Opposite Palm's house, over the gateway of the *Stadtwaage* (built by H. Beheim the Elder in 1497), is a good *Relief by *Adam Kraft* (1497), who executed also the Annunciation (1504) on No. 24. Near this (Winkler-Strasse 20) is the house in which *Dürer* was born, with an inscription. The houses Nos. 5 and 1 have tasteful courtyards, dating respectively from 1496 and 1516.

We now cross the Weinmarkt (Pl. D, 2; II) to the N.W., noting the fine *Statues of the Madonna* on Nos. 12a and 12, and enter the Albrecht-Dürer-Strasse. No. 39 in this street, near the Tiergärtner-Tor (p. 171), is **Dürer's House** (Pl. D, 2; II), a Gothic half-timbered building (15th cent.), now the property of the city. It contains a collection of antique furniture and utensils, and also numerous copies of Dürer's paintings. Adm., see p. 151.

We return to the Rathaus (p. 157), on the S.E., viâ the Berg-Strasse and the Albrecht-Dürer-Platz (Pl. D, 2; II), in which is Rauch's *Statue of Dürer*, in bronze (1840).

On the right side of the BURG-STRASSE (No. 4), at the corner of the Theresien-Str. (p. 163), is the old *Dominican Monastery*, containing the *Municipal Archives* on the groundfloor. The upper floor contains the **Municipal Library** (Pl. D 2, II; adm., see p. 151), of 100,000 vols. and 2000 MSS., including a missal with fine miniatures by the brothers *Glockendon* (p. 154); also early specimens of typography, e.g. the *Rationale* of Durandus (1459), printed by Fust at Mayence; autographs of Luther; Melancthon, Ulrich von Hutten, Hans Sachs, etc.

No. 15 in the Burg-Strasse (left) is the *Fembo-Haus*, a Renaissance edifice of the early 17th cent.; No. 21 was *Wohlgemut's House*; No. 10, the *Scheurl-Haus* (1482), has a room with fine Gothic panelling.

The Burg-Strasse ascends the **Burg-Hügel** or **Castle Hill** (1151 ft.; Pl. D 2, II) to the N., a sandstone rock on the N.W. side of the old town, on which stand the Imperial Castle, the remains of the small Burgraves' Castle (p. 152), destroyed in the war of 1420, and two municipal edifices. Three routes lead to the top: the 'Himmels-Weg' (Pl. 15), to the left, leads viâ the *Hasenburg* (Pl. 11; a square tower) direct to the Kaiserburg (p. 161); the path to the right leads to the imperial stables (p. 161); that in the centre ascends to the —

Burggrafenburg, or *Burgrave's Castle*. Of this stronghold the only remains are the *Pentagonal Tower* ('Alt-Nürnberg'; Pl. 10), the oldest building in the town (11th cent.; upper parts of the 14th or 15th cent.); the *St. Ottmar's* or *Walpurgis Chapel* (Pl. 21), a Romanesque structure rebuilt after 1420; and the *Amtmann's Wohnung* (Pl. 6), probably erected as early as 1273 as a guard for the Kaiserburg.

The tower (adm. 30 pf.) contains a torture-chamber with the 'Iron Virgin', a hollow figure with iron spikes in the interior, into which the victim was thrust, and a collection of antiquities. From beside the tower we command a view of the wide moat and the N. suburbs. On the parapet are shown two hoof-shaped impressions, which are said to have been left by the horse of a captive robber-knight in the 16th cent., who escaped by leaping over the moat. — We then pass through the W. gate to the *Freiung* (Pl. 9) or 'Liberty', so called from the right of asylum exercised by the burgraves, commanding a good view of the old town. — Another gateway brings us to the round *Sinwell* or *Vestner Turm* (Pl. 19), with a cornice and roof dating from 1561 (view from the top; 10 pf.), and farther on is the *Deep Well* (Pl. 20), the depth of which (338 ft.) is shown by lowering candles into it, or by reflecting the daylight upon the surface of the water by means of a mirror (10 pf.)

Straight on is the **Kaiserburg**, or *Imperial Castle* (Pl. 17), probably founded in the 11th cent., enlarged by Frederick Barbarossa in the 12th, and often remodelled at later dates. It was almost wholly modernized in the 19th cent. (ring at the gate; fee $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M.).

The *Inner Gateway*, adjoining the Heidenturm (see below), is a Renaissance building of 1562. In the *Inner Court* (Pl. 16), altered in 1833 by Heideloff, is the stump of a venerable lime-tree, said to have been planted by the Empress Kunigunde, wife of Emp. Henry II. (1002-24). In the old *Palas* the only points of interest are the Chapel, built into the *Heidenturm*, and the royal apartments. The *Chapel* (Pl. 8) is a double Romanesque structure of the 12th cent.; above is the *Kaiser-Kapelle*, with some sculptures and paintings, below is *St. Margaret's Chapel*, probably originally used as a burial-vault. The *Royal Apartments*, fitted up in a modern Gothic style in 1854-56, contain several Renaissance tile-stoves. The ceiling of the audience-chamber, painted in 1520 by *Hans Springinklee*, a pupil of Dürer, shows coats-of-arms with the motto of Charles V.; on the timber ceiling of the study (end of 14th cent.) appears the imperial eagle. — The modern Romanesque balcony of the *W. Wing* of the castle (erected in 1861-66 on the site of the 'Kemenate') affords splendid views of the city and environs. — The castle-enclosure (now a royal garden), on the W. side of the Kaiserburg, is open to the public. It is supposed to have been laid out in 1487 by the Emperor Frederick III.

Next the *Pentagonal Tower* (see above), on the right, is the old granary, built by *Hans Beheim the Elder* in 1494-95, now known as the **KAISER-STALLUNG** (Pl. D 2, II; 'imperial stables'), with a coat-of-arms by *A. Kraft*. To the E. of this is the *Luginsland* (Pl. 18), with turrets at its four corners, erected in 1377.

b. The E. Quarters of the Old Town.

In the PANIERS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 2; II), a few paces to the E. of the castle-hill, rises the **Toppler House** (Pl. 5), a Renaissance edifice of 1590-97. No. 9 in the same square has a Gothic tower with a spiral staircase; No. 20 is a Gothic timber-framed building.

At No. 12 Schildgasse, farther down, in the house known as 'Zur Blume', is the *Natural History Museum* (adm., see p. 151). The collections are to be transferred to the Luitpold-Haus (Pl. E, 3; II). At the *House with the Golden Shield*, opposite (No. 23; Pl. D 2, II), the first twenty-three articles of the Golden Bull (p. 152) were composed in 1356.

Turning to the E. out of the Paniers-Platz, we pass the former *Max-Tor* (Pl. E, 2; II) and traverse the *Sieben Zeilen* (Pl. E, 2; II), i.e. seven rows of weavers' houses, erected in 1488 on the site of the old town-moat, to the HIRSCHELGASSE (Pl. E, 2; II). No. 11, on the left, is the *Tucher Landhaus*, erected in 1534-44 and tastefully restored by Gabr. Seidl, with an interesting courtyard. — The *Hirschvogel House* (No. 21, Pl. E 2, II; since 1905 the property of the town), farther on, contains at the back a hall in the early-Renaissance style by P. Flötner (1534; open 9-12 & 3-6, Sun. and holidays 9-12; 20 pf.).

Retracing our steps, we cross the Webers-Platz to the *Landauer Brüder-Kloster* (Pl. E, 2; II), now a Real-Gymnasium (boys' school). The fine vaulting of the late-Gothic chapel (1506; gratuity 30 pf.) is borne by two spiral columns. For this chapel, in 1511, Dürer painted his celebrated All Saints altar-piece, now at Vienna. — A few paces lower down is the *Lauferschlag-Turm* (Pl. E 2, II; reconstructed in 1508 and 1561), a remnant of the town-wall (p. 171).

In the EGIDIEN-PLATZ (Pl. E, 2; II), to the W. of the Landauer Kloster, rises the Protestant **Church of St. Ægidius** (adm., see p. 151), originally a Romanesque basilica belonging to the Schotten-Kloster, the oldest monastery in the town; the church was burned down in 1696 and rebuilt in 1711-18 from designs by J. Trost.

Three chapels dating from the original church have been preserved: the Gothic Tetzl-Kapelle (1345), containing numerous hatchments of the Tetzl family, and the tomb (injured in the fire) of the Landauer family, by *Adam Kraft* (1501), and adorned on the exterior with a statue of the Virgin, perhaps an early work by *Adam Kraft* (?); the Romanesque Eucharist-Kapelle (12-13th cent.); and the Gothic Wolfgangs-Kapelle, with a large group of the Entombment (1446).

The church is peculiar in having an oval nave. The decoration illustrates the transition from the baroque to the rococo style. To the left, behind the high-altar, is the brass of the Eisen family, in the Renaissance style, with a Pietà in relief, by *Peter Vischer* (1522).

On the W. side of the church stands a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Rümnn (1905). — The ***Peller House** (No. 23; Pl. E 2, II), now the property of Eysser, the art-dealer (p. 151), on the N. side of the place, was erected in 1605 by *Jakob*

Wolf the Elder. It is the finest late-Renaissance building in Nuremberg, with a beautiful three-storied court (gratuity).

No. 13 Egidien-Platz, on the W. side, was the house of the famous printer *Anton Koberger* (ca. 1440-1513). — Opposite is a *Statue of Melanchthon*, by J. D. Burgschmiet (1826), in front of the Gymnasium organized by him in 1526.

Adjoining on the S.W. is the little *THERESIEN-PLATZ* (Pl. E, 2; II), with a bronze statue of *Martin Behaim* (p. 157), by Rössner (1890), whence the Bindergasse and the Theresien-Str. lead to the W. to the Rathaus (p. 157). Bindergasse No. 20 and Theresien-Str. No. 23 are adorned with *Reliefs by A. Kraft (Joshua and Caleb, and St. George and the Dragon). — *Kraft's House*, Theresien-Str. 7, probably erected by Hans Beheim the Elder about 1510, has a fine two-storied court.

Adam Kraft's *Statue of the Virgin* at Bindergasse 1, corner of the Fünfer-Platz, and the *Statue of the Madonna* at Obst-Markt 16 have been disfigured by painting. — Close by, at the back of the municipal court (p. 158), is a fine *Statue of St. Helena* (15th cent.).

The *TUCHER-STRASSE* (Pl. E, 2; II), to the E. of the Obst-Markt, possesses three of the finest *Courts* in Nuremberg, at Nos. 15, 20 ('Historischer Hof'), and 21. — At the corner of this street and the Neue Gasse is the *Grübel Fountain* (Pl. E, 2; II), by Wanderer (1881), with a figure of *Konrad Grübel* (1736-1809), a popular poet of Nuremberg. — Not far to the W., at the corner of the Ebnersgasse and the Heugässchen, is the bronze *Bagpiper Fountain* (Pl. E, 2; II), a copy of a Renaissance model in the Germanic Museum.

The *SPITAL-PLATZ* (Pl. E, 2; II) is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Hans Sachs* (1494-1576), by J. K. Krausser (1874). The house in which the poet was born is in the adjacent Hans-Sachs-Gasse (No. 17).

On the S. side of the Spital-Platz stands the Protestant **Heiliggeist-Kirche** (Pl. E 2, II; adm., see p. 151), a Gothic structure (1331-41) belonging to the neighbouring hospital, and formerly the depository of the imperial regalia (p. 152). The interior, remodelled in the baroque style in 1663, contains a fine crucifix, in the style of *Veit Stoss*, and old frescoes (14-15th cent.) in the aisles. In the choir is the tomb of Konrad Gross (d. 1356), the founder of the hospital. At the E. end of the N. aisle is the altar-tomb of Herdegen Valzner (d. 1418). — In the anterior court of the Hospital is the *Hansel Fountain*, with a Renaissance railing, and in an adjoining court (entr. to the E. through the Noris-Stift) is a *Chapel* built in 1459 on the model of the Holy Sepulchre.

Turning to the S. from the Spital-Platz, we cross the *Spital-Brücke* to the island of *Schütt* (Pl. E, 2; II), with the *Männer-schuld-Turm*; view to the left of the picturesque row of houses on

the Pegnitz. Thence the *Heu-Brücke* leads to the Peter-Vischer-Strasse, containing the house in which *Peter Vischer the Elder* lived (Pl. 4, E 3, *II*; No. 23).

Retracing our steps we turn to the right viâ the Katharinen-gasse to the Gothic CHURCH OF ST. CATHARINE (Pl. E 3, *II*; adm., see p. 152), of the beginning of the 14th cent., used by the Meistersingers as their school from 1620 onwards. It contains a painting by *W. Ritter*, representing the town and castle of Nuremberg in the 17th century. — To the left, at the end of the street, rises the —

Bavarian Industrial Museum (Pl. E, 3; *II*), consisting of a main building (1894-96), in the baroque style, and an addition of 1900. Adm., see p. 151.

MAIN BUILDING. On the groundfloor, to the right, are modern industrial art exhibitions; the first floor contains ancient and modern patterns for industrial art (principally fayence, stoneware, and porcelain); and on the second floor are a collection of specimens selected as models and the library. Fine view of the old town from the windows.

NEW BUILDING (opposite). On the groundfloor are two halls containing machinery, while the upper floor contains machine-tools and the electro-technical section.

A few paces to the E., at No. 8 Marientorgraben, is the **Bavarian Railway & Postal Museum** (*Verkehrs-Museum*; Pl. E 3, *II*), opened in 1899. Adm., see p. 151.

The GROUND FLOOR contains the railway section. Rooms I. & II. Models of engines and railway-carriages; in the passage to the left, Bismarck's saloon-carriage. — Room V. Models of bridges. — Room VII. Models of steam ferry-boats, chain-towing steamers (from the Main), and steamers from Lake Constance. — Room IX. Engine-boilers and fire-boxes.

On the FIRST FLOOR is the postal and telegraphic section, including telephonic and telegraphic apparatus; pneumatic post; models of mail-coaches; and a collection of postage-stamps.

c. The S.W. Quarters of the Old Town.

The main thoroughfares between the Lorenzer-Platz (p. 155) and the Spittler-Tor (p. 171) are the KAROLINEN-STRASSE (Pl. D, 3; *II*) and the LUDWIG-STRASSE (Pl. D, 3; *II*).

No. 30 Karolinen-Str. has a graceful oriel-window (Chörlein; after 1700), and No. 34 has a Renaissance gable and court (16th cent.). No. 36, the *General Post Office*, is by L. Ullmann (1905). — In the Hefners-Platz (Pl. D, 3; *II*) stands a monument (1905; by M. Meissner) to *Peter Henlein* (1480-1542), who is supposed to have been the inventor of watches ('Nuremberg eggs').

The Ludwig-Strasse leads past the *Weisse Turm* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), a relic of the town-wall (p. 171), to the —

JAKOBS-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*), where, on the right, stand the old *Deutsche Haus*, or Teutonic Lodge, now the office of the commanding general, and the Roman Catholic Church of *St. Elizabeth*, built in 1785-1802 by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in a classical style, and restored in 1903. — In the middle of the Platz rises the —

St. Jakobs-Kirche (Pl. C, D, 3, *II*; Prot.), founded in 1209 as the church of the Teutonic Order. The present building, dating from the middle of the 14th cent., was restored by *Heideloff* in 1824-25, with but moderate success.

The INTERIOR (adm., see p. 151) contains many fine sculptures in wood and stone (14-16th cent.). To the right and left of the W. portal, the Virgin and St. John, figures from a group of the Crucifixion in the style of *Veit Stoss*. — In the N. aisle, *Lamentation for Christ (Virgin, with the body of Christ, and St. John), a large group by *Veit Stoss*, to whom also is ascribed the group of St. Anna, the Virgin, and Child, on a winged altar in the Dillherr Chapel. This aisle contains also remains of frescoes (1510), and a famous *Pietà (the Virgin kneeling before the body of Christ), a group closely allied in style to the Nuremberg Madonna (p. 168). — In the S. aisle is a small statue of the Virgin by *Veit Stoss*, who executed also the relief of the Last Judgment in the Egloffstein Chapel. — The fine choir, adorned with many hatchments of Teutonic Knights, contains good statues of saints (14th cent.) and a Gothic high-altar (ca. 1400) with winged paintings (retouched) and four admirable figures of Apostles in terracotta (six others of the series being now in the Germanic Museum. p. 168).

From the Jakobs-Platz we may follow the Jakob-Str. to the E. to the Corn Market (Pl. D, 3; *II*), to the left of which, along the inner town-wall, are a row of *Corn Magazines*, now used by the hop-merchants, and the old *Arsenal*, with a portal of 1588. From the Corn Market the Vordere Kartäusergasse leads to the right to the Germanic Museum (p. 166).

We turn to the N.E., in the direction of the inner town-wall, and follow the Weizen-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*) past the *Weizen-Gebäude*, an extensive baroque building of 1672 (now the Tucher brewery), to the Unschlitt-Platz (Pl. D, 2; *II*), with the old *Unschlitt-Haus* (1491), originally a granary, now a pawn-broking office.

Superb *Views of the town (particularly fine by moonlight) are afforded by the four lower **Bridges over the Pegnitz** (comp. Pl. D, 2; *II*): the *Max-Brücke*, rebuilt in 1852-53 by B. Solger; the *Kettensteg* (1824), the first suspension-bridge in Germany, beside the present town-wall (p. 171); the iron *Henkersteg*; and the *Derrer-Brücke* (1486), between the Trüdelmarkt Island and the Karl-Strasse.

In the grounds of the Maximilian-Platz (Pl. D, 2; *II*), near the Henkersteg, is the *Triton Fountain*, by Bromig (1687). — In the court of No. 23 Karl-Str. are some realistic *Carvings*, in the style of Hans Sebald Beham (p. 154), representing a village church-festival, etc. — The one-arched *Fleisch-Brücke* (Pl. D, 2; *II*), rebuilt in 1596-98, near the central market-place (p. 156), is a copy of the Rialto bridge in Venice.

In the ADLER-STRASSE (Pl. D, 3; *II*), the rococo façade (18th cent.) of No. 21 should be noticed. In the Gothic court of No. 19 is a small relief (Adoration of the Child) by Adam Kraft (1498); and on No. 28 is a *Statue of the Madonna* (14th cent.).

d. The Germanic Museum.

The ****Germanic National Museum** (Pl. D, 3, II; adm., see p. 151), an institution founded in 1852 by Baron von Aufsess for the illustration of German historical research, consists of collections bearing on the history of art and of civilization (entr., Vordere Kartäusergasse 7), a library, archives, and a cabinet of engravings (entr., Untere Grasersgasse 18). Since 1857 it has been established in a suppressed **CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY**, a Gothic structure founded in 1380 and enlarged in the 15th cent., with a church and two cloistered courts. The building has been repeatedly extended by *A. von Essenwein* (1866-92) and *Dr. von Bezold*, the present director (the latest addition being the *Südwestbau*, or S.W. wing, completed in 1902), and owing to the munificence of private donors the museum has become one of the finest in Germany. The objects of general interest are exhibited in a series of rooms open to the public, while others are reserved for the use of artists and students (adm. on application to the directors of the various sections). The rooms are very cold, particularly those on the groundfloor (stone floors everywhere), and for the most part badly lighted. In addition to the excellent general guide ('Wegweiser'; 50 pf.), there are fifteen separate catalogues. There is a refreshment-room in Cloister Wing 30.

Ground Floor. — Immediately to the left, in Rooms 1 & 2, are the prehistoric collections. R. 1. Articles of the stone age; model of a lake-dwelling; copy of a so-called 'Hun's grave' (sepulchral mound), etc. R. 2. Antiquities of the bronze and iron ages (Hallstatt and La Tène periods).

CLOISTER 3 (the front portion of the N. walk of the main cloistered court) and the adjoining **HALLS 4 & 5** contain Roman antiquities found in Germany. In the cloister, Casts of sepulchral monuments (1st-4th cent. A.D.). Hall 4. Two beams from the bridge over the Rhine at Mayence; glass vessels, bronzes, etc. — Room 6 (to the left). Recent acquisitions.

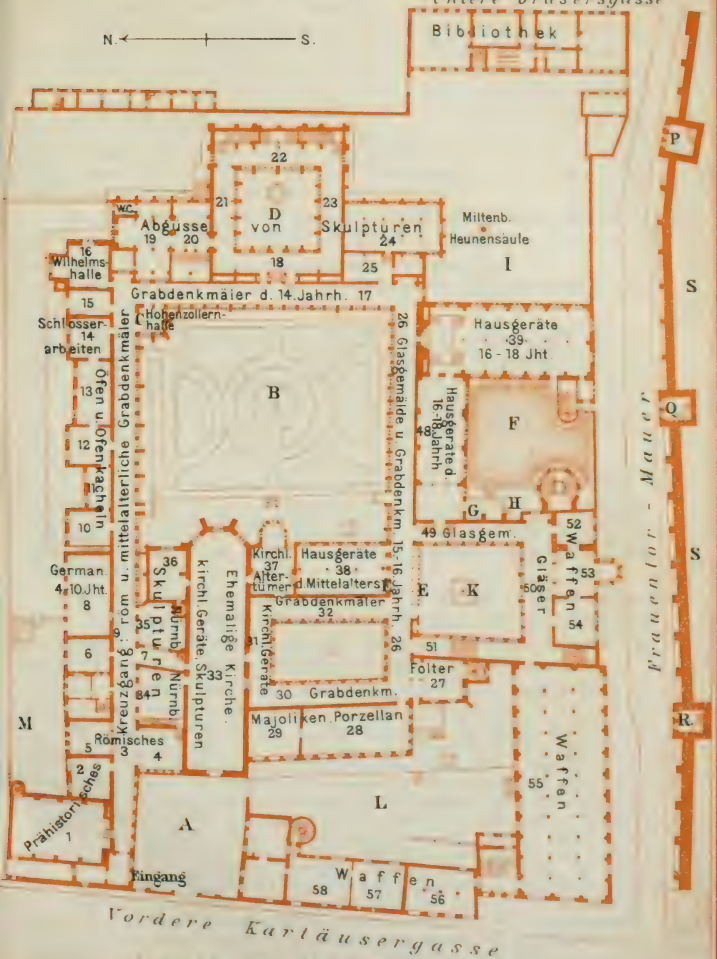
PASSAGE 7 (r.) and **ROOM 8 (l.)** contain Germanic antiquities (4-11th cent.). R. 8. Copy of the 'Treasure of Athanarich', King of the Visigoths (d. 381; Case XI; original at Bucharest); gold ornaments of the Ostrogoths from Ravenna (Case XV); early-Germanic helmet, from Pfersee near Augsburg (Case VIII); Frankish weapons; objects from tombs in Thalmässing; gold and bronze coins; damascened belt-hooks; works of art of the Carolingian period.

CLOISTER WING 9. Casts of mediæval sepulchral monuments down to the 14th cent.). — Rooms 10-13 (on the left). Stoves and (stove-tiles. — Rooms 14 & 15. Work in wrought iron.

EAST CLOISTER WING 17. Casts of sepulchral monuments (14th cent.) and seals (12-19th cent.). — Adjoining, in **HALLS 19, 20, 24,**

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& 25 and in the new ROMANESQUE CLOISTER (18, 21-23), are casts of sculptures of the 10-16th centuries. COURT D. Copy in cement of the Roland Column at Bremen.

The SOUTH WING (26) of the large cloistered court contains casts of tombstones (15-16th cent.) and *Stained Glass (12-16th cent.).

The finest specimens of stained glass are: Frames 1 & 2. Romanesque windows of French origin (ca. 1200); 7. Early-Gothic panes from Cologne; 16. Windows from the Frauen-Kirche, with the Scourging of Christ, executed by Nuremberg artists of the 15th cent.; 19-22. Windows with coats-of-arms from Nuremberg; 23. Half-length portrait of a married couple (Swabian, ca. 1500), St. Fridolin and Death; 24. Death and a canon (Nuremberg work), Virgin with angels (Nuremberg, ca. 1500); 25. Christ with three martyred saints (Swiss; 1517).

HALL 27 (to the left, at the end of the S. wing). Instruments of torture; headsman's swords (17-18th cent.); falling-axe (18th cent.). — From the S. wing we pass straight on into —

Rooms 28 & 29, containing objects in pewter, fayence, stoneware, and porcelain.

R. 28 (formerly refectory of the Carthusians). Cab. 1. Turkish and Persian fayence; Cab. 2-4. Pewter work by *Franç. Briot, Kaspar Enderlein* (d. 1633; comp. p. 154), and others; 5. Spanish-Mauresque majolica; 6-13. (lower part) Italian majolica of 15-18th cent.; 13 (upper part), 14, & 15. Delft and French fayence; 16, 17. German art pottery of the 16-17th cent.; 18. Nuremberg fayence of the 18th cent.; 19, 20. Other German fayence of the 18th cent.; 21-33 (in the middle) Siegburg, Frechen, Raeren, Nassau, and Saxon pottery.

R. 29: Porcelain. Cab. 1. Early brown ware from Meissen and Bayreuth; 2. Ware from Frankental (*Apotheosis of the Elector Charles Theodore of Bavaria); 3. Nymphenburg ware; 4, 5. Ware of the best period from Meissen, Berlin, Fürstenberg, Höchst, Ludwigsburg, Ansbach, and other factories; 6. Viennese porcelain; 7. English stoneware by *J. Wedgwood* (1730-95); 8. Ware from Fulda (*Madonna Immaculata) and other factories.

SMALL CLOISTERED COURT (30-32). Section 30. Bronze tablets from Nuremberg tombs of the 16-18th cent.; Sec. 31. Casts of ecclesiastical implements; Sec. 32. Casts of sepulchral monuments of the 16-17th centuries. Thence we pass into the former —

CARTHUSIAN CHURCH (33), with original *Sculptures (mostly of the 15-16th cent.), ecclesiastical implements, etc.

We mention some of the larger sculptures. On the N. wall (where there is also a picture by *M. Wohlgemut*, St. Anna, the Virgin, and Child, ca. 1510), *Nuremberg School*, Mourning Madonna, from a group of the Crucifixion (1400); *Veit Stoss* (?), Three figures (Virgin kneeling, etc.), from Heilsbrunn; *Tilman Riemenschneider*, *St. Elizabeth (restored); *Style of Michael Pacher*, *Wooden figures of SS. Leonard and Stephen (ca. 1480); *Veit Stoss*, *Crucifix, from the Heiliggeist-Spital. In the apse. Upper portion of a late-Gothic carved altar. On the S. wall, *Nuremberg School*, St. Barbara, St. Lawrence; *Swabian School*, Two *Groups in relief (ca. 1525), each representing a male saint standing with a kneeling woman.

Cabinets 1-4 (in the centre of the church). Costly church-utensils, incl. (2) a silver *Reliquary in the shape of a bust of St. Zeno (probably made at Augsburg; 1467); 5, 6. Mediæval censers and candle-sticks; 7. Utensils in enamelled copper, ivory carvings, etc.; near Cab. 3, 4, and 7, Silver-mounted casket in which the imperial jewels of the Holy Roman Empire were formerly kept (p. 152; 15th cent.); 8, 9 (under the W. gallery).

Vestments; 10. Copies of German imperial seals; 11, 12. Carvings in wood and alabaster; 13. Aquamaniles; chalices, monstrances, ostensoria, etc.; 14. Crowns; 16, 17. Various church-utensils, book-bindings, etc. — Above, on the walls, Funeral hatchments, battle-flags, etc.

We turn to the left from the N. side of the church into COVERED COURT 34, containing mediæval sculptures in stone and terracotta, mostly executed in Nuremberg: *Oriel Window from the parsonage of St. Sebald's (p. 159); architectural fragments and sculptures from the Schöne Brunnen (p. 156); six seated terracotta statues of Apostles, from the St. Jakobs-Kirche (p. 165); Mary Magdalen kneeling.

COVERED COURT 35 (entr. from Passage 7, p. 166) contains the *Sculptures, mostly in wood, belonging to the town.

On the N. and E. walls, *Veit Stoss*, Statue of the Madonna, from the artist's house in the Wunderburggasse; Statue of St. Wenzel, wooden model for the bronze statue in the cathedral of Prague cast in Vischer's foundry; wooden model of the Gänsemännchen (p. 156); funeral tablet with the figure of a female saint in relief (ca. 1490); bronze mask from a fountain, the earliest Nuremberg work cast in bronze which has been preserved (ca. 1300). — On the S. wall, *Veit Stoss*, The rosary, a wooden tablet with reliefs (ca. 1500); frame of the All Saints' picture (p. 162), from a design by *Dürer*, with a *Frieze (Last Judgment) full of life; so-called *Nuremberg Madonna, a masterpiece of the Nuremberg School (artist unidentified). — On the W. wall, *In the Style of Veit Stoss*, *Justice (judge with the poor and the rich man), from the Rathaus; *Veit Stoss*, *Coronation of the Virgin, in high relief.

In the former SACRISTY (36) are several carved altars (15-16th cent.), figures of a canonized bishop (ca. 1480) and a recumbent St. Catharine (Franconia; ca. 1500), etc. — On the S. side of the church, to the left, is the former CHAPEL (37), containing ecclesiastical antiquities. — Straight on is Room 38, with mediæval household utensils. — We return to Cloister Wing 26 (p. 167) and at the end turn to the right into —

HALL 39, with a late-Romanesque portal from Heilsbronn (after 1200). In front are two pieces of tapestry of the 15th cent., representing Indoor Amusements and the Last Judgment; above, fine tiled stoves; table of wines of a Nuremberg landlord of the 17th cent.; chests from Lower Saxony, etc. — We now turn to the right and enter the picturesque MODERN GOTHIC FOUNTAIN COURT (F), on the W. side of which, by the Augustinerbau (rebuilt in 1872-75), are a modern spiral staircase, in the so-called 'Reckentürmchen', and a 'Beischlag', or balcony, from Danzig (17th cent.). From this court we ascend the steps to the —

KITCHEN (40), with utensils of the 17th cent., and to Rooms 41-47. R. 41. Gothic peasant's room from Tyrol (ca. 1500); R. 42. Room from Cologne (after 1600); R. 43. Swiss room (ca. 1700); R. 44. Tyrolese room; RR. 45 & 46. Nuremberg rooms (17th cent.). — We return to Hall 39 and turn to the left by the staircase into —

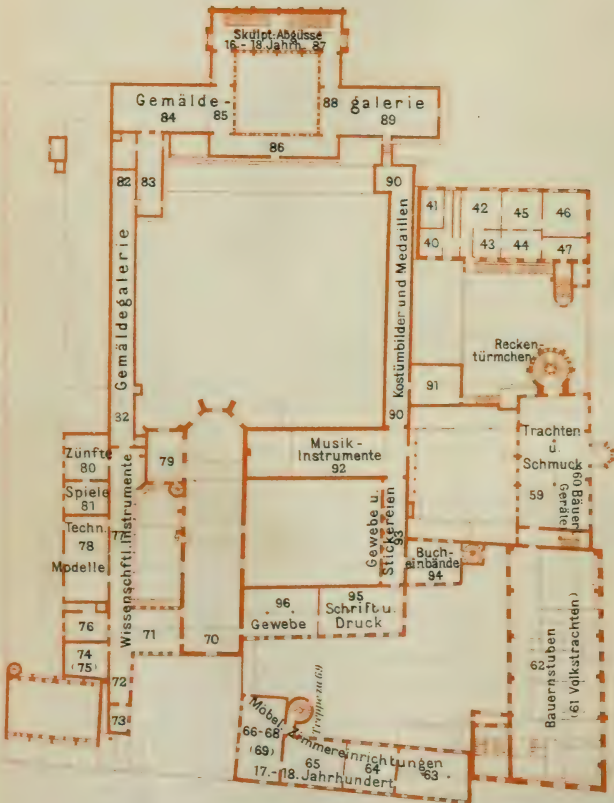
Room 48, containing furniture and household utensils (16-18th cent.).

GERMANISCHES MUSEUM

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Eingeklammerte Nummern beziehen sich auf den zweiten Stock.

N. ← ————— S.



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In the middle, Sumptuous ebony bedstead inlaid with alabaster (Nuremberg, ca. 1600), and two richly ornamented cabinets (17th cent.); by the exit, Ornamented cabinet (Nuremberg, 16th cent.). Cases 8 & 5. Goldsmiths' work; among the Nuremberg work in Case 8 are a double goblet by *Peter Wiber* (after 1600), a nautilus goblet by *F. Hildebrand* (1595), the goblet of the Von Pfinzing family (1536), the *Cocoanut goblet with Bacchic scenes, by *Peter Flötner* (ca. 1535), and the Holzschuher goblet, by *Elias Lenker* (p. 154). — Chest 6. Silver-gilt travelling-service, adorned with agate (Augsburg; ca. 1710); 7. Enamelled vessels from Limoges.

The adjoining CLOISTER WINGS (49-51) of the Augustinerbau contain casts of sepulchral monuments, stained glass (16-17th cent.), and glass vessels (in Wing 50).

Stained glass in the West Wing (51): Frame 37. Aristotle and Phyllis (ca. 1510), pane with a coat-of-arms (Swiss; 1548); 38. Three Swiss windows, incl. the pane of Hans Gross (1599), probably by *Chr. Maurer* (d. 1614); *41. 42. Four allegories of good government, by *Chr. Maurer*: 50-56. Medallions with coats-of-arms (Nuremberg; 16-17th cent.). — The collection of glass is especially rich in ornamental Venetian glass (Cases 1-3). Case 3 contains a large goblet with silver-gilt mounting by *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (comp. p. 154), the only authenticated work of this master in Nuremberg. Cases 4-8 contain German and Bohemian glass, among which we may specially notice the superb enamelled glass in Case 6, and the so-called 'Schaper-Gläser' in Case 7.

On the left, adjoining Wing 50, are Rooms 52-54, containing portable fire-arms. — HALL 55, in the S.W. wing, contains armour, staff-weapons (pikes, etc.), swords and daggers, shields, helmets, and cross-bows (15-19th cent.). — In Rooms 56-58 and in the WEST COURT (L), Cannon and models of cannon. — From Cloister Wing 51 (see above) we ascend to the —

First and Second Floors. — Room 59. Costumes and ornaments. — Room 60. Peasants' utensils. — Room 61. Peasants' costumes and ornaments. — Room 62. Peasants' rooms. — Rooms 64-66. Furniture (18th cent.). — Room 67. Panelling from a house in the Tetzeltgasse (1771). — Room 68. *Tapestried room from the Wesprien House at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the rococo style (ca. 1740).

Room 69 (on the next floor). Museum of commerce (models of ships and waggons, etc.). In the GALLERY OF THE CHURCH (70), Weights and measures.

Room 71 & HALL 77. Scientific instruments, including (in 77) the oldest terrestrial globe known, constructed by Martin Behaim (p. 157) in 1492. — HALL 72 & Rooms 73-76. Pharmaceutical collection (73. Chemist's shop; 76. Laboratory). — Room 78. Technical models and tools. — From Hall 77 we turn to the right into CHAPEL 79. Ecclesiastical objects (17-18th cent.). — Room 80 (on the left). Guild antiquities. — Room 81. Toys, incl. a rococo puppet-theatre and Nuremberg dolls' houses.

Rooms 82-89 contain casts of sculptures of the 16-18th cent. (R. 87), small sculptures, and the *Picture Gallery (ca. 500 pictures), in which the masters of the upper German Schools of the 15-16th cent. are well represented (catalogue. 1909. 60 pf.).

GALLERY 82. Section I. (Rhenish and Early-Netherlandish Schools of the 14-16th cent.). To the left, 4. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne*, Madonna with the pea-blossom (a forgery?); 13. *Stephan Lochner*, Crucifixion; *Master of the Life of the Virgin*, 20. Death of the Virgin, 21. Adoration of the Magi, 19. Presentation in the Temple; 36. *V. & H. Dünwegge*, Pietà. — Sec. II. (same schools). To the left, 72, 73. *Netherlandish Master* (about 1520), Portraits; *80. *Lucas van Leyden*, Moses smiting the rock; *101. *Maitre de Moulins*, Cardinal Bourbon; 89, 90. *Jan Scorel*, Portraits. — Sec. III. (Franconian Schools of the 15th cent.). To the left, 128. *Hans Pleydenwurff* (?), Portrait of a canon; 135. *M. Wohlgemut*, Portrait of Hans Perckmeister (1496); 117. *Nuremberg Master*, Epitaph of Walpurg Prünsterin (1434); 131. *H. Pleydenwurff*, Crucifixion; to the right, 153. *Nuremberg Master*, Epitaph of Haller (1487); 235-238. *M. Schwarz*, Four wings of an altar. — Sec. IV. (Upper German Schools of the 15th and 16th cent.). To the left, 141. *M. Wohlgemut*, Madonna with four saints; 207, 216. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Portraits of Stephen Reuss, Rector of Vienna University (1503), and of Luther (1533); 184. *Hans von Kulmbach*, St. George; on the end-wall, 181. *Wolf Traut*, Baptism of Christ; to the right, 149, 148. *M. Wohlgemut*, SS. Mary Magdalen, Lucia, Cosmas, and Damian, panels of the Peringsdörfer altar-piece (see below); 270. *In the style of M. Schaffner*, Last Judgment. Also, statuettes in wood and bronze (Neptune; 17th cent.).

Room 83 (Upper German works of the 16th cent.). To the right, 214. *L. Cranach*, Portrait of King Christian II. of Denmark; 176. Copy of *Dürer's* All Saints Picture (p. 162); *A. Dürer*, *166. Hercules fighting with the Stymphalian birds (1500), 169. Emp. Maximilian I.; 312, 343. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Two nude allegorical female figures, representing Sight and Hearing; 292. *L. Schäufelein*, Crucifixion; 313-315. *Albr. Altdorfer*, Scenes from the legend of St. Quirinus; 273, *279. *Hans Holbein the Elder*, Madonnas; 164. *Dürer*, Two savages as supporters of a coat-of-arms (1499); 283. *Hans Burgkmair*, Madonna (1510); 344. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Madonna; 312. *Altdorfer*, Crucifixion. In the centre are German bronzes, including some from *Peter Vischer's* foundry.

Room 84 (Upper German works of the 15-16th cent.). To the left, *142-145. *M. Wohlgemut*, Four wings from the Peringsdörfer altar-piece, with the legend of St. Vitus and figures of saints (from the Augustinian church; ca. 1488); *Hans von Kulmbach*, 185. St. Cosmas, 186. St. Damian; between these, 165. *Dürer*, Pietà, the so-called Holzschuher panel (a replica with variations of the picture in Munich, p. 251); *Hans Burgkmair*, 280. St. Sebastian before the Emp. Constantine, *282. Madonna (1509); 170, 171. *J. G. Fischer*, Copies of *Dürer's* Four Apostles (p. 251), with the old original inscriptions; 246. *B. Zeitblom*, Pietà; 167, 168. *A. Dürer*, Emperors Charlemagne and Sigismund, executed in 1510-12 for the 'Heilthums-Kammer' (p. 157; freely retouched). — In the centre are medals.

HALL 85 (German and Netherlandish Masters of the 16-17th cent.). *206. *G. Penz*, Captain Sebald Schirmer (1545); 432. *Ad. Elsheimer*, Biblical scene. On the window-side are miniature portraits. — HALL 86 (pictures of the 17-18th cent.). 440. *Joh. Lingelbach*, Scene in an Italian park; 453-460. *Joh. Kupetzky*, Portraits. — GALLERY 88 (modern pictures). 505. *Lenbach*, Bismarck (1894); 501. *J. Luntenschütz*, Schopenhauer. In the centre is an old wooden model of Nuremberg, probably by *W. Behaim* (ca. 1615).

Room 89 (paintings of the 17-18th cent., chiefly Netherlandish). To the right, 393. *Jan Both*, Southern landscape; 408. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Sea-piece; 406. *Pieter de Hooch*, Genre-scene; 405. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *Rembrandt*, *391. Portrait of himself (ca. 1629), *392. St. Paul in prison (ca. 1628); 399. *G. Terburg*, Portrait of a woman; opposite, 402. *Corn. Bega*, Tavern-scene; 409. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene. — In the centre are small sculptures in bronze, reliefs in lead (plaquettes), *Reliefs in boxwood, by *Peter Flötner* and others (six allegorical female figures, representing the cardinal sins, ca. 1540), a dagger-sheath (Nuremberg; 16th cent.), turner's work, portraits in wax, etc.

GALLERY 90. Pictures of costumes. — ROOM 91 (to the left). Monuments of medical science. — ROOM 92 (to the right). Musical instruments. — GALLERY 93. Weaving, incl. a piece of Flemish tapestry representing the Garden of Love (after 1500). — ROOM 94 (to the left). Book-bindings. — ROOM 95. Collection illustrative of the arts of writing and printing; graphic arts. — ROOM 96. Weaving.

e. The Town Wall and Outer Quarters.

The ***Town Walls**, built in 1345-1452 and greatly strengthened in the 16-17th cent., form the most interesting feature of the town; though they have unfortunately been removed at places to meet the requirements of modern traffic, they still bear clear testimony to the military strength of the old imperial city.

The earliest fortifications consisted of a wall averaging 22 ft. in height with a protected passage, strengthened with a fort (now almost vanished), 55 ft. broad and numerous square towers placed at intervals of 50 yards. Outside was a dry moat, 30 ft. deep and 90 ft. broad. The four main gates (*Frauen-Tor*, Pl. E 3, II; *Spittler-Tor*, Pl. C 3, II; *Neu-Tor*, Pl. D 2, II; and the rased *Laufer-Tor*, Pl. E, F, 2, II) were defended by strong out-works. Of the four smaller gates (*Haller-Tor*, Pl. D 2, II; *Tiergärtner-Tor*, Pl. D 2, II; *Vestner-Tor*, Pl. D 2, II; and the rased *Wöhrder-Tor*, Pl. F 2, II) the second alone belongs to the older fortifications completed in 1332. When gunpowder became a feature of warfare, a number of smaller forts were erected so as to enfilade the moat, and these were soon reinforced by escarp-galleries and, after 1500, by round forts with cannon ('*Streichwehre*'), especially in the Vestnertor-Graben and at the points where the Pegnitz entered and quitted the town. The last two additions were made in conformity with the theory of fortification propounded by Dürer. In 1538-45 *Antonio Fazuni* of Malta erected the great polygonal *Burgbastei* between the Tiergärtner-Tor and the Vestner-Tor, with two casemated side-bastions. In 1556-64 the towers of the four main town-gates received their present circular shape (walls, 19 ft. thick), from the designs of *Georg Unger*. The works constructed shortly before and during the Thirty Years' War have vanished. — The most picturesque portion of the fortifications is on the W. side, between the Spittler-Tor (Pl. C, 3; II) and the site of the Max-Tor (Pl. E, 2; II). The protected passage ('*Wehrgang*') on the inside of the wall is well seen at the Ludwigs-Tor and the Neu-Tor.

In the Frauentor-Graben, between the Frauen-Tor and Spittler-Tor, and opposite the Germanic Museum, is the *New Municipal Theatre* (Pl. D, 3; II), built in 1902-5. A little to the W. is the home of the *Society of Industrial Progress* (*Industrie und Kulturverein*; Pl. D 3, II), by Th. von Kramer (1905). — In the Melanchthon-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4, 5; I), to the S., beyond the railway, is a *Monumental Fountain*, by Kindler (1908).

In the PLÄRRER (Pl. C, 3; II), between the Spittler-Tor and the Ludwigs-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 3; II), another *Monumental Fountain* (1890) commemorates the opening of the first German railway (1835; p. 152).

In the Rotenburger-Str., to the S.W. of the Plärrer, is the old **Cemetery of St. Rochus** (Pl. B, 3; I), with the grave of *Peter*

Vischer the Elder (d. 1529) and his sons *Hermann* and *Peter* (No. 90, ninth stone on the right). The *Rochus-Kapelle*, erected in 1519-21 by Paul Beheim, contains stained-glass windows from the workshop of Veit Hirschvogel, resembling Dürer's work. — A little to the S.W. is the *Harbour* of the Ludwigs-Canal (p. 133), 370 yds. long.

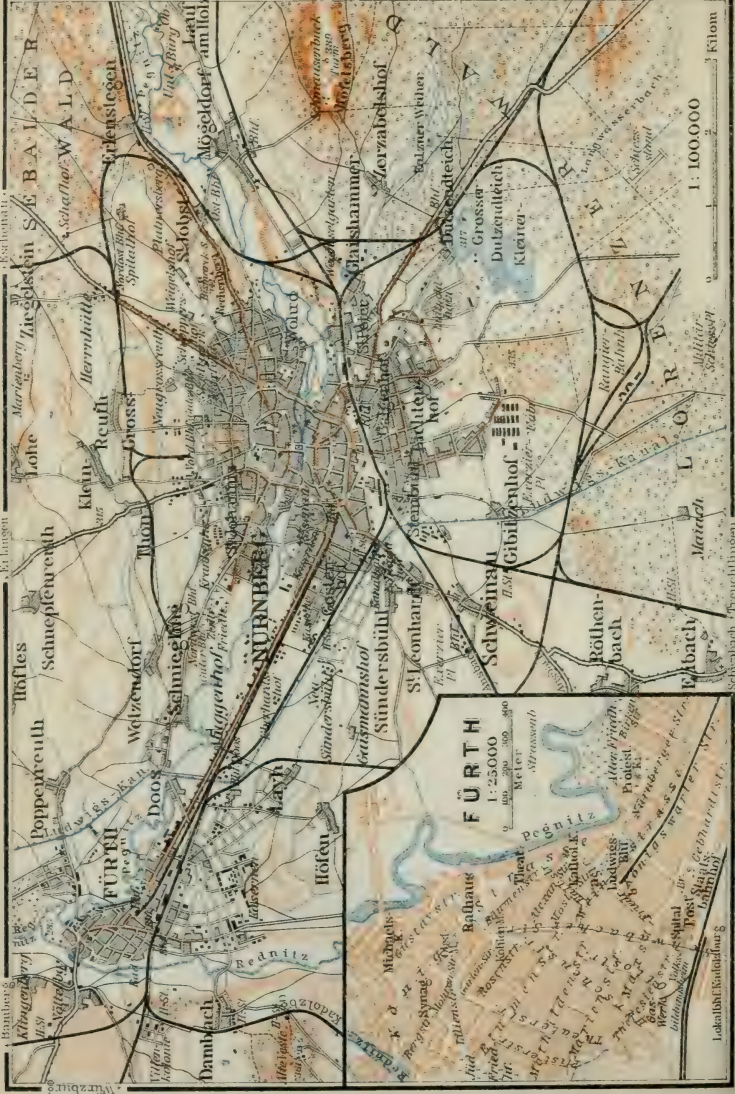
To the W. of the Spittler-Tor-Graben lies the **Rosenau** (Pl. C, 3; II), with the pleasure-resort mentioned at p. 150. — In the Prater-Anlage (Pl. C, 3; II) is the *Minnesänger-Brunnen*, by Kittler (1905).

Outside the Neu-Tor, in the JOHANNIS-STRASSE (tramway No. 6, see p. 151), which leads to the cemetery of St. John (see below), is the graceful *Heiligkreuz-Kapelle* (Pl. C 2, II; No. 24, on the right; adm., see p. 151), containing numerous hatchments of the Haller family and a large altar from Wohlgemut's workshop, with a group of the Descent from the Cross, and painted double wings.

In the Burgschmiet-Str., which runs from the Tiergärtner-Tor (p. 171) to St. John's Cemetery, stands on the right the *Bronze Foundry of Prof. Lenz* (formerly *Burgschmiet*; Pl. D 2, II), with a collection of models (visitors admitted). — The road leads on past the *Stations of the Cross*, consisting of seven sandstone pillars (1506) with reliefs of the Passion, and, in the cemetery of St. John, the *Calvarienberg*, all by *Adam Kraft* (the latter now replaced by copies; originals in the Germanic Museum).

St. John's Cemetery (Pl. B, C, 1, 2; I), first laid out in 1518 and containing fine brasses, is well worth a visit (the wife of the chief sexton affords all information and also opens the Holzschuher Chapel; 50 pf.).

The late-Gothic *Holzschuher Chapel*, to the left of the entrance near the Calvarienberg (see above), contains a large Entombment, Adam Kraft's last work (1508). — In the 6th row from the entrance, five graves to the N.E. of the Holzschuher chapel, is *Pirkheimer's* tomb (No. 1414; p. 157). On the path leading to the church of St. John (see below) rises the *Müntzer Tomb* (1560; 25 ft. in height). In the 6th row behind it is the grave of *Albrecht Dürer* (No. 649, the 11th stone to the left of the path; 'quicquid Alberti Dureri mortale fuit, sub hoc conditur tumulo; emigravit VIII Idus Aprilis 1528', i.e. 6th April, 1528). About 50 paces to the S. of Dürer's grave is that (No. 503) of the confectioner Hans Sachs and his descendants, perhaps including the poet *Hans Sachs* (p. 163). A few paces to the right (N.E.) of Dürer's grave is that of *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (d. 1585; No. 665), with a fine epitaph by Jost Amman. In the row in front lie the painter *Anselm Feuerbach* (d. 1880; No. 715) and *A. von Essenwein* (p. 166; No. 720). Eight rows to the W. of Dürer, in the direction of the church, rests *Veit Stoss* (d. 1533; No. 268), and farther on lies the popular poet *Grübel* (p. 163; No. 200). Four rows farther to the N.W., opposite St. John's church, is *Paumgärtner's* grave (d. 1679), with a large bronze skull; and in the second row farther to the N.W., on the paved side-walk, a little to the right of the church, is that of *Joachim von Sandrart* the painter (d. 1688), with the order of the 'Fruit-Bringing Society'. — The Gothic *Church of St. John* (14-15th cent.; opened by the town-sacristan, 30 pf.) contains a winged altar by the Master of the Tucher Altar (p. 156; on the left); the main altar is by Dürer's contemporary Wolf Traut.



The *Western Cemetery* (comp. Pl. A, 1; I), to the N.W., also in the *Johannis* suburb, has a fine portal by Hase (1879).

The most popular pleasure-ground at Nuremberg is the **Stadt-Park** (Pl. F, 1; I), on the N. side (restaurant; music, see p. 150; tramways Nos. 1, 3, and 5, p. 150), with a *Schiller Monument* by A. Hildebrand (1909).

f. Environs of Nuremberg. Fürth.

A tramway (No. 2, p. 150) runs to the S.E. from Nuremberg to **Dutzendteich** (Pl. I 5, I; *Dutzendteich, Bellevue, and Waldlust Restaurants*), with a large pond for bathing and boating, gardens, etc. Thence a beautiful walk through wood leads viâ the *Falzer Weiher* (restaurant; water-shoot) and *Schmausenbuck* (1275 ft.; restaurant), with its view-tower (20 pf.), to *Mögeldorf* (station; see p. 322). — Near the Erlenstegen terminus of tramway No. 6 (p. 151) is the *Platnersberg*, an old town-park with garden-restaurant (fine views).

Excursion to the *Nuremberg Switzerland*, see p. 174.

For an excursion to Fürth ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) we may use either the state-railway (p. 116), the local Ludwigs-Bahn (p. 149; 12 min.; fares 20, 15, 10 pf.), or the tramway (No. 1, p. 150; from the Nuremberg central station to the Ludwigsbahn station at Fürth, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fare 15 pf.).

Fürth (964 ft.; *National*, Pl. a, at the cor. of the Wein-Str. and Friedrich-Str., with café, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*; *Kütt*, Pl. b, Friedrich-Str., both at the Ludwigsbahn station), a busy town with 60,600 inhab., vies with Nuremberg in its staple commodities of toys and fancy-articles, and possesses very extensive manufactories of gold-leaf and of mirrors. In front of the station of the State Railway is a *Monumental Fountain*, by Maison (1890). In the Hall-Platz is the *Theatre*, by Fellner & Helmer (1902). To the N.W. stands the modern *Rathaus*, with its lofty tower. The Gothic *Church of St. Michael* (14th cent.) contains a beautiful late-Gothic ciborium, 25 ft. high. The *Rednitz*, which joins the *Pegnitz* below the town to form the *Regnitz*, is crossed by a railway and a suspension bridge.

FROM FÜRTH TO KADOLZBURG, 8 M., local railway in 35 min. (fares 70, 40 pf.). — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alte Feste*. At the **Alte Feste** (1184 ft.), on a wooded hill on the Rednitz, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., the battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought on 4th Sept., 1632. Extensive view from the tower. The adjoining restaurant is a favourite resort of the Nurembergers. — The line proceeds viâ *Zirndorf* (brewery) to (8 M.) **Kadolzburg** (1746 ft.: *Imm*), a market-village with 1500 inhabitants. Leaving the station we turn to the right and then, almost at once to the left. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we may either proceed to the left to (5 min.) the view-tower (141 ft. high: 10 pf.), passing the house of its keeper (right), or we may keep to the right, pass (2 min.) the old town-gate, and reach the old castle of the Burgraves of Nuremberg (now offices). The castle consists of the outer and inner castle, the latter including the old building (2nd half of the 15th cent.), the chapel, and the new building (after 1500).

FROM NUREMBERG TO ESCHENAU, 12 M., railway in 1 hr. The trains start from the N.E. Station (bey. Pl. F, 1; I). — 8½ M. *Kalchreuth* (1361 ft.; Müller), with 950 inhab. and a 15th cent. church containing a ciborium from A. Kraft's workshop (early 16th cent.). View from the tower of the foothills of the Jura. — 12 M. *Eschenau* (1119 ft.; Schwan). To Erlangen or Gräfenberg, see p. 126.

26. From Nuremberg to Eger by Schnabelwaid.

94 M. RAILWAY in 3¼-5¼ hrs. (express to Prague in 9 hrs.).

Nuremberg, see p. 149. Soon after leaving the station the train diverges to the left from the lines to Ratisbon and Amberg, and crosses the *Pegnitz-Tal* by means of a long embankment and several bridges to (2½ M.) *Nuremberg East Station*. It then skirts the hills on the N. side of the *Pegnitz-Tal*, running parallel with the Amberg railway (p. 322) on the S. side, ½-1¼ M. off. — 8 M. *Rückersdorf* (3 M. to the N. is the *Ludwigshöhe*, a summer-resort with view-tower); 10½ M. *Lauf* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château, on the *Pegnitz* (½ M. to the S. is the station of the Amberg line, p. 322). — 12½ M. *Schnaittach*.

Branch-line to the N. viâ (3 M.) *Markt Schnaittach*, with the ruin of *Rottenberg* (1825 ft.; view) rising above it, to (6 M.) *Simmelsdorf-Hüttenbach*.

15 M. *Reichenschwand*, at the base of the *Hansgörgl-Berg* (see below), with a château and park.

17½ M. *Hersbruck* (1100 ft.; *Post*, at the N. end of the town; *Traube*, in the market-place; *Roter Hahn*), a prosperous little town (4300 inhab.) at the foot of the *Michelsberg*, surrounded by hop-gardens. The station on the right bank of the *Pegnitz* lies on the N.W. side of the town, 1½ M. from the station on the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (p. 322).

The *Michelsberg* (1420 ft.), ascended from the right bank station in ¼ hr., affords a survey of the town and district. A still finer point of view is the *Hansgörgl-Berg* (1975 ft.), 1 hr. from *Reichenschwand* (see above), or ½ hr. from *Hersbruck*. On the top is a pavilion.

At (20½ M.) *Hohenstadt* the line turns to the N. and enters the narrow and tortuous Upper *Pegnitz-Tal*; to the right, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Hirschbach-Tal*, lies the summer-resort of *Eschenbach* (1140 ft.), with a Schloss. — We cross the *Pegnitz* twice, and pass *Alfalter* on the left. 25 M. *Vorra* (1160 ft.); ½ M. up the valley lies *Astelshofen* (Hirsch), in a picturesque situation. — Then five bridges and two short tunnels. — 27½ M. *Rupprechtstegen* (1184 ft.; *Inn* 'Zur Fränkischen Schweiz', with a huge lime-tree), the centre of the 'Nuremberg Switzerland'. The imposing **Kur-Hôtel Rupprechtstegen* (pens. 5-6 M), pleasantly situated on the slope to the left, is a favourite resort in summer.

The *Anka-Tal*, to the W., with its beautiful woods and picturesque groups of rocks (e.g. the *Andreas-Kirche*), affords a pleasant walk. The

path then crosses a lofty plain to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ruin of *Hohenstein* (2080 ft.), rising above the village of that name (Inn zur Felsburg); fine view from the wooden belvedere (key at the village). — Walk to the E. to the (1 hr.) ruin of *Hartenstein* (1845 ft.), mentioned in the 'Parzival' of Wolfram von Eschenbach.

Ten bridges and five tunnels in rapid succession. The walk through the Pegnitz-Tal to Velden is interesting. — 29 M. **Velden**, a picturesquely-situated town (1235 ft.; *Krone*), with an ancient gate, lies $\frac{1}{3}$ M. to the N.W. of the station. The valley now expands. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neuhaus an der Pegnitz* (Rossbach's Inn, at the station, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.), commanded by the watch-tower of the old castle of *Veldenstein* (1423 ft.) on a lofty conical hill.

Near the village of *Krottensee* (Zur Grotte), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., is the **Maximilians-Grotte**, a large stalactite grotto (adm. 1 pers. 75 pf., 2 pers. 1 M., etc.; guide necessary; magnesium wire 75 pf. extra). The most beautiful part is called the 'Crystal Palace'.

We cross and recross the Pegnitz several times. — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pegnitz** (1380 ft.; *Lamm*; *Ross*), a little town on the Pegnitz, which rises at *Lindenhardt*, 9 M. to the N. (diligence twice daily in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. viâ *Pottenstein* to *Gössweinstein*, p. 148). — The train now ascends to (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schnabelwaid** (1466 ft.).

BRANCH RAILWAY TO BAYREUTH (11 M.) viâ (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreussen*, an old town in the valley of the *Rote Main*, noted for its earthenware, and (6 M.) *Neuenreuth*. 11 M. *Bayreuth* (see p. 138).

The train turns to the E., and near (49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Engelmannsreuth* (1610 ft.) passes through the watershed between the Pegnitz and the *Naab* by a cutting 875 yds. long. Beyond (53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vorbach* the *Hard* is penetrated by a tunnel of 490 yds.

58 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Kirchenlaibach** (1510 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the Neuenmarkt and Weiden line (p. 141). The train pursues a N.E. direction. — Near (63 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Immenreuth* it crosses the *Haidenaab* by a bridge 56 ft. high, and at *Oberwappenöst* (1900 ft.) it passes under the watershed between the Haidnaab and the *Fichtelnaab* by a tunnel of 930 yds. The valley of the latter stream is crossed near *Riglasreuth* by an iron viaduct 130 ft. high. — 70 M. *Neusorg* (1827 ft.); branch hence to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fichtelberg*, see p. 143. Near *Langenteilen* the watershed between the Naab and the *Röslau* is pierced by another long tunnel ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.). 75 M. *Waldershof* (1805 ft.); 2 hrs. to the W. is the *Kösseine* (p. 145).

77 M. **Markt-Redwitz** (1765 ft.; *Anker*, at the station, R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., B. 80 pf.; *Kaiserhof*), a busy little town on the *Kösseine*, junction of the line from Hof to Wiesau (p. 210).

The line now crosses the *Röslau* twice. Before reaching (88 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mühlbach* we enter Austrian territory. The train now follows the *Eger*, intersects the plateau to the S. of Eger at a depth of 56 ft., and enters the station of (94 M.) *Eger* (see p. 119).

27. From Nuremberg to Augsburg.

105 M. RAILWAY in 6 hrs. (fares 10 *M* 50, 6 *M* 70, 4 *M* 30 pf.). — The express-trains run viâ Treuchtlingen and Donauwörth, without touching Nördlingen.

Nuremberg, see p. 149. Thence to (27 M.) *Pleinfeld* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the line to Munich viâ Treuchtlingen, see p. 127.

37 M. *Gunzenhausen* (795 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Altmühl*, junction of the Würzburg and Munich line (see p. 206). Beyond (42 M.) *Kronheim* the line reaches the *Wörnitz*. From (46 M.) *Wassertrüdingen* (Sonne) an excursion may be made to the *Hesselberg* (2270 ft.; rfmts. in fine weather), a spur of the Jura, $5\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.W., with prehistoric dykes and moats (extensive view). — 54 M. *Oettingen*, a small town with 2900 inhab., on the *Wörnitz*, residence of the Prince of Oettingen-Spielberg. — The train quits the *Wörnitz*. Beyond (57 M.) *Dürrenzimmern*, the *Ipf* (p. 37) becomes conspicuous on the W. The village on the right near Nördlingen is *Wallerstein* (p. 177), with a ruined castle.

62 M. *Nördlingen* (1410 ft.; *Krone*, Pl. a, B 2, in the *Holzmarkt*, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, Pl. b, D 2; *Railway Restaurant*), on the *Eger*, formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and towers. Pop. 8500. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 2) we turn to the right, then proceed to the left through the *Deininger-Tor*, pass the old *Corn Exchange* (1606), and reach the (10 min.) *Rüben-Markt* (Pl. B, 2). Here stands a tasteful war monument in the form of a fountain by *Wrba* (1902; Pl. 2). The Gothic *Church of St. George* (Pl. B, 2; sexton, *Pfarrgasse* A 6, opposite the S. side) was erected in 1427-1505, and remodelled in 1877-87. Adjoining the baroque high-altar (1683) is a fine wood-carved Crucifixion of the end of the 15th cent.; on the wall behind are paintings of the School of Herlin. The church also contains a late-Gothic ciborium (1511-25), a stone pulpit (1499), and a curious winding staircase to the organ-loft. In the baptistery, adjoining the N. aisle, is a *Pietà* by *Schäufelein* (1521). The tower (290 ft. high; 365 steps) commands an extensive prospect of the *Ries* (p. 178), with the *Ipf* (p. 37) rising to the W. (entr. at the N.W. corner; small fee to the fire-watchers at the top). A little to the N. is the late-Gothic *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 2), with a fine covered staircase of 1618 at the S.E. corner. On the upper floor is the Municipal Museum (always open), containing a large mural painting by *Schäufelein* (*Judith and Holofernes*; 1515), other pictures by *Schäufelein* (four *Wings of an altar), *F. Herlin*, and others, autographs, coins, and local antiquities. In the grounds to the S.W. of the railway-station is a bronze bust of the poet *Melchior Meyr* (d. 1871), author of '*Erzählungen aus dem Ries*'. Visitors should walk round the pro-

tected passage on the well-preserved town-walls (14-15th cent.), the imposing gate-towers of which are by Wolf Waldberger (d. 1613). — During the Thirty Years' War the Imperial General Ferdinand of Hungary gained a signal victory a little to the S. of Nördlingen over the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Horn, 6th Sept., 1634.

A branch-railway runs from Nördlingen viâ (10 M.) *Wildbad Wemding*, with a sulphurous spring, to (10½ M.) **Wemding** (1480 ft.; *Kreuz*), a little town on the *Dosbach*.

Railway from Nördlingen to *Stuttgart*, see R. 7.

FROM NÖRDLINGEN TO DOMBÜHL, 33½ M., railway in 2-3¼ hrs. — 2½ M. *Wallerstein*, with a large ruined castle, and a cliff commanding a fine view. — About 1 M. to the E. of (5½ M.) *Marktoffingen* lies *Maihingen*, formerly a convent, with the valuable library and collections of Prince Oettingen-Wallerstein (shown on application to the steward; fee). — 14 M. *Wilburgstetten*, 1½ M. to the E. of which is *Weiltingen*, the residence of the extinct Dukes of Württemberg-Weiltingen in 1650-1705, but incorporated with Bavaria in 1810. In the woods between Wilburgstetten and Weiltingen the Limes (p. 197) is in good preservation.

18½ M. **Dinkelsbühl** (1460 ft.; see Plan, p. 176; *Goldne Kanne*, Pl. a, B 2, R. & B. from 2½ M.; *Goldne Rose*, Pl. b, B 2, R. 1¾-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½-2 M., both well spoken of), an old imperial town with 4650 inhab., on the *Wörnitz*, on a flat site, partly surrounded with water. Situated, like Rotenburg (p. 199), on the ancient road between Augsburg and Würzburg, Dinkelsbühl, with its well-preserved walls and towers of the 15th cent., its moats, and its gabled houses, presents an unusually complete view of a mediæval town. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 2) we proceed to the right, enjoying a good view of the town, cross the *Wörnitz*, and pass through the *Wörnitz-Tor* (Pl. C, 2). This leads us to the market-place, in which are a modern *Fountain* (Pl. 1) and a monument to *Christoph von Schmid* (1768-1854; Pl. 3, B 2), a popular writer for the young, who was a native of the town. The late-Gothic **Church of St. George* (Pl. B, 2), built in 1448-92, is the finest church of its type in S. Germany. It contains a ciborium of 1498, and old carved altars. The tower (190 ft.) affords a fine view (key kept by the sexton at No. 50, on the N. side of the church). On the W. side of the place is the *Deutsche Haus* (Pl. B, 2), a fine timbered structure of the 17th cent., now an inn. The collections of the *Historical Society* are partly at No. 73, Rotenburger-Str. (key kept by the porter of the hospital in the court to the left, Pl. B 1) and partly in the old sacristy of the Dreikönigs-Kapelle adjoining the Segringer-Tor (Pl. A, 2; key in the shop to the left). Both collections are open daily, 9-4 (adm. 20 pf.). A very interesting *Walk (1 hr.) may be made round the old town-walls, the most picturesque parts of which are those at the *Stadt-Park* (Pl. A, 1)

and the *Stadt-Mühle* (Pl. C, D, 3; 1490). — On the third Mon. in July a popular festival, known as 'Die Kinderzeche', is held in the *Schranne* (Pl. B, 2) and at the *Old Rathaus* (Pl. B, C, 2), commemorating the escape of the town from pillage by the Swedes in 1632.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Feuchtwangen* (Post), a small and ancient town of 2400 inhab., with a Gothic abbey and a local museum. — 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dombühl*, see p. 34.

Beyond Nördlingen (p. 176) we enter the *Ries*, a fertile tract, doubtless once the bed of a lake; eruptive and volcanic rocks occur on its margins. 72 M. *Harburg*, a little town of 1480 inhab., with a well-preserved castle, picturesquely perched on a rock. The train again follows the fertile valley of the winding *Wörnitz*.

79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Donauwörth** (1322 ft.; *Krebs*, by the bridge), an old town on the *Danube*, has 4700 inhabitants. From the *Railway Station* we at first follow a straight direction, then (after 2 min.) turn to the right and pass through the *Rieder-Tor* to the (9 min.) *Rathaus*. The *Reichs-Str.* leads hence to the left, passing (4 min.; 1.) the Gothic *Parish Church* (1444-67), with a fine ciborium in its choir (1503). About 3 min. to the W. of the church lies the suppressed Benedictine Abbey of the *Holy Cross*, which now contains the *Cas-sianeum*, an institution for the improvement of Roman Catholic education, with a boys' school, a library of 70,000 vols., various collections, and a printing and publishing office. In the baroque *Abbey Church* (1722) is the sarcophagus (early 14th cent.) of the ill-fated Mary of Brabant, consort of Duke Lewis of Bavaria, by whose order she was beheaded in 1256 on a groundless suspicion of infidelity.

FROM DONAUWÖRTH TO NEU-OFFINGEN, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ hr. (to Ulm in 2-3 hrs.). The line turns to the S.W. and traverses the valley of the tortuous *Danube*. — 9 M. *Blindheim* or *Blenheim*; 12 M. *Höchstädt*. Each of these names recalls more than one fiercely contested battle. Here in 1083 Guelph I. of Bavaria was defeated and deprived of his duchy by Emp. Henry IV. In 1703 Elector Max Emmanuel of Bavaria and Marshal Villars gained a victory at Höchstädt over the Imperial troops under Count Styrum; but the Elector and Marshal Tallard were signally defeated, at Blenheim, by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, on 13th Aug., 1704. Nearly a century later, on 19th June, 1800, the Austrians under Kray engaged the French under Moreau at Höchstädt. — 16 M. **Dillingen** (*Bayrischer Hof*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M., B. 70 pf.), a thriving town of 6200 inhab., was formerly the seat of a university (1554-1804). The old château once belonged to the bishops of Augsburg. There are some good buildings in the main street. Branch-line to Aalen, see p. 37. — 19 M. **Lauingen** (1423 ft.; *Drei Mohren*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2, B. 60 pf.), a busy town of 4100 inhab., the residence during the middle ages of the Bavarian dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg, whose burial-vault is below the Roman Catholic church. The isolated *Hof-Turm*, 180 ft. high, in sixteen stories, was erected in 1478. A bronze statue (by F. von Miller) of the celebrated scholar *Albertus Magnus* (Count Albert of Bollstädt; 1193-1280), a native of Lauingen, stands in the market-place. At *Fainingen*, 1 M. to the W., at the junction of the Brenz and the Danube, are a Roman castrum and other remains. — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gundelfingen*, a small town (2830 inhab.) on the *Brenz*. — The

line turns towards the S., crosses the Danube, and joins the Ulm and Augsburg line (p. 209) at (27½ M.) *Neu-Offingen*.

From Donauwörth to *Ingolstadt* and *Regensburg*, see R. 29. — A branch-line runs to (22 M.) *Treuchtlingen* (p. 206).

The train crosses the Danube, and then the *Schmutter*. 88 M. *Nordendorf* (right, the château of Count Fischler-Treuberg); 91 M. *Meitingen* (right, on the height, the castle of *Markt*, once a Roman fort, the property of Prince Fugger). — 104 M. *Oberhausen* (to *Ulm*, see p. 209). We cross the *Wertach*, near its union with the *Lech*. — 105 M. *Augsburg*.

Augsburg.

Hotels. DREI MOHREN (Pl. a, C 4; comp. p. 183), Maximilian-Str. 12, R. 2½-10, B. 1¼, D. 3-5, omn. ¾ M; KAISERHOF (Pl. b; B. 5), Herman-Str., 7 min. from the station, very fair, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 1¼-3, omn. ½ M; BAYRISCHER HOF (Pl. c; B. 4), Bahnhof-Str., R. 2-3, B. ¾ M; AUGUSTA (Pl. d; B. 4), Fugger-Str. 3, R. 2-2½ M; WEISSES LAMM (Pl. e; B. 3), Ludwig-Str. 179, R. 1½-4, B. ¾, omn. 1 M; EISENHUT (Pl. f; C. 3), Obstmarkt, R. 1¼-2, B. ¾ M; BAMBERGER HOF (Pl. g; A, 4), Halder-Str.: DREI KRONEN (Pl. h; A, 4), Bahnhof-Str., with garden, R. 1¼-2½, B. ¾ M.

Restaurants and Cafés. *Bayrischer Hof*, see above; *Central*, Fugger-Str. (Pl. B, 4), these two with gardens; *Kaiserhof*, see above; *Schiessgraben* (Pl. B, 5), Schiessgraben-Str., with garden; *Kernstock*, Steingasse D 268 (Pl. B, C, 3), D. 1 M 20 pf.; *Prinz-Regent*, Prinz-Regenten-Str. (Pl. A, 4); *Augusta*, see above; *Maximilian*, Maximilian-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Post*, Ludwig-Str. D 210 (Pl. B, 3). — **WINE.** *Hofmann* (*Grünes Haus*), Anna-Str. D 253, 1st floor (Pl. B, 4), much frequented at midday (D. 1½-3 M); *Lamberger zur Weiberschule*, Hinter der Metzg C 182 (Pl. C, 3); *Ratskeller*, Elias-Holl-Platz C 323; *Herz*, Auf dem Mittlern Kreuz F 261 (Pl. B, 2); *Rebstöckle*, Steingasse D 43 (Pl. B, C, 3). — **BEER.** *Kohleis* (*Reichskrone*), Bürgergässchen, at the corner of the Metzg (Pl. C, 3); *Häring*, at the Schmiedberg (Pl. C, 3); *Hohes Meer*, Frauentor-Str. E 16 (Pl. B, 2); *Stockhauskeller Beer Garden*, Eserwall-Str. (Pl. C, 6).

Baths. *Augsburg City Baths* (*Stadtbad*: Pl. C, 3), Schmiedberg C 231; *Mauerbad*, Mauerberg C 138 (Pl. C, 3); *Municipal Swimming Bath* (Pl. E, 7); *Municipal Swimming School* (bey. Pl. A, 2, 3).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Grottenau, at the corner of the Ludwig-Str.

Cabs. Drive (¼ hr.), 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 pers. 60 pf.: for lights in the evening till 10 p.m. 10 pf. per ¼ hr. At night (10 to 6) double fares. Each box of less than 55 lbs. 20 pf., over 55 lbs. 40 pf.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan): from the Ludwigs-Platz (Perlach; Pl. C, 3, 4) to Oberhausen (bey. Pl. A, 1) 10 pf., the railway-station 10 pf., Pfersee (bey. Pl. A, 4) 10 pf., Göggingen (p. 185) 15 pf., Lechhausen (Pl. E, 1) 10 pf.

Principal Attractions (half-a-day): Cathedral, Rathaus, Maximilian Museum, Fugger Museum, Picture Gallery, and Church of St. Ulrich.

Augsburg (1625 ft.), with 98,600 inhab. (⅓ Prot.), the Roman *Augusta Vindelicorum*, situated at the confluence of the *Wertach* and the *Lech*, is one of the most important towns in S. Germany. Elaborate Renaissance structures give the town its chief architectural stamp and recall its former importance. Its beautiful fountains are celebrated, and some of the gates of the old fortifications are still extant (see pp. 181, 185). Its abundant water-power, utilized

by canals traversing the town, has given rise to various industries (weaving, cotton-spinning, machine-factories, chiefly outside the town).

Augusta Vindelicorum was founded as a military colony about 15 B.C. and soon attained commercial importance. In the middle ages (from 1268) Augsburg was a free imperial city, and the great centre of the traffic between N. Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th centuries, and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: Clara von Detten to Elector Frederick the Victorious of the Palatinate; Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a barber, to Duke Albert III. of Bavaria (p. 325); and Philippina Welser to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. Bartholomew Welser, another citizen, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emp. Charles V. The Fugger family raised themselves within a century from the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants at Augsburg, or perhaps in Europe. They were the Rothschilds of their age, and like them ennobled; and they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. — At Augsburg Charles V. held the diet of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the Emperor and the estates the '*Augsburg Confession*', a reformed creed framed by Melancthon; while the diet of 1555, by which a religious peace was concluded, was also held here by his brother Ferdinand, acting as the imperial representative. The delivery of the Confession took place in a hall of the episcopal palace, which later on became a royal residence (p. 181). — *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *Hans Burgkmair* flourished at Augsburg about 1500; comp. also p. xxii.

The principal street is the broad *Maximilian-Strasse* (Pl. C, 4, 5), between the Maximilian-Platz and the Ludwigs-Platz, with its continuation, the *Karolinen-Strasse* (Pl. C, 3). At the N. end of the latter rises the **Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), an irregular Gothic pile, originally a Romanesque basilica, begun in 995, consecrated in 1006, and altered in 1321-1431. It now consists of a nave with low vaulting, borne by square pillars, double aisles separated by slender columns with foliage-capitals, an E. and a W. choir, and a chevet of chapels. The curious bronze doors of the S. aisle contain representations of Adam and Eve, the Serpent, Centaurs, etc., in thirty-five sections (11th cent.). The N. and S. portals of the E. choir, with sculptures of the 14th cent., are also remarkable.

INTERIOR. The W. choir contains an episcopal throne in marble, resting on two lions (12th cent.), and a Gothic reredos of brass (1447). In the nave hangs a fine brass candelabrum of ca. 1500. The pulpit and the high-altar in the E. choir are modern and richly carved in the Gothic style. Fine stained glass, ancient and modern; the S. windows of the nave (11th cent.) are among the oldest in existence. The *Altar-pieces of the first four side-altars are by *Holbein the Elder* (1493; scenes from the Life of the Virgin); those of the other four belong to the *School of Zeitblom*. In the ambulatory, in the Chapel of St. Wolfgang (1st on the left), is a fine altar-piece by *Christoph Amberger* (Madonna and Child and angels, with SS. Ulrich and Afra on the wings; 1554). The choir-chapels, containing the tombs of many bishops, are separated from the choir by tasteful iron screens. The fine late-Gothic cloisters on the N. side (1479-1510) contain tombstones, some of them very old; entr. through house D 110, by the N. portal. The same approach serves for the old hall of the chapter, containing the *Episcopal Museum*. The collections,

including ecclesiastical vestments and vessels (some of the Romanesque period), the helmet and sword of Charles V., paintings, miniatures, etc., are about to be transferred to the Maximilian Museum (p. 182).

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Fronhof, with its *War Monument* by Zumbusch (1876), is the *Royal Palace* (Pl. B, 2, 3), now government-offices; to the E., in the Karolinen-Platz, is the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. C, 3). To the W. of the Fronhof stands the *Heilighkreuz-Kirche* (Pl. A, B, 3), used both by Roman Catholics and Protestants. The Roman Catholic part of the building, dating from 1502, but remodelled in the baroque style in 1716-19, contains (at a side-altar to the N.) an Assumption by Rubens (studio-piece, ca. 1625). — A little to the S.E., in the old Von Stetten house, are the *Natural History Collections* (Pl. B, 3), the first floor containing those of palæontology, mineralogy, ethnology, and botany, while the second floor is devoted to zoology. The collections are open in summer 10-1 & 2-5, in winter 10-12 & 2-4 (closed on Sat. and Sun., in the afternoon); adm. 30 pf.

At the S. end of the Karolinen-Str. is the LUDWIGS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3, 4), usually called 'Eiermarkt' or 'Am Perlach', the busiest part of the city. In the centre of it rises the **Fountain of Augustus* (Pl. 1; C, 3), the founder of the city, whose statue was cast by the Dutch master Gerhard in 1589-94. On the right is the *Exchange*; on the left the *Perlach-Turm* (256 ft. high; Pl. 7, C 3), originally erected as a watch-tower, heightened in 1615 and converted into a belfry, and now a fire-station (fine view from the top; entr. at the N.W. angle). — To the E. of the Perlach-Turm is the METZG-PLATZ, adjoining which on the N. is the *Metzg* (Pl. C, 3), the Butchers' House, erected in 1609 by Elias Holl. Farther to the E. rises the **Barfässer-Kirche** (Pl. C, 3; Prot.), remodelled ca. 1398 and 1723. It contains pictures by S. German masters of the 17th and 18th cent. and an excellent organ. — The *Jakober-Strasse*, the E. continuation of the Barfässer-gasse, is an admirable example of a mediæval street. It ends at the *Jakober-Tor* (Pl. E, 3). To the right is the entrance to the *Fuggerei* (Pl. D, 4), a separate quarter of Augsburg founded by Jakob Fugger 'the Rich' (d. 1519) in 1519, closed by its own gates, and consisting of fifty-three small houses for indigent citizens. The *St. Jakobs-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3) contains a picture of the Annunciation by an Upper German master (beginning of the 16th cent.).

The **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 4), a handsome Renaissance edifice with no exterior ornamentation, was erected in 1615-20 by *Elias Holl*. On the gable in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the city. The lower vestibule contains an eagle (1606) and busts of Roman emperors. An antechamber on the first floor, borne by eight columns of red marble, has a fine wooden ceiling and a statue of Chr. von Schmid (d. 1854; see p. 177), the educa-

tional writer. On the second floor is the **Golden Hall*, 108 by 56 ft., and 46 ft. in height, one of the finest halls in Germany, with baroque decorations recalling those of the Doge's palace at Venice and with mural and ceiling paintings by Kager (after designs by Peter Candid). The adjoining *Fürstenzimmer* also have fine wooden ceilings, wall-panelling, and artistic stoves. Visitors are admitted to all these rooms on the second floor daily, 8-12 & 1-6 (in winter 9-12 & 1-4), on Sun. 12-1 & 2-5 (Oct.-May 10-12); fee for 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 or more 25 pf. each (free on the first Sun. in the month). — On the third floor is a collection of models of buildings and machines (open on week-days, 8-12; on the first Sun. in the month 10-12; gratuity).

At the S.W. angle of the Ludwigs-Platz begins the Philippine-Welser-Strasse (Pl. C, 4), in which a *Statue of Joh. Jak. Fugger* (1516-1575) was erected in 1857. To the E. of the monument is the handsome house in which Philippina Welser lived from 1530 to 1550 (now the 'Deutsche Bank'; Pl. 8, C 4). — To the W. is the **Maximilian Museum** (Pl. B, 4), accommodated in the Boeck House (1544-46) and containing the collections of the *Historical Society* and of the *City of Augsburg*. Visitors are admitted on week-days, except Mon., 9-1 & 2-5 (in winter 10-1 & 2-4), on Sun. 9-1 (10-1); fee 50 pf., on Sun. 20 pf., at other times 1 *M* (free on the first and third Sun. in the month). On the groundfloor are Roman and mediæval sculptures. On the first floor are the prehistoric and Roman antiquities (Vestibule); Augsburg gold and silver ware (E. Central Saloon); objects in pewter and porcelain (adjoining rooms to the left and right); a collection of coins (over 11 000; N. Wing); a reproduction of a Gothic guild-room, arms and armour (W. Wing); copies of painted façades in Augsburg (at one time very numerous), paintings by Christoph Amberger (Conrad Peutinger and his wife) and Lucas Cranach (S. Wing). On the second floor are original models of buildings by Elias Holl (p. 181), mathematical instruments and globes, locksmith's work, earthenware, majolica, and glass, drawings and paintings by Augsburg masters, etc. Episcopal Collection, see p. 181.

In the neighbouring St. Anna-Strasse is the church of **St. Anna** (Pl. B, 4; Prot.), founded in 1321 and altered in the late-Gothic style in 1487-97, with a central part altered to the Renaissance style.

INTERIOR (sextion, St. Anna-Platz D 227). The nave contains a fine pulpit of 1682. In the Gothic E. choir are some paintings: altar-piece (Jesus receiving little children), and portraits of Luther and Elector John Frederick of Saxony, by *Cranach the Younger*; the Wise and Foolish Virgins, by *Amberger* (1560); Feeding of the four thousand, by *Rottenhammer*; Christ in Hades, by *Burgkmair the Younger* (1534). To the left of the altar is a fine relief in stone of the Raising of Lazarus (16th cent.). At the W. end is the elaborate burial-chapel of the Fugger family, the earliest Renaissance architectural monument in Germany, built by Jakob Fugger the Rich (p. 181) in 1509-12, in a Venetian style. The large stone reliefs behind its high-altar (Samson and the Philistines, Resurrection) are based on drawings by *Dürer*. The paintings on the

wings of the large organ are perhaps by *Burgkmair the Younger*. On the N. side of the E. choir is the Goldsmiths' Chapel, with frescoes of the 15-16th centuries. — Numerous tombstones in the cloisters. — The church belonged to the Carmelite monastery of which Luther was an inmate in 1518, when he refused to recant at the summons of Cajetan, the Papal Legate.

We return hence to the Maximilian-Strasse (p. 180), where there are two fountains, the *Mercury* and the *Hercules* (Pl. 4 & 3; C, 4, 5), by Adr. de Vries, erected in 1599 and 1602. Opposite the former is the *Church of St. Maurice* (Pl. C, 4), an edifice of the 15th cent., decorated in the baroque style in 1714 and containing some interesting tombstones. — On the right is the *Fuggerhaus* (Pl. C, 4), the property of Prince Fugger von Babenhausen, adorned with frescoes (history of Augsburg) by *F. Wagner* in 1860-63. The *Drei Mohren* hotel (p. 179), with a façade of 1722, was formerly one of the Fugger houses.

In the Zeug-Platz (No. B 208), at the corner of the Apotheker-gässchen, is the entrance to the **Fugger Museum*, which is installed in the so-called *Fugger Bath Rooms*, sumptuously decorated rooms in the Italian Renaissance style, fitted up in 1570-73 for Hans Fugger by Fried. Sustris and Ant. Ponzano, and once used for a library. The museum contains the art-treasures of the family of Fugger-Babenhausen, and is open on week-days 10-12 and 2-4, on Sun. 10-12 (on application to the attendant in Prince Fugger's estate office; 1 *M*).

Room I. In the middle, arms and armour, including a sumptuous shield in embossed Augsburg work. — Room II. Glass-cases with ecclesiastical vessels (including a Byzantine Crucifix of the 10th cent.); golden vessels of Augsburg work; Case 2 contains a painted wooden relief by Hans Daucher (1515), and a wooden medallion with a portrait of George Fugger (1557). In Case 3 is a bronze door-knocker by Hub. Gerhard (p. 181). By the right wall are coins and medals, cast by the Fuggers from metal found in their own mines. — Room III. Fire-arms, glass, and other objects.

Opposite is the *Arsenal* (Pl. B, C, 4), an imposing edifice with a Renaissance façade by Elias Holl (p. 181; 1602-7). Above the portal is a bronze group, by Reichel, of St. Michael smiting Satan (1607).

At the S. end of the Maximilian-Strasse are the two churches of *St. Ulrich* (Pl. C, 5, 6), one Protestant, the other, the interesting old conventual **Church of St. Ulrich and St. Afra*, Roman Catholic. The lofty nave of the latter was erected in 1467-99 by Burkard Engelberger, and in 1500 the foundation of the choir was laid by Emp. Maximilian I. The pentagonal porch of the N. portal was added in 1881. The tower (269 ft.), completed in 1594, commands a fine view (entr. in the Peter-Kötzer-Gasse; ticket, 20 pf., obtained at the shop opposite, No. A 234).

INTERIOR (always open). The nave and aisles are shut off by a highly elaborate iron screen, of 1712, which when seen from the choir produces a striking effect of perspective. The *Fugger Chapel*, between the 2nd and 3rd pillar on the left, with its fine iron railing of 1588, contains the

*Tomb of Hans Fugger (1598), a marble sarcophagus with recumbent figure by A. Colin of Malines, transferred from Schloss Kirchheim in 1877; also an altar with fine early-German carvings (16th cent.). In the chapel of St. Bartholomew (left aisle) is a Roman sarcophagus, said to be that of St. Afra. The three handsome baroque altars date from 1604-7. Below that to the right is a vault with the marble sarcophagus (18th cent.) of Bishop Ulrich (10th cent.), patron of the see of Augsburg. In the S. aisle, the fine screens of the chapels are adorned with lattice-work (16th cent.). Finely carved confessionals of the beginning of the 18th century. In the nave is a Crucifixion in bronze by Reichel and Neidhardt (1605). The 16th cent. paintings above the choir-stalls represent the foundation of the choir and the procession of the emperor and estates. The large organ (1903) is played at the chief services and on Frid., 11-12. — The sacristy, in the Renaissance style, contains good stained glass by Holbein the Elder and some valuable reliquaries. A winding stair ascends to the so-called 'Schnecken-Kapelle', containing a Gothic altar (1570) and some old pictures.

To the W. of the Hercules Fountain opens the Katharinengasse, at the corner of which stands the *Schüzler-Palais* (Pl. C, 5; numbered B 16), with a fine rococo hall of 1770 (opened by the steward; fee).

In the Katharinengasse is situated the **Royal Picture Gallery** (Pl. B, C, 5), in the old church of St. Catharine. The collection is chiefly interesting for its early-German masters, in particular for the works of *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *H. Burgkmair*, whose names mark the zenith of art in Augsburg (beginning of 16th cent.). Many of the pictures are from suppressed churches and convents. The gallery is open free on week-days 9-1 (Wed. & Sat. also 2-4) and on Sun. and holidays 10-1 & 2-4; catalogue (1905) 50 pf.

VESTIBULE. 265. *J. A. Koch*, Heroic landscape, with St. George and the Dragon; *G. Ph. Rugendas*, 272. Riding-school, 273. Halting-place. — To the right is Room I. In the centre, marble bust of the younger Holbein. To the right of the entrance: *H. Burgkmair*, *85, 86-88 (over the door), St. Peter's (1501) and San Giovanni in Laterano (1502). To the left of the entrance: *Master L. F.*, 82-84. San Lorenzo and San Sebastiano (1502). These form part of a cycle of 16 paintings belonging to the old convent of St. Catharine, representing the seven principal churches of Rome, with legendary scenes connected with them (others in Cab. 2 & 3). To the right, farther on: *52-49. *Zeitblom*, Legend of St. Valentine; *Ulrich Apt*, 103-105. Crucifixion, 106, 107. (above; grisaille) Annunciation; between these two, 102. *Giltlinger* (?), Adoration of the Magi; above, 61. *Holbein the Elder*, Passion. — On the N. wall, to the right and left and between the windows, *99-95. *Burgkmair the Elder*, Altar-piece from the Salvator-Kirche (1519), with St. George, Emp. Henry II., Christ on the Cross, and the two malefactors. In the niches, 60-57. *M. Schaffner*, Scenes from the Passion; 168-179. *H. tom Ring*, Sibyls and Prophets. — On the exit-wall: *89-91. *Burgkmair*, Santa Croce (1504; comp. No. 85); above, *145-150. *Michael Pacher*, St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, and the Legend of St. Wolfgang; 130, 131. *H. Pleydenwurff* (*Wohlgemut*?), Crucifixion, Resurrection.

Room II, chiefly Italian artists. First partition, on the front: 405. *Rosalba Carriera*, Head of a boy; on the back, 411. *Spanish School* (ca. 1670), St. Francis. — Exit-wall: 308. *Fr. Torbido*, Transfiguration.

Room III. Netherlandish Schools. Entrance-wall: 574. *Ben. Cuyp*, Circumcision; above, 638. *A. Cuyp*, Pastoral scene. — First partition, on the front: 578. *G. Schalcken*, Mocking of Christ; *592. *Jan Steen*, The prize orator; on the back, 611. *Berchem*, Evening-scene, with cattle; above, 561. *Pieter Lastman* (teacher of Rembrandt), Odysseus and Nausicaa



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(1619); 612. *Pynacker*, Landscape; 435. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Landing-place (1615); 622. *Jan van Goyen*, Village; 585. *Isaac van Ostade*, Carcase of a hog. — Central partition: on the back, *Van Goyen*, 623. Farmyard, *620. Village (1636); 631. *Hobbema*, Oaks. — Third partition: on the back, 471. *Van Dyck*, Andries van Ertveld, the painter. — On the left wall (in returning): 462. *Rubens*, Arabs fighting with crocodiles and hippopotamus (studio-piece); 596. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Hawking; 654. *Heda*, Still-life. We now pass through the adjacent Cabinet 5 into —

CABINET 4. 159. *Cranach the Elder*, Pharaoh and his host overwhelmed in the Red Sea; 92-94. *Burghmair*, Christ and Mary enthroned, with saints (1507). — CAB. 3. *62-64. *Holbein the Elder*, Santa Maria Maggiore (1499; comp. No. 85, Room I); *142. *Altdorfer*, Birth of the Virgin; 71-73. *Holbein the Elder*, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross, Entombment. — CAB. 2. *Holbein the Elder*, *68-70. San Paolo (comp. No. 85); *74-77. Altarpieces of 1512 (Legend of St. Ulrich, Martyrdom of St. Catharine, Virgin and Child with St. Anna, Crucifixion of St. Peter); *Zeitblom*, 53. SS. Eustatius and Theodule, 54. St. Alexander. — CAB. 1. 65-67. *Holbein the Elder*, Miracles of Christ; *138. *Bartel Beham*, Elector Palatine Otho Henry; 55, 56. *B. Strigel*, Zachariah and Isaiah; *A. Dürer*, 133. Virgin with the pink (1516), 134. Virgin as mediatrix (1497; copy); 12. *Cologne Master of St. Severin*, Assumption.

The W. quarters near the railway-station contain several handsome modern buildings: in the Fugger-Strasse the *Courts of Law* (Pl. B, 3, 4; 1871-75), the *City Archives* (Pl. B, 4; open on weekdays 9-12 & 3-4), and the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3; 1876-77); in the Prinz-Regenten-Str., which runs to the S.W. from the Law Courts, the *Prince Regent Fountain* (Pl. 6, A 4; erected 1903), by Franz Bernauer, with a bronze figure of the Prince Regent; in the Schänzler-Strasse the *Municipal Library* (Pl. A, 3; 1893), with 200,000 volumes. Farther to the S. is the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. A, 6), with a café-restaurant, a large concert-hall, etc.

To the S.E. of the town is the *Rote Tor* (Pl. C, D, 6; 1546), with a tower by Elias Holl (1622). Farther on we traverse the *Siebentisch Park* and *Wood* and reach (1 hr.) the large water-works in the Lech called the 'Ablass' (restaurant). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.W. is the rail. station of *Spickel*.

In the Wertach-Tal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. (tramway, see p. 179), is *Göggingen* (Fr. Hessing's Kuranstalt), with a church, palm-house, summer-theatre, concerts, etc.

From Augsburg to *Stuttgart* and to *Munich*, see R. 31; to *Ingolstadt*, see p. 197; to *Buchloe*, see p. 287; to *Treuchtlingen*, see p. 206.

28. Ratisbon and the Walhalla.

Hotels. PARK-HÔTEL MAXIMILIAN (Pl. c; D, 4), Maximilian-Str. 28, near the station, with restaurant and garden, R. 2-8, B. 1 *M*; GRÜNER KRANZ (Pl. b; C, 3), Obermünster-Str. 129, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -9, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, these two very fair; NATIONAL (Pl. e; D, 4), with popular restaurant, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 3-5 *M*; WEIDENHOF (Pl. f; D, 3), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, these two in the Maximilian-Str.; KARMELITENBRÄU (Pl. h; D, 3), Maximilian-Str., R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 *M*, much frequented, plain but good; ZUM STERN, Maximilian-Str., plain but good.

Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôt. National*, see p. 185; *Neues Haus (Theatre Restaurant)*, Bismarck-Platz 7 (Pl. B, 3), D. 1 *N* 20 pf.; *Velodrom*, Arnulfs-Platz (Pl. B, 2); *Café-Restaurant Central*, Pfauengasse, a little to the S. of the cathedral (Pl. D, 2); *Von der Tann*, Vonder-Tann-Str. 10 (Pl. D, E, 3), with garden. — *Wurstküche* (Pl. D, 2), quaint, below the stone bridge (open 6-11 a.m.; beer).

Wine. *Weisse Lilie*, Fröhliche-Türken-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 3); *Baumgarten*, Von-der-Tann-Str. 9 (Hungarian wines); *Diem*, Ludwig-Str. 16 (Pl. B, 2), also warm dishes; *Freilinger*, Schaffner-Str. 16 (Pl. D, 3). — **Beer.** At the *Bischofshof*, in the Krauterer-Markt (Pl. C, 2); *Augustinerbräu*, entr. from the Neupfarr-Platz, opposite the Wahlen-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Jesuitenbräu*, Obermünster-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Karmelitenbräu* (p. 185); at the *Beer Gardens* beyond the railway (all these unpretending).

Post Office (Pl. D, 3) in the Dom-Platz.

Cabs. (Stands at the station, in the Dom-Platz, and in the Haid-Platz).

From the station to the town .

In the town, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

" " " $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

" " " 1 hr.

" " " 2 hrs.

To the Walhalla and back, incl.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s stay

1-horse		2-horse
1-2 pers.	3 pers.	(Fiaker) 1-4 pers.
<i>N</i> pf.	<i>N</i> pf.	<i>N</i> pf.
—60	—70	—80 (3-4 pers. 1 <i>N</i>)
—50	—60	1.—
1.—	1.20	2.—
1.50	1.80	2.50
2.—	2.40	3.—
4.—	4.80	5.80
5.—	5.50	5.50 (3-4 pers. 6 <i>N</i> 50)

Luggage up to 22 lbs. free; over 22 lbs. each article 20 pf. — The hirer should insist on being driven up to the Walhalla, as the drivers are apt to stop at the foot of the hill.

Electric Tramways. 1. *Station* (Pl. D, 4)-Moltke-Platz-Dom-Platz (Pl. C, 2)-Stone-Bridge-Stadt-am-Hof (station for the Walhalla line; Pl. C, 1). — 2. *Prüfening* (comp. Pl. A, 3)-*Wilhelm-Str.* — 3. *Sport-Platz-Schlachthof*.

Steam Tramway from Stadt-am-Hof (Pl. C, 1; p. 193) viâ Donau-stauf, Walhalla Station, and Sulzbach, to (14½ M.) *Wörth an der Donau*; to (6 M.) the Walhalla in 50 min. (fare 55 or 40 pf.).

Motor Omnibus from the station or the Karmelitenbräu (p. 185) to the Walhalla twice daily in summer in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fare 70 pf.).

Baths. *Otto-Bad*, Kepler-Str. and Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 2; swimming-bath also). — River-baths: *Städtische Schwimmschule* (Pl. B, 1), at the Obere Wörth; *Regenbäder* (Pl. D, E, 1), at the mouth of the Regen.

Principal Attractions (1 day). Forenoon: *Cathedral* (p. 187); *Porta Praetoria* (p. 188); the *Adelsburgen* (p. 187); *Rathaus* (p. 190); *Jakobs-Kirche* (p. 190; portal); *St. Emmeram* (p. 191); *Stone Bridge* (p. 193). Afternoon: *Walhalla* (p. 193). — Excursion to *Kelheim*, see p. 195.

Ratisbon, Germ. *Regensburg* (1115 ft.), situated at the confluence of the Danube and *Regen*, with 48,500 inhab. (6000 Prot.), the *Regina Castra* of the Romans, the Celtic *Ratisbona*, and since the 8th cent. the seat of an episcopal see founded by St. Boniface, was from the 11th to the 14th cent. one of the most flourishing and populous cities of S. Germany. At an early period it was a free town of the Empire, and from 1663 to 1806 the permanent seat of the Imperial Diet. In 1803 it was adjudged to the Primate Dalberg; and in 1810 it became Bavarian, after the disastrous defeat of the Austrians beneath its walls the preceding year, when part of the town had been reduced to ashes.

Of the extant remains of *Regina Castra*, which occupied a rectangle 585 yds. long by 480 yds. broad, the most important are the *Porta Praetoria* and a considerable fragment of the walls preserved in the garden of the

Vereinshaus St. Erhard (p. 189). The foundations of an earlier Roman building, dating from the reign of Domitian (81-96 A.D.), were excavated in 1885 to the W. of the railway station. During the construction of the station (1870-74) and in the Straubinger-Strasse (Pl. F, 3) Roman and Germanic graves were discovered, the objects found in which are now in the museum of the Historical Society.

The oldest Christian structures in Ratisbon date back to the late Carolingian period, and for the student of the art-history of the early middle ages Ratisbon is almost as important as Nuremberg is for the study of the subsequent centuries (comp. also p. xix). The *Adelsburgen* (*Geschlechterhäuser*), or mansions of the old patrician families, with their towers of defence, dating from the 13th cent., are a reminiscence of early-German civic life now preserved at Ratisbon alone. The town-wall was pulled down in 1858-68, with the exception of three of the gateways — the *Prebrunn-Tor*, *St. Emmerams-Tor*, and *Osten-Tor*.

The traffic of the town centres in the *Dom-PLATZ* (Pl. C, 2) and the *Dom-Freiheit*, to the S.E., in which is an equestrian *Statue of Lewis I.*, by Fr. von Miller (1902).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 2), dedicated to St. Peter, was begun by Bishop Leo Thundorffer on the site of an earlier edifice in 1275, and completed during the following centuries (down to 1524), with the exception of the towers. The material is greenish-yellow sandstone from Kapfelberg (p. 195). Of the architects employed the best-known are *Konrad Roritzer* (after 1450) and his sons *Matthaeus* and *Wolfgang* (d. 1514). The W. façade, with the chief portal and a curious triangular porch, is due to *M. Roritzer* (1482-86). The elegant open-work ***Towers** (331 ft. high) were completed in 1859-69 by *Denzinger*. A gallery, with open stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, and affords a good survey of the town. On the N. side of the transept rises the *Eselsturm*, or Asses' Tower, a relic of the original Romanesque edifice, containing a winding inclined plane. Length of interior 275 ft., breadth 121 ft., height 98 ft. — Admission from 10 a.m. on week-days, from 11 a.m. on Sun., by the N.E. portal in the *Domgarten*; the sacristan's house is *Domgarten* 125, at the back of the choir. Good music on Sun. and festivals, 9-10.30 a.m.

Interior. The symmetrical proportions recall St. Urbain at Troyes or Strassburg Cathedral. Peculiarities of construction are that the transept does not project beyond the sides of the aisles, and that the choir is destitute of the ambulatory and chapels usual in Gothic churches. The choir has a triforium-gallery, which is continued round the entire church. The stained-glass windows in the transepts, the right aisle, and over the W. portal are modern.

NAVE. On the W. wall, next the portal, are early-Gothic equestrian statues of SS. Maurice and Martin (early 14th cent.). The late-Gothic pulpit (canopy modern) dates from 1482. The nave contains also the bronze monument of Bishop and Cardinal Philip (1579-98), son of Duke William of Bavaria. — In the **AISLES** are five Gothic altars with modern paintings, the finest in the N. aisle, with statues of Emp. Henry II. and Empress Kunigunde. In a niche in the N. aisle, partly concealed from view, is the monument of the Primate Prince Dalberg (d. 1817), designed by Canova, and executed in white marble. Opposite is the beautiful Renaissance tomb of Ursula Aquila (d. 1547).

CHOIR. On the N. side, to the left, is the bronze *Monument of Margaretha Tucher, by *P. Vischer* (1521), in the Renaissance style, representing Christ taking leave of Mary. The high-altar, presented in 1785 by Bishop Count Fugger, is entirely covered with silver plating; adjoining it is the elegant *Ciborium, 56 ft. in height, with numerous statuettes, begun in 1493 by *M. Roritzer* and completed in 1510-14 by his brother *Wolfgang*. The stained-glass windows date from the 13-14th centuries.

The RIGHT TRANSEPT contains the tomb of Bishop M. von Sailer (p. 191), by *K. Eberhard*. By the portal is a well 66 ft. in depth, with an elegant covering sculptured in stone, executed in 1501 by *Wolfgang Roritzer*.

The TREASURY (shown by the sacristan) contains valuable church-plate, etc., including an early-Gothic *Altar Cross, originally in the possession of King Ottocar of Bohemia (d. 1278), a silver-gilt statuette of St. Sebastian (after 1500), and the 'rationale' of Bishop Berthold von Eichstätt (1351-65).

The *Cloisters on the N.E. side of the cathedral (shown by the sacristan; fee $\frac{1}{2}$ M) date in their present form mainly from the 14-16th centuries. The central hall contains beautifully-sculptured windows displaying a union of Gothic and Renaissance forms; the pavement is formed by the tombstones of canons and patricians of Ratisbon. — Adjoining this hall on the E. is the Romanesque *All Saints' Chapel*, erected in 1164, with the remains of early frescoes and an interesting Romanesque altar. — On the N. side of the cloisters is **St. Stephen's Chapel*, erroneously known as the *Old Cathedral*, probably built about the middle of the 11th cent. as the chapel of the Bischofshof (see below). It forms a vaulted rectangle, with apsidal recesses in the sides and the W. gallery. The early-Romanesque altar is a block of stone partly hollowed out, with elegant little round-arched windows, in which the relics of St. Wolfgang (p. 192) were formerly preserved. — *St. Michael's Chapel*, on the S. side of the cloisters, has interesting vaulting.

On the N. side of the cathedral, next the *Church of St. John*, is the former BISCHOFSHOF (Pl. 8; C, D, 2), or *Episcopal Palace*, built about 975 by St. Wolfgang (p. 192), rebuilt in the 13th and 16th cent., and frequently occupied by the emperors on their visits to Ratisbon. — In the street 'Unter den Schwibbögen', built into the N. side of the Bischofshof, is the ancient PORTA PRÆTORIA (Pl. 7, D, 2; p. 186), of which the archway of massive limestone blocks and the E. tower (adjacent, to the left) are preserved.

Since 1821 the *Bishop's Residence* (Pl. D, 2) has been in the former nunnery of NIEDERMÜNSTER, between the above-mentioned street and the Domgarten, founded in the 9th century. The *Parish Church*, restored after the fire of 1152 and now almost entirely modernized, has a Romanesque portal in the vestibule and a Crucifixion (early 14th cent.). On the S. wall of the choir there is a good stone Madonna (14th cent.). — In the Niedermünstergasse, behind the church, is the early-Romanesque *Chapel of St. Erhard* (key kept by the caretaker of the R. C. Vereinshaus, p. 189; 30 pf.).

On the S. side of the Domgarten, just beyond the cathedral, is the *Church of St. Ulrich* or the *Alte Pfarre* (Pl. 1; D, 2), an early-Gothic rectangular building, with reminiscences of the Romanesque style (ca. 1250), surrounded by galleries. It contains the most important part (comp. p. 189) of the collections of the *Historical Society* (adm. all day in summer, 20 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.).

The NAVE is adorned with mural paintings of 1571. In front are sculptures of the Merovingian period (?), and mediæval sculptures and architectural fragments (3. Romanesque astrolabe from St. Emmeram's. ca. 1200; 157. Small stone figure from the Stone Bridge; 194. Catapult from a tower of defence). Farther on are Roman monuments in stone, dedication-stones (No. 12), sarcophagi, etc.; on the wall to the left are remains of the inscription on the Porta Principalis Dextra, of 179 A.D. — In the GALLERIES are valuable prehistoric and Germanic objects from tombs, and (W. side) Roman *Glass Mirrors, greaves, gold coins, etc.

At few paces to the S.E. of the church of St. Ulrich is the MOLTKE-PLATZ (Pl. D, 3; formerly the old corn-market). On the W. side are the *Herzogshof* (now occupied by officials; Pl. 6), mentioned as early as 988, and the so-called *Römerturm*, an early-mediæval tower with a Romanesque upper story; on the S. side, beside the Maximilian-Str., which leads to the railway station, is the *Alte Kapelle* (founded in the 9th cent.), originally a Romanesque church, with a Gothic choir (1441) and a detached belfry built of Roman freestone, modernized in the interior in 1748 in a sumptuous baroque style; on the E. side is the *Carmelite Church* (after 1660), in the Italian baroque style. — Beyond it, in the Minoriten-Platz, rises the Gothic *Minorite Church*, of the 13-14th cent., with a fine lofty choir. It is now used as a military gymnasium, and the adjacent monastery is now a barrack.

On the left side of the Kallmünzergasse, which diverges to the N. from the Minoriten-Platz, is the new Roman Catholic VEREINS-HAUS ST. ERHARD, with a fine Gothic hall from the former Dollinger-Haus (ca. 1300), containing some curious reliefs (Dollinger's battle with the giant Krako, etc.). On the upper floor are some of the collections (comp. above) of the *Historical Society* (adm. Wed. & Sat. 11-12; apply to the society's attendant in St. Ulrich's church).

Near the entrance are old plans of Ratisbon (1614 and 1645). Farther to the left, Work in iron; instruments of torture; tilting-saddles of the Paulsdorfer family (15th cent.). Among the pictures: *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Pietà; remains of frescoes (Susanna at the bath, Lovers, etc.) from a bathroom in the emperor's apartments at the Bischofshof (16th cent.); *Alb. Altdorfer*, David and Bathsheba, a winged altar-piece (1517); *Mich. Ostendorfer*, Altar-piece (1555) and Portrait (1533); three portraits of the Memminger family (1642). Also, fine stained glass (15-16th cent.); three stoves in the Empire style from the Elefanten-Apotheke, etc.

In the court are remains of the walls of Regina Castra (comp. p. 186).

From the N. end of the Kallmünzergasse the Ostengasse leads to the *Osten-Tor* (Pl. E, 3; 14th cent.) and the *Royal Villa* (Pl. E, F, 2, 3), the latter built in 1853, in the modern Gothic style, on an old bastion commanding a fine view. — In the Reichs-Str., beside the Church of St. Cecilia (Pl. F, 3), is a Roman Catholic *School of Church Music*.

A few paces to the N.W. of the Dom-Platz, in the street 'Beim Goliath' and in the Wat-Markt (Pl. C, 2), is situated the *Thundorffer-Haus* (reconstructed in 1897), with a fresco (David and

Goliath) and an old tower of defence (*Streit-Turm*). — In the *Wahlen-Str.* (Pl. C, 2, 3), which runs to the S. from the adjacent coal-market, rises the *Goldene Turm* (175 ft.), the highest of the characteristic towers of Ratisbon. — In the opposite direction we reach the *Fisch-Markt* and (left) the quaint *Kepler-Str.* (Pl. C, 2), with the house (D 104, on the left) in which *Kepler* the astronomer (b. 1571) died in 1630. Adjacent is the *Haus zum Pelikan* (D 103), with a tower and an interesting courtyard.

The **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 2) is a picturesque, irregular pile. The older or W. portion, dating from the 14th cent., presents a Gothic façade towards the *Rathaus-Platz*, with an elegant oriel-window and a fine portal; the newer portion, extending to the coal-market, was erected in 1660-1723. Open daily (incl. Sun.) 8-12 & 2-6 (2-4 in winter); cards of admission (50 pf.) at the police guard-room (in the new wing).

The large *Hall of the Imperial Diet*, in which the German Parliament met from 1663 to 1806, contains frescoes by Boxberger (1573) and a wooden ceiling of 1408. The stained glass in the oriel exhibits the armorial bearings of Emp. Charles V. — The *Fürsten-Collegium* contains a model of the *Walhalla*. Here also is preserved some very valuable *Tapestry of the 14-16th cent.: Twenty-four pairs of lovers (14th cent.), Contest of the virtues and the vices (15th cent.), etc. — The *Fürstliche Nebenzimmer* contains old flags, portraits of patricians, the canopy under which Emp. Matthias entered Ratisbon in 1613, a rich collection of Ratisbon coins, etc. — In the *Model Room* are models of buildings in Ratisbon (incl. a model for the *Kapelle zur schönen Maria*, p. 193, showing a curious blending of Gothic and Renaissance forms, by Hans Hüber of Augsburg, 1519), guild antiquities, etc. — On the groundfloor are old cannon, two dungeons, the torture-chamber, with the judge's seat behind a lattice, and the condemned cell.

Farther to the W. is the **HAID-PLATZ** (Pl. C, 2), on the E. side of which (left) is the old *Imperial Library*, a building with towers, in which the religious disputation between Eck and Melancthon took place in 1541. On the N. side is the ***KRAFFT HOUSE** (formerly the *Goldnes Kreuz Hotel*; Pl. G. K.), with a massive tower of defence bearing a medallion-portrait of Don John of Austria (modern).

Don John of Austria, a natural son of Emp. Charles V. and Barbara Blomberg, was born at Ratisbon on 25th Feb., 1547 (d. 1578). Charles V. lodged, during the diet of 1546 (also previously in 1532 and 1541), at the house of Bernard Krafft (see above), but that Don John was born there is a fiction.

Going hence through the *Ludwig-Str.* to the *Arnulfs-Platz*, and turning to the left, past the *Neue Haus* with the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 2), we reach —

St. Jakobs-Kirche or the **Schotten-Kirche** (Pl. B, 3), a Romanesque basilica consecrated in 1110 and reconstructed about 1152-84. The *North Portal* is adorned with curious and fantastic sculptured figures of men and animals, perhaps symbolical of the rescue of souls from the Evil One; above are figures of Christ and the Twelve Apostles. The monastery, founded by Scottish (*i.e.*

Irish) monks, was suppressed in 1862 and is now a *Seminary for Priests*. — In the vicinity, outside the new Jakobs-Tor, is a richly carved Gothic *Column* of 1459.

To the N.W., in the former Westner suburb, are the *Heiligkreuz-Kloster* (Pl. A, 2; no adm.), a Dominican nunnery of the 12th cent., the *Church of St. Leonard* (Pl. A, 2; 13th cent.), with a good carved altar (1505), and the *Prebrunn-Tor* (13th cent.), in the garden of the Duchess of Wurttemberg's palace.

To the E. of St. Jakobs-Kirche is the BISMARCK-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3; formerly the Jakobs-Platz), on the S.E. side of which rises the early-Gothic ***Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 3; *St. Blasius*), begun ca. 1260 but not completed till about 1400. By the central pillars to the left in the interior, which is notable for the elegance of its proportions, are the admirable tombstones of Jörg Schenk von Neideck (d. 1504; Gothic) and Fuchs von Schneeberg (d. 1526; Renaissance). The walls of the nave and aisles are adorned with frescoes of the beginning of the 14th century. The sacristan (bell at the W. portal of the church) shows the *Cloisters* (15th cent.), the W. walk of which is adjoined by the *Albertus-Kapelle*, the so-called *Schola Alberti Magni*, in which Albert (p. 178), afterwards Bishop of Ratisbon (1260-62), is said to have lectured about 1235. It is really a lecture-room of the 15th cent., afterwards converted into a chapel and contains an old professorial chair. The monastery now accommodates the *Lyceum*, with philosophical and theological faculties; the *Collections of the Natural History Society* (open Sun. 10-12 in summer), which are preserved here, include a noteworthy geological section.

The GESANDTEN-STRASSE (Pl. B, C, 3) leads to the E. from the Bismarck-Platz to the Neupfarr-Platz (p. 193), passing on the right the Prot. DREIEINIGKEITS-KIRCHE (Trinity Church; 1627-31), consisting of a nave with massive barrel-vaulting and a lofty gable but without aisles or columns (key next door, C 91). Behind it, in the former graveyard, a number of interesting tombstones, including some of representatives to the imperial diet, are built into the wall (visible from the street).

The Bereiter-Weg leads to the S. from the Bismarck-Platz, passing the *Präsidial-Gebäude* (Pl. 4; B, 3), formerly the palace of the French ambassador, to the —

EGIDIEN-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), where is situated the Gothic *Egidien-Kirche* or *St. Gilgen-Kirche* of the 13-14th cent., till 1809 the church of the Teutonic Order. — The Marschall-Str. to the left leads thence past the *Regierungs-Gebäude* to the EMMERAMS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3), embellished with a statue of *Bishop M. von Sailer* (d. 1832), in bronze, by M. Widmann (1868).

The old Benedictine abbey of **St. Emmeram** (Pl. C, 3, 4), one of the oldest in Germany, was founded in the 7th cent., and suppressed in 1803. The Romanesque church, with two choirs and

crypts, was reconsecrated in 1052, rebuilt after the fires of 1163 and 1189, and modernized in 1731-33, largely in the baroque style. It is adjoined on the N. by the late-Gothic *St. Rupert-Kirche* (now a parish-church), which was completed in 1501. St. Emmeram's is open only during divine service; the bell for the sacristan (gratuity 50 pf.) is beside the belfry (restored in 1575-79).

In the **ANTERIOR COURT**, which occupies the site of the vestibule ('Paradise'), destroyed all but two bays, is a group of the Crucifixion (1513). — The **DOUBLE PORTAL** of the church, with two semicircular niches in an antique style, is adorned with stiff figures in relief of Christ and SS. Emmeram (left) and Dionysius (right); on Christ's footstool is the bust of the builder of the church, the Abbot Reginward (1049-64).

INTERIOR. The principal altar-piece is a painting by *Joachim von Sandrart*, representing the martyrdom of St. Emmeram (d. 715?). Two slabs in the pavement in front mark the tombs of the emperors Arnulf (887-899) and Lewis the Child (900-911). Beneath the high-altar is the silver sarcophagus of St. Emmeram (1423). — The chief objects of interest are the tombstones, which were mostly restored in the 13th & 14th centuries. Left aisle, beside the altar of St. Dionysius, *Tombstone of Empress Uta, wife of Arnulf; farther on, in front of the entrance to the St. Rupert-Kirche, the alleged grave of Count Warmund of Wasserburg (d. 1010); in the chapel to the left of the choir, Monuments of Duke Henry the Quarrelsome of Bavaria (d. 995), and *St. Aurelia (d. 1027), said to be a daughter of Hugh Capet (erected in 1335); opposite, at the entrance to the choir, Tombstone of Duke Arnulf (d. 937); in the chapel on the right of the choir, Large Gothic monument of St. Emmeram, in red marble; in the S. aisle, beside the altar of St. Calcedonius, *Monument of St. Wolfgang (d. 994; beneath an iron grating), and the simple tombstone of Bishop Tuto (d. 930). — The modernized E. crypt contains the stone coffin of the builder, St. Ramwold (975-1001). — The interesting W. crypt, with its double aisles, wall-niches, and columns, dates from 1052 and was restored in 1878. On the altar is a modern shrine, containing the relics of St. Wolfgang. In the central niche is an ancient stone seat, known as the *Heinrichs-Stuhl*.

The **Residence of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis** (Pl. B, C, 4), which has occupied the site of the abbey-buildings since 1812, encloses the fine *Cloisters* on the S. side of the church of St. Emmeram. The cloisters (open daily, 11-12), erected after 1250 in the transition style, with a fine N. portal and a modern-Gothic mausoleum (1835-41), are reached by turning to the right from the church, past the royal Reitbahn, or riding-school (with reliefs by Schwanthaler); then through a portal to the left into the large court, with the so-called Kaiserbrunnen (1694), and again to the left where we find the porter (gratuity 50 pf.).

The adjacent abbey-church of **Obermünster** (Pl. C, 3), a few paces to the S. of the Obermünster-Str., is a Romanesque basilica of the 11th cent., resembling St. Emmeram's, but like it completely remodelled in the baroque style with the exception of the detached belfry. It contains a Mount of Olives (1470) in the vestibule, a fine Renaissance altar (ca. 1540) in the N. aisle, and tombstones of abbesses in the S. aisle. The convent, till 1803 subject to the emperor alone, dated from the Carlovingian period; it is now an episcopal *School for Boys*.

The Maler-Str. leads hence to the N., past the completely modernized church of *St. Cassian*, to the NEUPFARR-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3), constructed in 1519 on the site of the former Jewish quarter. In it stands the Protestant *Neupfarr-Kirche*, erected in 1519-40 as the 'Kapelle zur schönen Maria'. — We may return to the Dom-Platz, on the N.E., past the former residence of Prince Dalberg.

The **Anlagen**, or pleasure-grounds, laid out on the site of the old ramparts, are embellished with an *Obelisk*, erected in 1806 to the 'first founder', Prince Charles Anselm of Thurn and Taxis, the *Prediger-Säule* ('preacher's column'; Pl. D, 4), a Romanesque column of the 13th cent., a circular temple, erected in 1808, with a marble bust of *Kepler* (p. 190), and other monuments.

The *Stone Bridge* over the Danube (Pl. C, 2, 1; tramway, see p. 186), 350 yds. long and 23 ft. wide, with sixteen arches, dates from 1135-46 (?; the only remaining S. tower was restored in 1648) and was much admired in the middle ages. It connects Ratisbon with **Stadt-am-Hof**, an ancient Bavarian town on the left bank, which was destroyed by the Swedes in 1633, and almost entirely burned down by the Austrians in 1809. Below Stadt-am-Hof the *Regen* empties its turbid water into the Danube.

Pleasant walk across the stone bridge and to the N. through Stadt-am-Hof to the (20 min.) *Dreifaltigkeitsberg*, and then to the N.W. across the ravine to the (20 min.) *Seidenplantage* (restaurant; view, best by evening-light).

TO THE WALHALLA, a most attractive excursion (steam-tramway, motor-omnibus, or carriage, see p. 186). The WALHALLA-BAHN traverses Stadt-am-Hof, crosses the *Regen*, and intersects the railway at the station of *Walhalla-Strasse* (see below). Thence it crosses the plain of the Danube, viâ *Schwabelweis* and *Tegernheim*, to (5½ M.) **Donaustauf** or *Stauf* (1079 ft.; *Restaurant zur Walhalla*, at the upper end). On a limestone rock above the long village rise the ruins of the castle of *Stauf* (1385 ft.; ½ hr. from the tramway-station), said to have been founded by St. Tuto (p. 192) and destroyed by the Swedes in 1634, with pleasure-grounds (view finer than from the Walhalla). — The tramway skirts the S. side of the village. — 6½ M. *Walhalla Station*.

Two routes ascend from the station to the Walhalla. The one to the left, diverging to the W. (guide-post) from the highroad in 3 min., below the *Salvator-Kirche*, and running through wood (at first a carriage-road, then ascending in steps and by a footpath to the right, past the house of the custodian), is easier (12 min.) and preferable for the view suddenly disclosed. The other (8 min.), a footpath, ascends direct to the grand flight of 240 steps, divided into terraces, by which the edifice is approached from the Danube. The sculptures in the S. tympanum are seen to advantage only from the upper part of the flight of steps.

The ***Walhalla** (i.e. 'Hall of the Chosen', the Paradise of the ancient Germanic tribes), a German 'Temple of Fame', stands very

conspicuously on a hill planted with trees, 315 ft. above the Danube (1348 ft. above the sea-level). This magnificent edifice, founded by King Lewis I. in 1830, and designed by *Klenze*, was completed in 1842. Admission on week-days from April 1st to Sept. 1st, 9-12.30 and 2-7; in March and Sept. 9-12.30 and 2-6; in Oct. 9-12.30 and 2-5; other months 9-12.30 and 2-4 (free; on general holidays not open till 10 a.m.; on Sun. in afternoon only).

The EXTERIOR (220 ft. long, 105 ft. broad, 65 ft. high), surrounded by fifty-two fluted columns 30 ft. in height, a fine example of the purest Doric order, closely resembling the Parthenon at Athens, is massively constructed of unpolished grey marble (most of it quarried at the Untersberg). The PEDIMENTS both in front and at the back contain groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, Germania, regaining her liberty after the battle of Leipzig; N. the 'Hermannschlacht', or Battle of Arminius, both by *Schwanthaler*. The roof is of iron, covered with plates of copper.

The INTERIOR, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 157 ft. long, 46 ft. broad, and 52 ft. high, with a coffered bronze ceiling, richly decorated and gilded (the compartments painted blue with stars of platinum), and lighted from above. The pavement is of marble-mosaic. The lateral walls are divided into six sections by means of projecting buttresses, two on each side, and are lined with reddish-brown marble. Vertically the four walls are divided into two sections by a cornice; the richly adorned architrave is supported by 14 painted Walkyries (warrior-virgins of the ancient German Paradise), by *Schwanthaler*. Around the entire hall runs a frieze, executed by *Wagner*, representing in 8 sections the history and life of the Germanic race down to the introduction of Christianity. Above the cornice are 61 marble tablets bearing the names of famous Germans of whom no portrait has been preserved, and three commemorating celebrities whose names even are unknown (the Writer of the Nibelungen-Lied, the Architect of Cologne Cathedral, the Three Men of the Rütli). Marble busts (104 at the present time), by *Tieck*, *Schadow*, *Rauch*, and others, represent celebrated Germans who were deemed worthy by the illustrious founder to grace his temple of fame. Emp. William I. 'the Victorious' was added in 1898, Prince Bismarck in 1908, and Count Moltke in 1909. Some of the busts have curious inscriptions chosen by King Lewis. In the centre of each of the six sections of the walls is a *Victory by *Rauch*. Round the walls are twelve marble seats and eight candelabra. In front of the small square chamber ('opisthodomos') at the N. end, opposite the entrance, is a seated marble statue of King Lewis I., by *F. von Miller* (1890). The general effect of the interior is grand and impressive, although the association of classical Greek architecture with an ancient barbarian Paradise and modern German celebrities may appear somewhat incongruous.

*View of the dark slopes of the Bavarian Forest; below flows the Danube; beyond it the fertile plain of Straubing; right, Donau-stauf and Ratisbon.

The fine *Deer Park of Prince Thurn and Taxis*, with its numerous red-deer and a hunting-lodge, is best visited from *Sulzbach* (p. 186); adm. on application at the forester's house. From 15th May to 15th Aug. visitors are restricted to the carriage-road.

29. From Ratisbon to Donauwörth (and Augsburg).

RAILWAY to (18 M.) *Kelheim* in 1 hr. (see Map, p. 193); to (46 M.) *Ingolstadt* in 2 hrs.; to (79 M.) *Donauwörth* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to (87 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Augsburg* in 4-5 hrs.

The line passes under the Nuremberg and Ratisbon railway at *Prüfening* (p. 117) and crosses the *Danube* (bridge 295 yds. long), which is here flanked by the spurs of the *Franconian Jura*. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sinzing*, at the mouth of the *Schwarze Laber*. Then on the left bank of the Danube; pretty scenery. — Opposite (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gundelshausen* lies *Oberndorf*, where Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach, the murderer of the German Emperor Philip (p. 136), was overtaken and slain in 1208. Farther on is the market-village of *Abbach* (1215 ft.; Kurhaus), the birthplace of Emperor Henry the Saint (1002-24), with sulphur-baths and a ruined castle. We then cross the Danube (to the left are two stone lions commemorating the making of the road in 1794) to (12 M.) the station of *Abbach*, 2 M. from the village; opposite, on the left bank, is *Kapselberg*, with large limestone quarries. — The train skirts the *Teufelsfelsen*. On the *Ringberg* (left) is an extensive circular rampart. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saal* (1130 ft.). The *Befreiungs-Halle* becomes visible on the right front.

To *KELHEIM* (3 M.), branch-railway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The terminus lies on the right bank of the Danube. On the left bank are the government-offices, in an old castle of the Dukes of Bavaria; in the garden are the remains of a Roman watch-tower.

Kelheim (1161 ft.; see inset-map, p. 193; *Ehrnthaller*, Pl. a, in the main street, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *Goldenes Kreuz*, adjacent; *Rosengarten*, at the rail. station, unpretending; *Klosterbräu, Lang*, Pl. b & c, restaurants with gardens; carr. with one horse to the *Befreiungs-Halle* and back to the station, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 3 *M*) is a busy little town (3800 inhab.) with partly preserved walls and gates, at the influx of the *Altmühl*, and through it of the *Ludwigs-Canal* (p. 133), into the Danube. At the entrance to the town is a monument (1905) to the butcher Matthias Kraus, who saved it in 1705. The market is adorned with a Marien-Säule of 1700 and with statues of Lewis I. and Maximilian II. by *Halbig*.

The **Befreiungs-Halle* ('Hall of Liberation'; 1480 ft.), on the *Michaelsberg*, to the W. of the town (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station by road. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. by footpath on the E. side), a magnificent classical edifice, designed by Gärtner and Klenze, was founded by Lewis I. in 1842, and inaugurated on 18th Oct., 1863, the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig. A rotunda, 193 ft. in height, is borne by a substruction 26 ft. high, and is reached by a flight of 84 steps. On the exterior are 18 colossal female figures, emblematical of different German provinces: in front of, and below these, 18 candelabra; on the coping above the external arcade, 18 trophies. The interior, which is entirely lined with coloured marble, contains 34 Victories in Carrara marble by Schwanthaler; between these are 17 bronze shields made of the metal of captured French guns, bearing names of victories. Above the arcades are the names of 16 German generals on white marble tablets; higher up, the names of 18 captured fortresses. Below these is a gallery borne by 72 granite columns, 20 ft. in height. The richly-fretted dome, 70 ft. in

height and 105 ft. in width, is lighted by a cupola 19 ft. in diameter. Opposite the portal is a staircase ascending to the inner gallery, which affords a good survey of the interior (echo). A narrow staircase leads thence to the outer gallery, where a view of the valleys of the Danube and Altmühl is enjoyed. — Admission daily 8-12 and 2-6 o'clock (in winter 10-12 and 2-4), free (adm. to the gallery, 20 pf.). Visitors knock at the door.

The ***Valley of the Danube** between Kelheim and *Weltenburg*, 3 M. farther up, is very picturesque and affords a pleasant boat-trip (downstream). The barren and rugged rocks (300-400 ft. in height), the gorges and summits of which are wooded, rise so abruptly from the river that no room is left even for a footpath, and iron rings have had to be attached to their sides to help the boatmen in going upstream. Each of the more conspicuous rocks is named from some fanciful resemblance or from some legend, such as the *Three Brothers*, *Maiden*, *Peter and Paul*, *Pulpit*, *Napoleon*, etc. Three so-called 'Roman Walls' (of pre-Roman origin) cross the ridge between the valleys of the Danube and the Altmühl; one of them is upwards of 2 M. long. The Benedictine **Abbey of Weltenburg**, founded by Duke Tassilo III. of Bavaria in 775, possesses a *Church which, though outwardly unassuming, ranks as a triumph of the German baroque style owing to the interior decoration by C. D. Asam (1717-21). The best plan is to follow the good forest-path (red marks) from the custodian's cottage behind the *Befreiungs-Halle*, passing the Roman walls (tablets) and reaching the Danube opposite (1 hr.) *Weltenburg*. Ferry hence to the Abbey (restaurant). We then descend the river in a small boat (1-6 pers. to the *Klösterl* 3, to Kelheim $3\frac{1}{2}$ M) to the monastery (*Klösterl*), romantically situated on the left bank (pleasant garden-restaurant), whence a walk of 20 min. through wood brings us to the *Befreiungs-Halle*, or to Kelheim.

Pleasant excursion from Kelheim up the ***Altmühl-Tal** to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Riedenburg* (diligence twice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 1 M 40 pf.; carr., in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 6 M, with two horses 9 M). The road follows the left bank of the Altmühl, skirting a bare slope, with *Neu-Kelheim* and the extensive Kelheim Quarries, and passes *Gronsdorf* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberau*. To the right, halfway up the hill, is the *Schullerloch*, a large cavern affording a fine view of the valleys of the Altmühl and the Danube (restaurant). [Pedestrians should follow the road to the *Befreiungs-Halle* on the right bank of the Altmühl, as far as the first kilomètre-stone, and take the path to the right, skirting the wood, to the *Schottenhof*, above which, at the *Hesselberger* in the *Au*, is a ferry to the *Schullerloch*.] $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neu-Essing* (brewery), commanded on the N. by the ruin of *Randeck*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. is a stalactite cavern (adm. on application to Herr Wiedemann, the brewer). — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nusshausen* (brewery); to the right, on a precipitous and isolated rock, the château of *Prunn*. To the left diverges a footpath to the *Klamm*, a mass of rock towering amid the woods on the hillside to the right, and affording a good survey of the Altmühl-Tal (direct and shady footpath hence to *Riedenburg*). — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Riedenburg**, see p. 208.

The line quits the Danube and runs to the S.W. through a wooded and hilly district to the valley of the *Hopfenbach*. 20 M. *Thaldorf*. Then through the N. part of the *Holledau*, an extensive hop-growing district. — 25 M. **Abensberg** (1213 ft.; *Kuchlbauer*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M), a town of 2300 inhab. on the *Abensfluss*, with an interesting Carmelite church in the Gothic style, was the birthplace of the Bavarian historian Johann Thurmair, surnamed *Aventinus* (1477-1534), to whom a monument has been erected in front of the law courts. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. is the pilgrimage-church of *Allers-*

dorf, dating from the 17th cent., and about 1 M. farther to the S. is the Romanesque abbey-church of *Biburg* (second half of the 12th cent.). A road leads from Abensberg to the N.W. through wood to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eining* (see below).

Nearly 10 M. to the S.E. of Abensberg (diligence daily in 2 hrs.) lies *Rohr*, with an interesting abbey-church built in the baroque style by E. Asam in 1722.

$28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neustadt-an-der-Donau* (1168 ft.; Polt), a little town with 1800 inhabitants.

From Neustadt a road, affording good views, leads to the N. viâ *Gögging* (Hotel Römerbad), a village with a strong sulphur spring and an old Romanesque church-portal (on the N. side of the church), to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Eining*, on the Danube, near which (to the S.) are the interesting remains of the Roman frontier-station *Abusina*, one of the chief Roman military posts in Bavaria (key kept by the schoolmaster). The Romans recognized the importance of Eining as the junction of the military roads connecting the Danube territories with the Rhine and with Gaul, and as soon as they had conquered the district (B. C. 15) they established a station here, which they maintained, with three interruptions, down to the end of their sway (5th cent.).

From Eining (inn; better, Stipberger's Brewery, in *Hienheim*, opposite) we may ascend the Danube by boat to (5 M.) *Weltenburg* (1-6 pers. 5 *M.*, each addit. pers. 60 pf.) and *Kelheim*. On the left bank, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. below Hienheim, begins the *Pfahl-Graben* (*Limes Romanus*), a frontier-rampart with forts and ditch, 342 M. long, constructed in the 2nd or 3rd cent. A.D. to protect the Roman Empire against the incursions of the Germans. This rampart, under the name of the *Rhaetian* or *Danube Limes*, extended westwards from the Danube, past *Weissenburg am Sand* (p. 127), to *Lorch* (p. 35), and thence, as the *Germanic* or *Rhenish Limes*, was carried to the N.W. through the hilly districts of the Neckar and the Odenwald to the Main near *Miltenberg*, and finally, crossing the *Wetterau* and the *Taunus*, descended to the Rhine near *Rheinbrohl*. — Pleasant walk from Hienheim across the *Pfahl-Graben* through the *Hienheimer Forest*, with its huge oaks, and past the forester's house *Am Schlott* (rfmts.), to the *Klamm* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Riedenburg* or (3 hrs.) *Neu-Essing* in the *Altmühl-Tal* (p. 196).

Beyond Neustadt the country becomes flatter. The train skirts the extensive forest of *Dürnbuch*. $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Münchsmünster*, on the *Ilm*, formerly a Benedictine abbey. $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vohburg*; the village, with an extensive ruined castle, the ancestral seat of the Margraves of Vohburg, lies on the Danube, 3 M. to the N.E. — 46 M. *Ingolstadt* (central station; p. 208).

FROM INGOLSTADT TO AUGSBURG, $41\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2 hrs. 16 M. *Schrobenhausen* (1345 ft.), a town on the *Paar*, with a late-Gothic brick church of the 15th century. — Near ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aichach*, to the N.E., is the ruined castle of *Wittelsbach*, the ancestral seat of the reigning house of Bavaria, destroyed in 1209, with an obelisk (50 ft. high) erected in 1832. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Friedberg*, an ancient little town on the *Ach*, with a modern church, decorated with frescoes by F. Wagner; $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hochzoll* (p. 209). The train then crosses the *Lech* and reaches *Augsburg* (p. 179).

The railway to Donauwörth traverses the *Donaumoos*, an extensive marshy district, now for the most part rendered cultivable.

$58\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neuburg* (1320 ft.; *Krone*, at the Danube bridge, R. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, B. 70, omn. 40 pf.), formerly the capital of a principality of the same name, is a town of 8500 inhab., pleasantly situated on

a hill rising from the Danube. From the rail. station we proceed directly through the Bahnhof-Str., the street called Schöngnadeneegg, and the Ludwig-Str. to the *Obere Tor* (1540). Beyond this, to the right, we follow the Amalien-Str. to (20 min.) the Schloss, passing the library, the Rathaus, and the Hof-Kirche on the left, and the building of the Harmonie Club, with the collections of the Historical Society, on the right. The *Library* was built in 1730 in the baroque style. The most interesting feature of the *Rathaus*, which dates from 1613, is the equipment of the so-called 'Representation Room'. The *Hofkirche*, re-erected in 1607-16, is embellished with stucco adornments by Castelli (1620) and contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vessels. Among the collections of the *Historical Society* special mention may be made of the prehistoric objects, four pieces of Gobelins tapestry (16th cent.), and some antependia. The older part of the large *Schloss* is now a barrack. The W. wing ('Otto-Heinrichsbau'), in the Renaissance style, added by Elector Otho Henry in 1530-38, is in better preservation and contains the district-archives. From the Schloss we descend to the left to the bridge over the Danube. From the N. end of the bridge we follow the road in a straight direction for a few paces, then turn to the right, and proceed by the walk across the meadows to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the little château of *Arco* (inn), which affords a good view of the town and the Schloss.

The line now traverses an uninteresting district, running 1-3 M. from the right bank of the Danube. From ($62\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Unterhausen* Count Arco-Steppberg's château of *Steppberg* is seen in the distance to the right, on the wooded left bank of the river. Farther on is *Bertoldsheim*, the Schloss of Count Dumoulin. — 71 M. *Rain*, where Tilly, at the age of 73, was mortally wounded in 1632 while defending the passage of the Lech against Gustavus Adolphus. — The line crosses the *Lech* to ($72\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Genderkingen*, and crosses the Danube and the *Danube Canal* to —

79 M. *Donauwörth* (p. 178).

30. From Würzburg (*Frankfort*) to Munich viâ Ansbach. Rotenburg.

172 M. RAILWAY. Express in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 23 *M* 10, 15 *M* 40, 9 *M* 60 pf.); ordinary train in $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. (fares 21 *M* 10, 13 *M* 40, 8 *M* 60 pf.). — From *Frankfort* to *Munich*, $256\frac{1}{2}$ M.; express in $6\frac{3}{4}$ -8 hrs. (fares 33 *M* 40, 21 *M* 50, 13 *M* 90 pf.); ordinary train in 10-11 hrs. (fares 31 *M* 40, 19 *M* 50, 12 *M* 90 pf.). As far as ($184\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Würzburg*, see R. 15.

Würzburg, see R. 16. The Munich line skirts the N. and E. sides of Würzburg, passing ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Würzburg-Sanderau* (Pl. E, 4), and crosses the *Main* before reaching ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heidingsfeld*, a small town (4500 inhab.) with a well-preserved wall. The choir of



the Romanesque parish-church contains a relief (*Pietà*) by Riemen-schneider (1568). Railway to Heidelberg, see p. 117. — Farther on we skirt the Main (to the left).

13 M. **Ochsenfurt** (545 ft.; *Schnecke*, in the market-place), a little town with 3300 inhab. and a wall strengthened with numerous towers. From the railway-station we proceed to the left to (7 min.) the market-place. Here, to the right, is the *Rathaus*, a building of 1488-99 with a Gothic flight of steps, above which (to the right) is a stone figure of the Madonna in the style of Riemen-schneider. The main street leads hence to the W. to the Gothic *Parish Church*, dating from the end of the 14th century. To the right of the choir is a brazen font of ca. 1510, to the left a stone ciborium of ca. 1500. Beyond the church, to the S., is the late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Michael*, built in the middle of the 15th cent., with a relief of the Last Judgment in the tympanum of the portal.

From Ochsenfurt a branch-line runs to (17 M.) *Röttingen* (Zur Eisenbahn), an antiquated little town, with fortifications and some quaint old houses. Hence a railway is in progress to *Weikersheim* (p. 33), in the Tauber-Tal.

Between Ochsenfurt and Marktbreit, on the right bank of the Main and to the left of the railway, is the picturesque little town of *Frickenhausen*, with a wall, a parish-church of the 15th cent., and numerous houses of the 16-17th centuries. It may be reached from Ochsenfurt in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

16 M. **Marktbreit** (*Löwe*; pop. 2350), with its old town-wall, contains an interesting *Rathaus* in the German Renaissance style (end of the 16th cent.), with a large hall and a panelled council chamber. The adjoining Main-Tor is in good preservation. — We now quit the Main and approach the S.W. slopes of the *Steigerwald*. — 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Steinach** (*Goldenes Kreuz*, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., B. 70 pf., unpretending but good; *Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM STEINACH TO NEUSTADT-AN-DER-AISCH, 18 M., branch-railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Windsheim** (1070 ft.; *Goldene Gans*), an old imperial town with 3600 inhab., situated on a hill on the left bank of the *Aisch*. From the railway-station we follow the *Johannitergasse* in a straight direction to (7 min.) the Kirch-Platz, on the right side of which stands the *Local Museum*. To the S. is the *Parish Church*, originally a Gothic building, but altered in the baroque style after a fire in 1750. Just to the S. of the church, in the market-place, is the *Rathaus*, an edifice of the beginning of the 18th cent., with a handsome façade. On the S. side of the market-place is a beautiful fountain of the end of the 16th cent., with a statue of Emp. Charles VI. A little to the N. of the station is the *Kurhaus*, with mineral and saline baths. — 18 M. *Neustadt-an-der-Aisch* (p. 116).

BRANCH RAILWAY from Steinach in 27-38 min. to (7 M.) —

Rotenburg-ob-der-Tauber. — HOTELS. **Wildbad* (Pl. B. C. 4), to the S. of the town, with iron and sulphur baths, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 6, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Eisenhut* (Pl. b; B. 2), Herren-Str., with wine-room, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-7, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. a; C. 3), Untere Schmied-Str., R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, these two very fair and with charming view from the windows overlooking the Taubergrund; *Bär* (Pl. c; B, 2), Hofbronnengasse, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, B. 80 pf., well spoken of; *Lamm* (Pl. e; C, 2), in the market-place; *Zum Marksturm* (Pl. d; C, 2), Röder-Str., R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, B. 60 pf.; *Pens. Bronnenmühle* (p. 203), in the Tauber-Tal, pens. 4-5 *M.* — For Whitmonday, when the play of 'Der Meistertrunk' is annually performed, all available accommodation is usually engaged long beforehand.

RESTAURANTS. *Café-Restaurant Schneider*, Georgen-Str. (Pl. C, 1), a little to the E. of the Jakobs-Kirche; wine at the prettily fitted up *Meistertrunk*, Kapellen-Platz (Pl. C, 2); beer at *Hopf's*, Herren-Str. 6. — Confectioner, *W. Breyer*, Milch-Markt (Pl. C, 2). — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. B, 2), in the market-place. — Pictures and objects of art on the ground-floor of the Museum (see below). Photographs, etc., at the bookshops of *Krämmer* and *Trenkle*, both in the Hafengasse (Pl. C, 2). Photographic Materials, at the Marien-Apotheke (p. 201).

Rotenburg-ob-der-Tauber (1395 ft.), situated on the W. margin of a plateau descending abruptly to the *Tauber*, is a charming mediæval town (8400 inhab.), with red-tiled, gabled houses and well-preserved fortifications. As in Nuremberg the churches are Gothic, the secular buildings Renaissance (comp. p. xxix). Rotenburg is already spoken of as a town in a document of 942, and from 1172 to 1803 it was a free city of the Empire. In the end of the 14th cent. it was an energetic member of the Franconian League, in 1525 it joined the insurgent peasantry, and in 1544 embraced the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War the town was besieged and taken in 1631 and 1645.

In its wealth of architectural beauties and in its abundance of picturesque mediæval streets Rotenburg is unapproached by any other town in Germany. Among the most characteristic points may be mentioned the *Röder-Tor*, with the view of its enclosure; the *Röder-Bogen* and *Markus-Turm* (from both sides); the view from the market-place of the *Herren-Strasse*, *Schmied-Strasse*, and *Hofbronnengasse*; the E. choir of the *Jakobs-Kirche*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Clergy House*; the passage through the *Jakobs-Kirche*, with view of the *Klostergasse* and *Klingen-Strasse*; the *Klingen-Turm* and the *Straf-Turm*; the rotunda of the *Klingen-Bastei*; the *Weisse Turm* with the *Stein House* (from both sides); *Plönlein* with the *Cobolzeller-Tor* and *Siebers-Turm*; the *Spitalhof*; and the *Spital-Bastei*. — The visitor should walk round the inside of the city-wall from the *Spital-Tor* viâ the *Röder-Tor* to the *Klingen-Tor*. — The grounds between the *Cobolzeller-Tor* and the *Stöberleins-Turm* command a view of the town from the S., especially fine in the evening or by moonlight.

From the railway-station we proceed to (6 min.) the *Röder-Tor* (Pl. D, 2), the E. entrance of the town, and thence follow the picturesque *Röder-Strasse* and *Hafengasse* to (5 min.) the MARKET (Pl. B, C, 2). On the way we pass under the *Röder-Bogen*, beside the *Markus-Turm*, a relic of the earliest town-wall, pulled down in the 13th century. In front of us is the broad *Herren-Strasse*; to the left diverges the *Schmied-Strasse* (p. 202). At the beginning of the latter, to the left, is the *Fountain of St. George*, or *Herterich-Brunnen*, erected in 1608 (restored in 1886), behind which (No. 75) rises the so-called *Fleisch-Haus* or *Tanz-Haus*, occupying the site of the original Rathaus, which was burned down in 1240. The

building now contains a small local museum (adm. 20 pf.). No. 74 in this street, the old *Jagstheimer Haus*, now a chemist's shop ('Marien-Apotheke'), dates from 1488. To the right rises the —

*RATHAUS (Pl. B, 2), the older part of which is in the Gothic style (1240-50) with a tower 165 ft. high, while the original E. wing, burned down in 1501, was replaced in 1572-75 by a beautiful Renaissance structure, with a projecting rustica portico and balcony (both of 1681), an oriel, and an elaborate spiral staircase.

The staircase in the interior of the newer building ascends to a vestibule with a fine timber-roof supported by Ionic columns. Beyond this is the spacious Court Room (now 'Kaisersaal'), with a judges' bench and a jury-box. This is the scene of the Whitsuntide festival mentioned at p. 200. Paintings by Birkmeyer and by Schuch in the Council Room, on the upper floor of the new Rathaus, refer to the capture of the town by Tilly in 1631. In the cellars are torture-chambers and dungeons, where, among others, the burgomaster Toppler, accused of treason, perished in 1408. The court contains an antique Renaissance portal (1598). — The tower of the old Rathaus (193 steps) commands a splendid view of the town and the Tauber-Tal.

In the Kirch-Platz, a few paces to the N., is the old *Gymnasium* of 1589-92, which is still used as a school (Pl. B, 1); it has a good staircase turret.

The neighbouring church of *ST. JAMES (*Jakobs-Kirche*; Pl. B, 1; Prot.), with its towers and a choir at each end, built in 1373-1471, was restored in 1851-57 in a pure Gothic style. The sacristan ('Stadtkirchner'), who also opens the Chapel of the Holy Blood, lives opposite the E. choir (fee 50 pf., members of a party 30 pf. each).

The INTERIOR is remarkable for its fine proportions. In the E. choir is the *High Altar 'of the twelve messengers', with carvings of the Crucifixion with six saints and four hovering angels, etc., by an unknown Swabian master; on the exterior of the wings are scenes from the life of the Madonna, by *Friedrich Herlin* (1466). Below are Christ and the Twelve Apostles. The ciborium, to the left, bears a remarkable representation of the Trinity. The stained-glass *Windows of the choir date from the end of the 14th cent. and were restored in 1856 (scenes from the life of Christ and from the Old Testament). To the right of the choir is the *Altar of the Holy Blood, with carvings by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (Last Supper, Entry into Jerusalem, Christ on the Mount of Olives), which was dedicated in 1478. On the predella is the Baptism of Christ. To the left is the Altar of the Virgin, from the Spital-Kirche, carved by an unknown Franconian master (not before 1520). — In the 1st chapel of the S. aisle is a statue of the Madonna dating from ca. 1480-90, and in the 2nd or Toppler Chapel is the tomb of the burgomaster mentioned above.

Beyond the Klingen-Strasse, which passes beneath the W. choir of St. James's church, is the Gothic *Chapel of the Holy Blood* (Pl. B, 1), rebuilt after 1453, with a Mount of Olives (1506-7), three paintings by Fr. Herlin, etc. — Close by, at the corner of the Klostersgasse, is the *Von Köchert House* (now the parsonage), an ancient patrician mansion with a Renaissance oriel and handsome stucco ceilings.

In the N.W. part of the town, in the Klosterhof, is the former *Dominican Nunnery* (Pl. B, 1; now a fiscal office) founded in 1258, with a mediæval kitchen (seldom shown). Adjacent, to the S., is the

Bettelvogt-Turm (entr. at the W. end of the *Klostergasse*), with a torture-chamber (25 pf.). — At the corner of the *Klingen-Str.* and the *Klosterhof* is the house of the baker *Feuerlein*, with a tasteful oriel. — The *Klingen-Strasse* ends, to the N., at the *Klingen-Tor* (Pl. B, 1), the tower of which was once used as a reservoir. Beyond is the small Gothic *Church of St. Wolfgang* (Pl. B, 1), or *Schäfer-Kirche*, of 1473-83, the N. side of which abuts on a bastion (1536) of the town-wall. — A pleasant promenade outside the wall leads to the left, past the *Straf-Turm* (Pl. A, B, 1), to the (8 min.) *Burg-Garten* (see below).

The *Georgen-Strasse* runs to the E. from the church of *St. James*, passing the *Schmidt Haus* (1550; restored 1902), to the *Weisse Turm* (Pl. C, 1), a survival from the earliest town-wall, and the *Stein Haus*. In the *Kapellen-Platz* (Pl. C, 2), a little to the S., is the *Seel Fountain* (1626).

From the market-place (p. 200) the *Schmied-Strasse* (Pl. C, 2, 3) descends to the S. part of the town, known as the *Kappenzipfel*. Immediately on the left (No. 343) is the so-called *Haus des Baumeisters* ('Architect's House'), by *L. Weidmann* (1596), with a handsome façade adorned with *Caryatides* and an interesting court (café). The *Goldene Greif*, adjoining (No. 342), was the house of *Burgomaster Toppler* (p. 201). On the right is the Gothic *Church of St. John* (Pl. C, 2; Rom. Cath.), dating from 1393-1403, with the *Johanniterhof* (now district offices).

Beyond the *Plönlein* and the *Siebers-Turm* (Pl. C, 3), in the *Spitalgasse*, rises the *HOSPITAL* (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt by *Weidmann* in 1574-78, with an early-Gothic *Church* (1280-1300), containing a beautiful ciborium. In the court stands the old *Hegereiter-Häuschen* (1591). — Outside the *Spital-Tor* (Pl. C, 4) projects a circular bastion (1572-86), still mounting some ancient cannon. — From this gate we may return to the *Röder-Tor* (p. 200), by skirting the old *Moat* and passing the *Faul-Tor*.

From the *Spital-Tor* we proceed to the W. to the *Essigkrug* (Pl. B, 4), a projecting hill, on which rises the *Wildbad-Turm* (Pl. B, 4), the only relic of a castle destroyed by an earthquake in 1356. Thence, skirting the town-wall, we reach the (10 min.) —

BURG-GARTEN (Pl. A, 2), laid out on a hill once occupied by a *Castle* of the *Hohenstaufen*, built in 1146 to replace the stronghold of the Counts of *Rotenburg*, who became extinct in 1108. This was almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1358, only a part of the *Castle Chapel*, dedicated to *St. Blasius*, escaping destruction. The gardens command a fine *View of the town and of the deep *Tauber-Tal*. Below, to the N.W., is the white castellated *Toppler-Schlösschen* (also called *Kaiserstuhl*), built in 1388 by *Burgomaster Toppler*.

We now return through the *Outer Burg-Tor* (Pl. A, 2) to the *Herren-Strasse*, which leads back to the market-place (p. 200). This street passes the early-Gothic *FRANCISCAN CHURCH* (Pl. B, 2; Prot.) built in 1285-1309 (keys kept by the 'Stadtkirchner', see p. 201; adm. 40 pf., a party 20 pf. each).

INTERIOR. Many interesting tombs. In the left aisle, beneath a Gothic statue of the *Madonna*, is the tomb of *Peter von Creglingen*

(d. 1404); by a round pillar in front of the painted choir-screen is that of Hans von Beulendorf (d. 1504) and his wife (d. 1496); and to the right of the entrance to the choir is the monument of Dietrich von Berlichingen (d. 1484), grandfather of Götze. The statue of St. Liborius on the choir-screen is from the studio of *Riemenschneider* (1492).

Among the many houses of patricians of Rotenburg in this street we may mention the *Staudt'sche Haus* (No. 19, on the left), with a curious old court. The *Bermeter'sche Haus* (No. 44, on the right) has a lofty Gothic gable.

Environs. The following walk (1¼ hr.) is recommended. From the *Essigkrug* (p. 202) we descend the *Neue Steig* (views into the Tauber-Tal, where we reach the late-Gothic *Cobolzheimer Kirche* of 1472-79 (Pl. B, 3; Rom. Cath.; shut), and the old double bridge (1330) over the Tauber (beyond the bridge two taverns). We continue to follow the Tauber-Tal to the *Toppler-Schlösschen* (p. 202) and the old village of *Dettwang* (Zur Pulvermühle), with a very fine carved *Altar by *Riemenschneider* (key kept by the schoolmaster, opposite the church), and return to the *Klingen-Tor*.

A visit to the hill to the W., beyond the Tauber, commanding fine views of the town (best in the afternoon), may easily be combined with the preceding walk. From the old castle (p. 202) we follow the promenade to the N., descend the *Kurze Steig* (Pl. A, 1), cross the Tauber near the *Bronnenmühle* and then the romantic *Vorbach Valley*, and ascend the *Engelsburg* (with a circular entrenchment) by woodland paths. At the top we proceed to the S., either by the road or by easily found paths through the woods, to the above-mentioned double bridge.

DILIGENCE twice daily in 2¾ hrs. from Rotenburg, viâ *Tauberscheckenbach* (below the *Burgstall*, with Celtic fortifications), to (11½ M. **Creglingen** (*Lamm*, R. 1½-2½ M.). The adjacent *Herrgotts-Kirche* (¼ hr.) contains a carved *Altar by *Riemenschneider* (after 1500). (The old road to Creglingen commands, near *Schwarzenbrunn*, charming surveys of Rotenburg.) From Creglingen a railway runs in 50 min. to (11 M. *Weikersheim* (p. 33; carr. and pair from Rotenburg in 3-3½ hrs.), viâ (6 M.) *Röttingen* (p. 199). — A diligence also runs from Rotenburg daily in 3 hrs. to (13 M.) *Rot am See* (p. 33).

Branch-railway viâ (11 M.) *Schillingsfürst* (*Stein*, R. 1-2 M.), with a château of Prince Hohenlohe, to (15½ M.) *Dombühl* (p. 34). Thence to *Dinkelsbühl*, see p. 178.

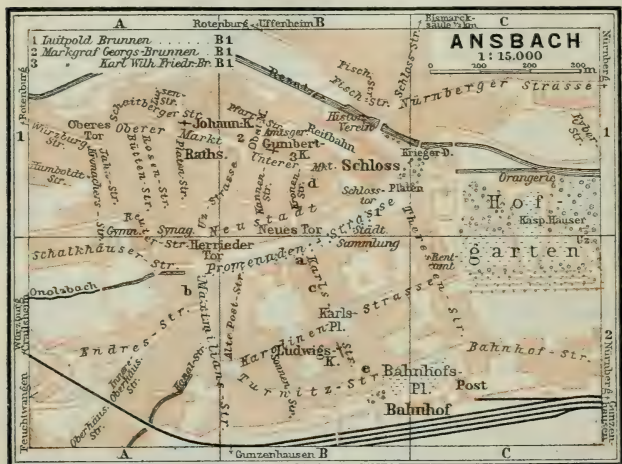
RAILWAY TO MUNICH (continued). — At (43 M.) *Oberdachstetten* we enter the valley of the *Franconian Rezat*. The *Petersberg* (1624 ft.), visible to the left, may be ascended hence by woodland paths in 1 hr. (view).

54½ M. **Ansbach**. — HOTELS. *Goldener Stern* (Pl. a: B. 2), corner of the Promenade and Karl-Str., with garden. R. 1½-2½ M. very fair; *Goldener Zirkel* (Pl. b: A. 2), Maximilian-Str.; *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. c: B. 2), Karl-Str.. R. 1½-2 M.; *Goldene Krone* (Pl. d: B. 1), Untere Markt; *Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. e: B. 2), opposite the station, unpretentious. — RESTAURANTS. *Schwarzer Bär*, Uz-Str. 21 (Pl. A, B. 1); *Schwarzer Bock*, Pfarr-Str. 31 (Pl. B, 1); *Railway Restaurant*. Wine Rooms. *Benkher*, Bütten-Str. 20 (Pl. A, 1); *Wedel-Probst*, Uz-Str. 19 (also hot meals). — *Café Roth*, Untere Markt 10 (Pl. B, 1). — POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. C, 2), near the station. — *Municipal Baths* near the Rezat.

Ansbach (1348 ft.), with 18,500 inhab., the capital of Central Franconia, is situated on the *Franconian Rezat*, amidst park-like

woods. From 1363 it belonged to the Burgraves of Nuremberg (p. 152), in 1603-1791 it was the seat of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Ansbach, and since 1806 it has belonged to Bavaria. — Quitting the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, C, 2), we turn to the right, then to the left, and follow the Theresien-Strasse to the (5 min.) Schloss, in front of which are a *Statue of August von Platen* (p. 205) and the *Luitpold Fountain* (Pl. 1), with a group by Behn (1908).

The *SCHLOSS (Pl. B, 1), begun in 1713 from plans by *Gabriel de Gabriellis* and completed by *Zocha* in 1723-32, is a veritable



Geograph. Anst. von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

treasure-house of baroque and rococo art (open in summer 8-12 & 2-6, in winter 9-12 & 2-5, on Sun. and holidays 10-12 & 2-3; tickets, 50 pf., to the right in the gateway).

The FÜRSTEN-ZIMMER, on the first floor, are decorated in the most beautiful and purest early-rococo style. The stucco embellishments are by *Diego Carlone* and *Joh. Schnell* of Brussels; the frescoes mainly by *Carlo Carlone*. The visit occupies about half-an-hour. — The following apartments are especially worthy of note: the bedroom, with fine stucco ornamentation: the ancestral hall, with portraits of King Frederick William I. of Prussia and his family; the porcelain-room, with fayence-panelling; the picture-gallery (the actual pictures of no importance); the portrait-room, with portraits of the margraves; the Large Hall, with a superb ceiling; the White Room; the library; the marble cabinet; the *Mirror Room, with old Dresden and Berlin porcelain; the audience-chamber of the margravine, with a fine porcelain candelabrum (Berlin: 1772).

The N. wing of the château contains the COLLECTIONS of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY of MIDDLE FRANCONIA (adm., Sun. 11-12.30, 20 pf., at other times 50 pf.); here also are numerous portraits of margraves and Brandenburg rulers.

The *Hof-Garten* (Pl. C, 1, 2), to the E. of the Schloss, a well-kept park with a double avenue of lime-trees, contains an old orangery, in which are a restaurant and a room with ten frescoes by Heideloff (1827). Farther to the S.E. is a monument to the poet Ūz (d. 1796; Pl. C, 2), by Heideloff (1835), and another marking the spot where *Caspar Hauser* was found dead, with the inscription: '*Hic occultus occulto occisus 14. Dec. 1833*' (Pl. C, 1).

It was long believed that this mysterious foundling was a victim, throughout his life and in his death, to the unscrupulous ambition of some noble family to whose dignities he was the lawful heir. It is more probable that he was a half-lunatic impostor, and accidentally killed himself in an effort to rekindle public sympathy.

From the Schloss we proceed to the W. viâ the Promenade, No. 20 in which contains the *Municipal Collections of Coins, Engravings, and Antiquities* (adm., May-Oct., 20 pf.; free on Thurs. & Sun., 10-12). The Ūz-Strasse leads to the right from the Promenade to the (10 min.) Untere Markt, on the N. side of which rises the Protestant GUMBERTUS-KIRCHE (Pl. B, 1), originally a Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., with three Gothic W. towers (1483-93 and 1597) and a late-Gothic choir (1523). The nave dates from 1732-34.

The choir, known as the 'Schwanritter-Kapelle', contains stone monuments of knights of the Order of the Swan, transferred in 1825 from a now partly walled-up chapel of St. George, which the Elector Albert Achilles meant to make the central point of the order in S. Germany. The chief of these is the *High Altar*, erected by Albert Achilles in 1485 (restored), with carvings and paintings of the school of Wohlgemut. On the walls are hatchments of Knights of the Swan and an altar-piece (Christ in the winepress; comp. Isaiah LXIII, 2 & 3), perhaps by H. Baldung Grien. The stained glass dates from the 15-16th centuries. — The sexton is to be found at Pfarr-Str. 33.

On the N. side of the church is the *Hofkanzlei*, now law-courts (Pl. B, 1), an imposing though unpretentious gabled edifice of 1563. Opposite, to the W., is the old *Landhaus* (now a druggist's), a Renaissance edifice of 1535, with windows in a Gothic style. In front, in the Obere Markt, is a fountain with a statue of Margrave George the Pious (d. 1543; Pl. 2), who introduced the Reformation into Franconia.

In the Obere Markt, to the W. of the Untere Markt, is the Protestant ST. JOHANNIS-KIRCHE (Pl. A, B, 1), a Gothic structure of 1441, with two towers of unequal height. Below the choir is the burial-vault of the Margraves, originally constructed in 1660. — At Platen-Str. 17 (Pl. A, 1), to the S. of the St. Johannis-Kirche, is the house in which *Aug. von Platen* (1796-1835), the poet, was born (comp. p. 204).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the Schloss is the *Drechsels-Garten*, a restaurant commanding a view of the town and its environs. Near it is a *Bismarck Column* (1903).

From Ansbach to Heilsbronn and Nuremberg, see p. 34; to Crailsheim and Stuttgart, see pp. 34-32; to Rotenburg (viâ Steinach), see pp. 203, 199.

64½ M. *Triesdorf*. About 1¼ M. to the W. is the former château of the Margraves, dating from the end of the 17th cent., and standing in a fine park.

About 3 M. to the N.E. of the railway-station is the quaint little town of **Eschenbach** (*Joseph Bauer's Inn*), with 950 inhab., the home of the poet Wolfram von Eschenbach (d. ca. 1220), who is commemorated by a fountain erected in 1861. The mediæval town-wall is in perfect preservation, and there are also many interesting timbered houses. The early-Gothic church of the Teutonic Order was spoiled in 1878 by a so-called 'restoration'. The old Rathaus dates from 1471; the new Rathaus, formerly a lodge of the Order, has a Renaissance façade.

72 M. **Gunzenhausen** (p. 176; *Rail. Restaurant; Post*), junction for Augsburg and Nuremberg (R. 27). The line crosses the Altmühl and follows its valley to Eichstätt. — 87 M. **Treuchtlingen** (1030 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line from Munich to Nuremberg (p. 127).

From Treuchtlingen another line, used by express-trains, runs to (86 M.) Munich viâ (22 M.) *Donauwörth* (p. 178) and (47 M.) *Augsburg* (p. 179).

The Altmühl is crossed twice. — 90½ M. **Pappenheim** (1330 ft.; *Krone*), charmingly situated, is commanded by the ruins of a castle of the ancient counts of that name (view; key with the overseer at the 'monastery'). The town contains two châteaux of Count Pappenheim. — Beyond a tunnel the line crosses and recrosses the Altmühl.

94 M. **Solnhofen**, pleasantly situated on both sides of the river. In the main street is a monument, by H. Maidron (1904), to *Aloys Senefelder* (1771-1834), the inventor of lithography. About 1 M. to the S. of the station are extensive slate-quarries, once worked by the Romans, where upwards of 3000 workmen are employed. The slate, used for lithographing purposes, table-slabs, etc., is largely exported. Numerous fossils. — A long tunnel. Then (98½ M.) *Dollnstein*, a small and old town, still surrounded by walls. On the left bank of the Altmühl rises the conspicuous, serrated *Burgstein*. Farther on (l.) is the pretty village of *Ober-Eichstätt*. The line quits the valley of the Altmühl and reaches the (105 M.) station of *Eichstätt* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

BRANCH RAILWAY in (20 min.) to (3 M.) the town of Eichstätt. Walkers (¾ hr.) ascend to the left about 250 yds. to the S. of the station. Good view of Eichstätt in descending. Before beginning the descent, they may diverge to the left for a visit to the Willibaldsburg (see p. 207).

Eichstätt (1270 ft.; *Adler*, in the market-place, R. 1½-2½ M., B. 80 pf.; *Bär*, Grosse Marktgasse), a quiet little town with 7900 inhab., on the left bank of the *Altmühl*, is the seat of an ancient episcopal see founded in 741 by St. Willibald, a companion of St. Boniface.

A little to the E. of the railway-station, beyond the river, lies

the CATHEDRAL, consecrated by Bishop Gundekar II. in 1060. The two towers are Romanesque; the W. choir is in the Transition style (1269); the Gothic nave and E. choir were begun in 1354; the interior has been restored in the Gothic style since 1880.

The new high-altar in the E. choir is adorned with old wood-carvings: in the middle, the Virgin and four saints, by *Meister Hans* (end of 15th cent.); at the top, the Crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John. By the S. wall is the tomb of the Prince-Bishop von Gemmingen (d. 1612) attributed to *P. Candid*, with a recumbent figure in bronze. — By the wall of the N. transept is the Pappenheim altar, of sandstone, with a relief of the Crucifixion, containing numerous figures (end of the 15th cent.). — In the choir of St. Willibald (at the W. end of the church), on the back of the marble altar, is a seated stone figure of St. Willibald, probably by *Loy Hering* (1514). To the left of the altar is the tomb of the Prince-Bishop von Reichenau (d. 1196), in red marble. — From the S. transept we enter the beautiful late-Gothic cloisters, which date from the middle of the 14th cent. and have two stories. In the W. walk (Mortuarium; 1487), which has two aisles, are the tombs of the canons and a stone crucifix, possibly by *Loy Hering* (S. wall).

Adjoining the Cathedral on the S. is the old *Archiepiscopal Palace*, built in the 18th cent. and now containing the law courts. Its most noteworthy features are the staircase and the so-called 'mirror-room'. In front of the Palace, in the Residenz-Platz, is a 'Mariensäule', 62 ft. high, with a gilded figure of the Virgin (1777). — A little to the E. is the Leonrod-Platz, with the *Wittelsbach Fountain* (1906); on the E. side is the *Schutzengel-Kirche*, formerly the church of the Jesuits (17th cent.). From this point the Osten-Str. leads to the (3 min.) old *Summer Palace* of the Archbishops, built in 1735, from the plans of Effner, now containing the Government Library and a Diocesan Museum. Behind it is the *Hof-Garten*.

A little to the N. of the Cathedral, in the market-place, is a fountain with a bronze statue of St. Willibald, by J. Engel (end of the 17th cent.). — From this point we proceed through the Westen-Str., passing the house (No. B 218; 1.) in which *Willibald Pirckheimer* (see p. 157) was born, and then ascend to the (3 min.) *Walpurgis-Kirche* (1631). Behind the high-altar is the burial-vault of St. Walpurgis, with five old life-size, wooden statues. The church is visited by numerous pilgrims on May 1st (St. Walpurgis Day).

About 1 M. to the N.W. of the railway-station, on the right bank of the Altmühl, rises the extensive but dilapidated *Willibaldsburg*, the residence of the bishops down to 1730; the newer part was built in 1609-19 by *Elias Holl*. The tower commands a striking view, best in the evening (apply to the castellan); the ascent is difficult and not recommended to ladies. The well is 295 ft. deep. — On the *Blumenberg*, 3 M. to the N.W., numerous rare fossils (pterodactyl, archæopteryx) have been found.

FROM EICHSTÄTT TO KINDING, 21½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — 4½ M. *Pfünz*, with extensive remains of the Roman *Vetonianis*, a fort on the Pfahl-Graben (p. 197); 12 M. *Arnsberg*, with a ruined château (view); 15 M. *Kipfenberg* (Post, R. 1-1¼ M.), a picturesque little town, with a

ruined castle on a lofty rock, situated at the point where the Roman 'limes' crosses the Altmühl. — 21½ M. *Kinding* (Alte Post, plain) has a fortified churchyard of the 17th century.

Beyond (119 M.) *Ingolstadt-Nord-Bahnhof* the line skirts the fortifications of Ingolstadt and crosses the Danube.

122 M. Ingolstadt. — **HOTELS.** *Adler*, Theresien-Str. 22, R. 1¾-3, B. 1 *ℳ*: *Wittelsbacher Hof*, Donau-Str. 14, R. 1-1¾, B. ¾ *ℳ*; *Bär*, Theresien-Str. 6; *Uhlmann*, near the station, plain. — *Railway Restaurant.* — *Tramway* to the town (2 M.; 20 pf.).

Ingolstadt (1197 ft.), with 23,500 inhab., a fortified town on the *Danube*, once the seat of a famous university, founded in 1472 by Duke Lewis the Rich, and transferred to Landshut in 1800 and to Munich in 1826 (p. 240). At the end of the 16th cent. it was attended by 4000 students. The *Jesuits' College*, founded in 1555, was the first established in Germany. Coming from the railway-station, we enter the town through the *Danube Gate*. From the gate the Donau-Str., the Moritz-Str., and the street called Am Stein lead direct to the (8 min.) *Garrison Church* (14th cent.), containing some interesting tombs. We then retrace our steps through the street Am Stein and follow the Theresien-Str. to the right to the (5 min.) *Frauen-Kirche* or *Ober-Pfarr-Kirche*, a building of 1439, with two massive towers in front. Inside are the tomb of Dr. Eck (d. 1543; in the chapel to the left of the high-altar), the opponent of Luther, and monuments to Tilly (who was buried at Alt-Oetting, see p. 314) and the Bavarian General Mercy, who fell at Allersheim in 1645. The elaborate high-altar and the fine stained-glass windows (beginning of the 16th cent.) may also be mentioned. A little to the W. is the *Kreuz-Tor* (1383). The Konviktgasse leads to the N. to the *Maria de Victoria Congregation Hall*, a masterpiece of the Bavarian rococo of 1736, with ceiling-paintings by the brothers Asam. From the Frauen-Kirche we return to the Theresien-Str., continuing in a straight direction to the (9 min.) old *Château* (15th cent.).

FROM INGOLSTADT TO RIEDENBURG, 26 M., railway in 2 hrs. — Beyond (18 M.) *Sandorsdorf* the line follows the charming *Schambach-Tal*. — 26 M. **Riedenburg** (*Schwan*, R. from 80 pf. to 1 *ℳ* 60 pf.), a small town with three castles (*Rosenburg*, *Rabenstein*, and *Tachenstein*) on projecting rocks, which seem to close the Altmühl-Tal. Hence we descend the *Altmühl-Tal* to Kehlheim, see p. 196.

Railway to *Donauwörth*, *Augsburg*, and *Ratisbon*, see R. 29.

From (134 M.) *Wolnzach* a branch-line (14½ M.) runs to *Mainburg* (p. 214). — 141 M. *Pfaffenhofen*, a small town with 3300 inhab., on the *Ilm*, which the line now follows. — Beyond (144½ M.) *Reichertshausen* the line reaches the *Glon*, an affluent of the *Amper*. — 154½ M. *Röhrmoos*. Then down the *Amper-Tal*, crossing the river, to (161 M.) *Dachau* (p. 282). — The railway intersects the extensive *Dachauer Moos*, crosses the *Würm* at (165 M.) *Allach*, skirts the *Park of Nymphenburg* (p. 280), and reaches —

172 M. *Munich* (p. 214).

31. From Stuttgart to Munich.

149 M. RAILWAY. Express in $4\frac{43}{4}$ hrs. (fares 20 \mathcal{M} 50, 13 \mathcal{M} 70, 8 \mathcal{M} 50 pf.); ordinary train in $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 hrs. (fares 18 \mathcal{M} 50, 11 \mathcal{M} 70, 7 \mathcal{M} 50 pf.).

From Stuttgart to ($58\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ulm*, see R. 8. The line here crosses the Danube, and enters the Bavarian dominions, to which ($59\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Neu-Ulm* (Bahnhofs-Hôtel) belongs. $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Burlafingen*. The town and abbey of *Elchingen* are seen on the opposite bank (comp. p. 37).

74 M. **Günzburg** (*Münzbräu; Rail. Restaurant*), the Roman *Guntia*, a town with 5200 inhab., lies picturesquely on a hill, at the confluence of the *Günz* and Danube. The large château dates from the 16th cent.; the beautiful Frauen-Kirche was built by D. Zimmermann in 1735-40. — We next notice a range of wooded hills to the right, crowned by the castle of *Reisensburg*. — 79 M. **Neu-Offingen** (*Rail. Restaurant*) is the junction for Donauwörth and Ratisbon (p. 179).

The train quits the Danube. Near ($80\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Offingen* it crosses the *Mindel*. 83 M. *Burgau*, with an old and a new château. — From ($94\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dinkelscherben*, where we cross the *Zusam*, a branch-line runs to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 1 hr.) *Thannhausen*, on the *Mindel*, with an interesting late-Gothic church. — Beyond ($99\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mödis-hofen* we cross the *Schmutter*. — 109 M. *Oberhausen* is the junction of the Nuremberg line (p. 179). The train then crosses the *Wertach* and reaches ($110\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Augsburg* (p. 179).

Beyond Augsburg the line crosses the *Lech*. $113\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hoch-zoll*, junction for Ingolstadt (p. 197). At (117 M.) *Kissing* the *Lech* is quitted. — 120 M. *Mering*.

FROM MERING TO WEILHEIM, 34 M., railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 hrs. — The line runs through the smiling *Paar-Tal*. At (13 M.) *Geltendorf* (p. 287) it crosses the line from Munich to Lindau. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Greifenberg* lies 1 M. to the E. of the village of that name, with the château of Baron von Perfall. The train here reaches the *Ammersee* (p. 286), the W. bank of which it skirts. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schondorf* (p. 286); $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Diessen* (p. 286). Then through the *Ammer-Tal* to (34 M.) *Weilheim* (p. 285).

Near (137 M.) *Olching* we cross the *Amper*, the discharge of the *Ammersee*. The *Dachauer Moos* is then traversed. At ($144\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pasing* (p. 282) the train crosses the *Würm*, by which the Lake of Starnberg is drained, and joins the Lindau line (p. 286-7). Near Munich the park and palace of *Nymphenburg* (p. 280) are seen on the left; then the *Marsfeld*, or military drilling-ground.

149 M. *Munich*, see p. 214.

32. From Leipzig to Munich viâ Hof and Ratisbon.

299 M. RAILWAY. Express in 8-9½ hrs. (fares 39 *M* 50, 25 *M*, 15 *M* 90 pf.); ordinary train in 16½ hrs. (fares 37 *M* 50, 23 *M*, 14 *M* 90 pf.). The 'Nord-Süd' express accomplishes the distance in 7¼ hrs. (1st cl. only; extra-fare from Leipzig to Munich 11 *M* 20 pf., from Berlin to Munich 15 *M* 20 pf.). — From Leipzig to Munich viâ Nuremberg, see R. 20.

From Leipzig to (102½ M.) **Hof**, see R. 20. Beyond Hof the line traverses a hilly district, running near the winding Saale. 106 M. *Oberkotzau* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Eger (p. 120) to the left, and Nuremberg (R. 20) to the right. — 113½ M. *Kirchenlamitz* (1834 ft.).

A branch-line runs hence to (7½ M.) *Weissenstadt* (p. 144) viâ (2¼ M.) *Markt Kirchenlamitz* (1965 ft.; Löwe; Post), whence the *Epprechtstein* (p. 144) may be ascended in ¾ hr., and (3½ M.) *Buchhaus*.

The *Grosse Kornberg* (2715 ft.; belvedere) rises 3 M. to the E. of the station of Kirchenlamitz.

At (117 M.) *Marktleuthen* the train crosses the *Eger*. 121 M. *Röslau* (1916 ft.). From (123½ M.) *Holenbrunn* (1846 ft.) a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Wunsiedel* (p. 144). — At *Unterthölau* we cross the valley of the *Röslau*.

128½ M. *Markt-Redwitz*, junction of the Nuremberg-Eger line (p. 175). To *Alexandersbad*, see p. 145.

140 M. **Wiesau** (1730 ft.; *Bayrischer Hof*; *Rail. Restaurant*), with a chalybeate spring (*König-Otto-Bad*, 1½ M. to the W. of the station), junction for *Eger* (p. 120). — 145 M. *Reuth*. — Then through the valley of the *Fichtelnaab* to (150½ M.) *Windisch-Eschenbach* and (156½ M.) *Neustadt-an-der-Waldnaab* (1375 ft.; *Zur Bahn*), a prettily situated little town in a well-wooded neighbourhood. To the right is the *Parkstein*, a basaltic hill.

FROM NEUSTADT TO WAIÐHAUS, 26 M., local railway in 2¾ hrs. — 6 M. *Floss* (*Drei Könige*; *Löwe*), 4½ M. to the E. of which is *Flossenbürg*, with a ruined castle; 10 M. *Waldthurn*, 3 M. to the W. of the *Fahrenberg* (view; pilgrimage-church; 1780). — 15½ M. *Vohenstrauß* (*Drei Lilien*; *Wilder Mann*), with a château of the late 16th century. The loftily situated ruin of *Leuchtenberg*, 4½ M. to the S.W., was the ancestral seat of the landgraves of that name. — 20½ M. *Pleystein* (*Goldnes Kreuz*), at the foot of a cliff of rose-quartz. — 26 M. *Waidhaus*.

160 M. **Weiden** (1300 ft.; *Post*, R. 1¼-3 *M*), a pleasant little town (12,400 inhab.), junction for *Neuenmarkt* viâ Bayreuth (p. 141) and for *Neukirchen* (p. 322). — At (165 M.) *Luhe-Wildenau* (1270 ft.) the *Haidenaab* and *Waldnaab* unite to form the *Naab*. To the left is the ruin of *Leuchtenberg* (see above). — 171 M. *Wernberg* (to the left the village, with an old castle). — 174½ M. *Pfreimd* (*Schwan*, R. from 80 pf. to 3 *M*). About 5 M. to the N.E. are the village and castle of *Trausnitz*, where Frederick the Handsome was a prisoner in 1322-25. — 177½ M. *Nabburg* (*Hecht*; *Schwan*), a quaint little town (2050 inhab.) with a Gothic church (second half



LANDSHUT

1:20.000

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

- | | |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1 Kriegerdenkmal | C 2 |
| 2 Ludwig d. Reichen-Dkm. | C 45 |
| 3 Maximilian II-Dkm. | C 34 |
| 4 Alte Post | C 4 |
| 5 Landtor | C 4 |

Burg Trausnitz

Hofberg

Gries

Lehdorf

A B C D

of the 14th cent.). — 185 M. *Irrenlohe* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Nuremberg (see p. 323). — The train now crosses the Naab to (187½ M.) **Schwandorf** (1204 ft.; *Kloster*, R. 1½-1¾, B. ½ M.; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; Rail. Restaurant), a prettily situated little town (6600 inhab.), the junction for Furth and Prague (R. 46). In the vicinity are large deposits of lignite. From (197 M.) *Haidhof* a branch-line runs to (4½ M.) *Burglengenfeld*, with a picturesque ruined castle. — To the right beyond (199 M.) *Ponholz* rises *Schloss Pirkensee*. Near (204 M.) *Regenstauf* the *Regen* is crossed. Beyond (211 M.) *Walhalla-Strasse* (p. 193) the train crosses the *Danube* (large harbour) by an iron bridge, 775 yds. long; on the left the *Walhalla* comes in sight.

213½ M. **Ratisbon** (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 185.

Backing out of Ratisbon station, the Munich train traverses an uninteresting district. 218½ M. *Obertraubling*; to the left is the *Walhalla*. To *Passau*, see R. 47. — 229 M. *Eggmühl*, where the French under Davoust (Prince d'Eckmühl) defeated the Austrians, on 22nd April, 1809; the battle is commemorated by a monument (a bronze lion on a pedestal 13 ft. high) near the station. The *Grosse Laber* is crossed. — 238 M. *Neufahrn*, on the *Kleine Laber* (branch to *Straubing*, p. 325).

252 M. **Landshut**. — HOTELS. *Drüxlmair* (Pl. a; C. 4), Altstadt 53, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-3 M.; *Drei Mohren* (Pl. b; C. 4), Altstadt 69, R. 1½-3 M., B. 60 pf.; *Kronprinz* (Pl. c; C. 4), Altstadt 29, R. 1½-3 M., B. 80 pf.; *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. d; A. 1), near the station, R. 1-1½ M. — *Railway Restaurant*. — *Café Fischer*, Altstadt (Pl. C. 4). — Wine at the *Martinsklause*, Kirchgasse (Pl. C. 4). — Cab (one-horse) per drive of ¼ hr. 45 pf., ½ hr. 70 pf., 1 hr. 1 M. 40 pf.; from the station to the town 60 pf. — *Tramway* from the station to the town, 10 pf.

Landshut (1290 ft.), with 24,100 inhab., the capital of the district of Lower Bavaria, with handsome brick churches and gabled houses, lies picturesquely on the *Isar*, which forms an island within the town. The quarter on this island is called *Zwischen-Brücken*. To the S. rises the *Trausnitz*. The chief attractions are in the broad main street, named the 'Altstadt'. From 1255 to 1504 Landshut was the capital of the Duchy of Bayern-Landshut, and in 1800-26 it was the seat of a University (comp. p. 208). An historical festival ('Landshuter Hochzeit') is celebrated every summer in memory of the marriage of Duke George with the Polish Princess Hedwig in 1475.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 1) lies on the left bank of the *Isar*, in the suburb of St. Nikola, 1 M. from the N. end of the 'Altstadt'. The church of the Cistercian convent of *Seligen-Tal* (Pl. B, C, 2) which was founded in 1232, was rebuilt by Dom. Zimmermann (?) in 1729-38. Its chief features of interest are the fine stucco decorations in the early-rococo style and a wood-carving of the Descent from the Cross (ca. 1525; on the S.E. wall). Adjacent is the Gothic

Church of St. Afra, originally built in the Romanesque style. — Beyond the Kleine Isar is the small *Church of St. Sebastian*, practically rebuilt in 1666 (Pl. C, 2, 3).

On the right bank of the Isar, at the beginning of the 'Altstadt' (p. 211), is the *Church of the Holy Ghost* (Heil. Geist-Kirche; Pl. C, 3) or *Hospital Church*, an elegant brick building of 1407-62. — Farther to the S., on the left, is the RATHAUS (Pl. C, 4), built in 1446 and remodelled in a modern Gothic style in 1860-61. The large hall on the first floor (bell for janitor to the right), fitted up by Hauberrisser, is adorned with frescoes relating to the 'Landshuter Hochzeit' (p. 211) by Spiess, Seitz, and others. In front of the Rathaus stands a bronze *Statue of Maximilian II.* (Pl. 3), by Bernhard (1868).

The Renaissance PALACE (Pl. C, 4), opposite the Rathaus, was begun by German architects in 1536, and completed by Italian architects in 1643. The E. façade was entirely remodelled in 1780. The main W. building has an open colonnade on the side next the court, and a closed façade towards the Ländgasse. The rooms of the interior have vaulted ceilings with stucco decorations and frescoes. Castellan in the portal to the right (ticket 20 pf.). — Adjoining the palace is the *Pappenberg House*, with an interesting court.

The *CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN (Pl. C, 4), a little farther to the S., a late-Gothic building with slender pillars, was begun before 1392 by Meister Hans Stethaimer, and completed about 1432. On the W. side is a high tower (436 ft.) erected ca. 1500, one of the highest mediæval church-towers in Germany. The portals are elaborately decorated. Outside the S. wall, protected by a railing, is the tomb of Hans Stethaimer, the builder of the church, with his bust and a half-length figure of the Saviour. Inside the chief points of interest are the pulpit with its stone canopy (1422), a large wooden Crucifix (ca. 1500; to the left of the W. portal), and the stone high-altar in the choir (1424).

Opposite St. Martin's, on the W. side of the 'Altstadt', is the old *Post Office* (Pl. 4; C, 4), formerly the House of the Estates, with 16th cent. portraits of the Bavarian sovereigns from Otho I. to Maximilian I. (restored). — In front of the district-court (Pl. C, 4) is a bronze *Statue of Duke Lewis the Rich* (d. 1479; Pl. 2), founder of the University (p. 211), by Fr. Brugger (1858).

Above the town to the S. rises the old castle of *BURG LANDSHUT or TRAUSNITZ (1522 ft.; Pl. C, 5), formerly the residence of the Dukes of Lower Bavaria, begun by Duke Lewis of Kelheim in 1204 (comp. p. xxviii). The two main buildings stand at right angles to each other, and on the side facing the court are furnished with arcades above the groundfloor (ca. 1578). The approach to the castle is just to the S.W. of the district-court (see above; 8 min.). The castellan is to be found at the second gate to the left ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M.).

The late-Romanesque chapel, built at the beginning of the 13th cent. and lately restored, is the only part of the original structure. It contains interesting seated figures in stucco of Christ, the Virgin, and the Apostles (on the balustrade of the choir), a relief of the Annunciation, some mural paintings (in the altar-recess), and a ciborium of 1471. Some of the apartments were painted in the Renaissance style of 1577-80 from designs by Fr. Sustris. The mural paintings on the *Fools' Staircase* represent scenes from Italian comedies. Part of the upper floor has been fitted up for the reception of the King of Bavaria. In the court is a well, surmounted by a wrought-iron framework; the pails in bronze (executed, according to the inscription, in 1558) are now kept inside the castle. Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was born at the neighbouring castle of *Wolfstein* (now a ruin) in 1252 and spent a great part of his childhood at the Trausnitz.

To the W. of the 'Altstadt' is the Länd-Tor (Pl. 5; C, 4), with the *Collections of the Historical Society of Lower Bavaria* (open free on Sun. 11-12; keeper next door). — To the E. of the 'Altstadt', at the S. end of the 'Neustadt', is the old *Church of the Jesuits* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1640 and containing a large high-altar. — The *Church of St. Jodok* (Pl. D, 3), a brick edifice of ca. 1338, contains the tomb of P. von Altenhaus, in red marble (beginning of the 16th cent.; in the baptistry). — The old *Dominican Church* (Pl. D, 3) contains some interesting choir-stalls behind the high-altar.

Near the Jesuit Church (see above) is the approach to the *Hof-Garten* (Pl. D, 4), laid out on the slope of the castle-hill and containing many shady walks. — Beyond the Trausnitz lies the village of *Hofberg* (Mariawaberl), visited as a summer-resort, and possessing an early-Gothic parish-church. It is separated from (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Landshut by the Hof-Garten. — From the garden-restaurant on the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.) *Klausenberg*, a fine view is obtained of the town, the castle, and the valley; it is reached by following the Freising high-road to the flood-arch of the Rott-Tal railway to Neumarkt (see below), and ascending to the left immediately beyond it.

Branch-lines run from Landshut to the E., on the left bank of the Isar, to (28 M.) *Landau* (p. 333; the shortest route from Munich to Eisenstein, Pilsen, and Prague), to the S.E. to (24 M.) *Neumarkt an der Rott* (p. 332), and to the N.W. to (17 M.) *Rottenburg*, on the *Grosse Laber*.

The railway ascends the left bank of the *Isar*. 257 M. *Gündlkofen*; to the left, *Schloss Kronwinkel*. 259 M. *Bruckberg*, with a small château to the right of the line; then on the right *Schloss Isareck*. The *Amper* is crossed. — 263 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Moosburg* (1380 ft.), an ancient town (pop. 3200) on the Isar; the Romanesque church contains an interesting late-Gothic reredos, 49 ft. high, with sculptures by Hans Leinberger (ca. 1520). The Alps soon become visible on the left.

274 M. **Freising** (1380 ft.; *Bayerischer Hof*; *Furtnerbräu*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 13,500 inhab., on the left bank of the Isar, and partly on a hill (Domberg), has been the seat of an episcopal see (now Munich-Freising and located in Munich) from the 8th cent. to the present day. Otto von Freising, the historian,

was bishop here from 1137 to 1158 (statue in the Domhof). — Leaving the railway-station, we almost at once turn into the Münchener-Str. to the right and cross the Moosach. In 10 min. we ascend to the right to (3 min.) the Dom-Platz. The Romanesque *Cathedral*, with its two towers, double aisles, and galleries (screen), was begun in 1159, provided with a vaulted roof in 1480, and wholly remodelled in 1620-24. In 1723 the interior was decorated by the brothers Asam with painting and stucco-work. We should notice the late-Romanesque portal (partly disfigured) and the curious quadruple crypt, the vaulting of which rests on short round and polygonal columns, with rich capitals. In the raised vestibule, to the left on entering, are statuettes of Frederick Barbarossa and his wife Beatrix, of 1161. Gothic choir-stalls (1488). The *Church of St. Benedict*, connected with the cathedral by cloisters, contains a stained-glass window of 1391. The *Clerical Seminary*, opposite the cathedral on the W., contains early-German paintings, sculptures, etc. — To the W. lies (1 M.) the loftily-situated *Weihenstephan* (1625 ft.), formerly an abbey, now an agricultural college and brewery (restaurant).

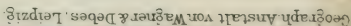
From Freising a branch-line runs to (28 M.) *Mainburg* (p. 208).

287 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schleissheim* (p. 281). — 299 M. *Munich*, see below.

33. Munich.

Railway Stations. 1. CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION (Pl. D, E, 5, *II*; *Restaurant*, comp. p. 225), forming a terminus for most of the lines. The omnibuses of the larger hotels meet the trains here. — 2. STARNBERG STATION (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*), to the N. of the Central Station, for the trains to Starnberg, Murnau-Partenkirchen, Ober-Ammergau, and Kochel. — 3, 4. SOUTHERN STATION (Pl. D, 8; *I*) and EASTERN STATION (Pl. H, 7; *I*), supplementary stations of the Rosenheim and Simbach lines (RR. 43, 45). — 5. ISARTAL RAILWAY STATION (Pl. D, 8, *I*; *Restaurant*), for the local line to Wolfratshausen and Kochel (R. 39a). — *Porter* from the station to a cab, 20 pf. up to 110 lbs., 40 pf. up to 220 lbs.; from the Central Station into the town, small articles 20-30 pf., trunk under 110 lbs. 40-60 pf., under 220 lbs. 80 pf. - 1 *M.* — *Cab* from the station to the town, see p. 217. A fee of 20 pf. extra is charged for the numbered ticket ('Bestell-Marke') securing a cab at the Central Railway Station.

Hotels (rooms should be engaged beforehand in the season). *VIER JAHRESZEITEN (*Four Seasons*; Pl. a, F 6, *II*), Maximilian-Str. 4, with high-class restaurant (p. 216), an American bar, and telegraph, railway ticket, and luggage offices; R. 6-15, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. (6-8 p.m.) 6, S. (8-11 p.m.) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. (in winter only) from 10, omn. 1 *M.*; *GRAND-HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. e, E 5; *II*), Otto-Str. 6, with American bar, R. from 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 4, D. (5.30-8 p.m.) 6, S. 5, pens. (except from July 15th to Sept. 15th) from 9, omn. 1 *M.*; *REGINA-PALAST-HÔTEL (Pl. r p, E 5; *II*), Maximilians-Platz 5, with American bar, R. 5-15, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. (12-2 p.m.) 3, D. (7-9 p.m.) 5, S. (9-11 p.m.) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. (in winter only) from 10, omn. 1 *M.*; *BAYRISCHER HOF (Pl. b, F 5; *II*), Promenade-Platz 19, with American Bar, R. 5-20, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. (1 p.m.) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, omn. 1 *M.*; *RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. g, E 5; *II*), Otto-Str. 4, with American bar, R. 4-11, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, omn. 1 *M.*; these five of the very first class. —





Also first-class: *PARK HOTEL (Pl. k, E 5; II), Maximilians-Platz 21, R. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. (1-2.30 p.m.) 4, in the restaurant 2-5, pens. (in winter only) from 8, omn. 1 *M*; BELLEVUE (Pl. c, E 5; II), Karls-Platz 25, R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 3-4, pens. from 10 *M*, omn. 80 pf.; *RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. d, E, 5, 6; II), Bayer-Str., 23, near the Central Station, R. 3-8, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 3-5, pens. (in winter only) from 7 *M*; *GRAND-HÔTEL LEINFELDER (Pl. g, E 5; II), Lenbach-Platz 9, R. 3-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. (1 p.m.) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, omn. 80 pf.; MARIENBAD (Pl. h, E 5; II), Barer-Str. 11, an old family hotel with garden; *GRAND-HÔTEL GRÜNWALD (Pl. w, E 5; II), Hirtten-Str. 25, near the Central Station, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 1, D. (12-2 p.m.) from 2, pens. from 7 *M*.

In the Bayer-Str., to the S. of the Central Station: No. 13, *EUROPÄISCHER HOF (Pl. l, E 6; II); No. 43, *TERMINUS, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2-3, pens. from 8 *M*; No. 41, MÉTROPOLE (Pl. d, D 6; II), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; No. 9, HABSBURG (Pl. l, E 6; II); No. 37, GASSNER (Pl. c, E 6; II); No. 47, WITTELSBACH (Pl. f, D 6; II); No. 45, POST (Pl. e, D 6; II). — *In the Arnulf-Str., to the N. of the Central Station:* No. 6, *NATIONAL-SIMMEN (Pl. a, D 5; II), R. 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. from 6 *M*; No. 2, *DEUTSCHER KAISER (Pl. r, E 5; II), R. 2-5, B. 1 *M*; No. 4, *WOLFF (Pl. b, E 5; II); No. 16, CENTRAL (Pl. h, D 5; II), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 10 *M*, very fair; No. 22, SÄCHSISCHER HOF (Pl. i, D 5; II). — *Between the Central Station and the Karls-Platz:* KAISERHOF (Pl. p, E 5; II), Schützen-Str. 12, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 *M*, omn. 60 pf.; SCHOTTENHAMEL (Pl. v, E 5; II), Luitpold-Str. 13; SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. x, E 5; II), Luisen-Str. 1. — *In the Karls-Platz:* STACHUS (Pl. m, E 6; II), R. 3-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$, pens. 7-10 *M*; *ROTER HAHN (Pl. y, E 6; II), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 8 *M*; ROYAL (Pl. p, E 6; II). — *In the Inner City:* *ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. f, F 6; II), Diener-Str. 11, R. 3-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. (1 p.m.) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, S. (6-10 p.m.) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-12, omn. 1 *M*; *DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. t, E 6; II), Neuhauser-Str. 40, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1, D. (12-3 p.m.) 2-4, pens. 9-12 *M*; BAMBERGER HOF (Pl. o, E 6; II), Neuhauser-Str. 25, R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; SAVOY (Pl. n, E 6; II), Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. 32, R. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4, B. 1, D. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-10 *M*, omn. 60 pf.; MAX EMANUEL (Pl. k, F 5; II), Promenade-Platz; PETERHOF (Pl. q, F 6; II), Marien-Platz 26; MAXIMILIAN (Pl. i, F, 5, 6; II), hôtel garni, Maximilian-Str. 44. — *To the S. of the Karls-Platz:* *WAGNER (Pl. n, E 6; II), Sonnen-Str. 21, R. 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 *M*, B. 90, omn. 60 pf.; RING-HÔTEL (Pl. m, E 6; II), Sendlingertor-Platz 1, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*, pens. from 5 *M*; REICHSHOF (Pl. u, E 6; II), Sonnen-Str. 15; RHEINPFALZ (Pl. s, E 6; II), Sonnen-Str. 4. — DREI RABEN (Pl. q, E 6; II), Schiller-Str. 6, R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*, D. 1 *M* 10 pf. to 1 *M* 60 pf.; STUTTGARTER HOF, Mars-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 5; II), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 1-2 *M*; KRONPRINZ (Pl. z, E 6; II), Zweig-Str. 10, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*. — CHRISTLICHES HOSPIZ, Mathilden-Str. 4 (Pl. E, 6; II), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, well spoken of; UNION (Roman Catholic Casino; Pl. o, E 5, II), Barer-Str. 7, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. 7-12 *M*.

PENSIONS. Adalbert-Str. 48 (Pl. E, F, 3, 4; I), Stella (see also p. 216), pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 *M*. — Bayer-Str. 55 (Pl. D, E, 5, 6; II), Rieder, 4-7 *M*. — Finken-Str. 2 (Pl. F, 5; II), Pfanner, 5-9 *M*. — Galerie-Str. (Pl. F, 5; II); No. 11, Podlech, 5-7 *M*; No. 15a, Jugend, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 *M*. — Herzog-Spital-Str. 14 (Pl. E, 6; II), Wild, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 *M*. — Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. 22 (Pl. E, 6; II), Austria, 4-7 *M*. — Hess-Str. (Pl. E, 4; I); No. 30, Waltenberg, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 *M*; No. 34, Sussner, 4-7 *M*. — Kanal-Str. 49 (Pl. F, 6; II), Sickel, 5-7 *M*. — Karl-Str. (Pl. E, 5; II); No. 1, Schwarz, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 *M*; No. 28, Mainz, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 *M*. — Kaulbach-Str. (Pl. F, 4, 5; II); No. 22a, Brümmer, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 *M*; No. 47, Cortin-Gehr, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — Luisen-Str. 50 (Pl. E, 5; II), Bürger, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 *M*. — Maximilians-Platz (Pl. E, F, 5; II); No. 7, Zierhut, 5-8 *M*; No. 8, Liesecke, 8-12 *M*; No. 18, Elite, 6-12 *M*. — Maximilian-Str. (Pl. F, G 6; II); No. 5, Glocker, 5-7 *M*; No. 20b, Bucher, 5-8 *M*. — Ohm-Str. 1 (Pl. F, G, 3, 4; I), Fernsemer, 5-8 *M*. — Prielmayer-Str. 8 (Pl. E, 5; II), Central, 4-6 *M*. — Prinz-Ludwig-Str. (Pl. E, 5; II); No. 5, Beckenbauer, 6-12 *M*;

No. 7, *Stella* (see also p. 215), 5-10 *M.* — Schelling-Str. (Pl. E, 3, 4; *I*): No. 1, *Berg*, 4½-6½ *M.*; No. 41, *Thurner*, 3 *M* 80 pf.-4 *M.*; No. 78, *Hansa*, 4-5 *M.* — Schiller-Str. 37 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), *Daheim*, 4½-6 *M.* — Schwanthaler-Str. 79 (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*), *Reichskrone*, 4-8 *M.* — Sonnen-Str. 5 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), *Nizza*, 5-8 *M.* — Von-der-Tann-Str. 22 (Pl. F, 5; *II*), *Tann*, 4½-7 *M.* — Theresien-Str. (Pl. F, 4; *II*): No. 19, *Amalia*, 3½-4½ *M.*; No. 30, *Bellevue*, 4½-7 *M.*; No. 82, *Quisisana*, 5-8 *M.* — Türken-Str. (Pl. F, 4, 5; *II*): No. 6, *Washeim*, 5-7 *M.*; No. 35, *Bristol* (English landlady), 4-6 *M.*; No. 98, *Eger*, 6-15 *M.* — Wittelsbacher-Platz (Pl. F, 5; *II*): No. 2, *Grebenau*, 4½-6½ *M.*; No. 3 (entr. Jäger-Str.), *Steinmann*, 4½-6 *M.*

Cafés-Restaurants (beer in all) at many of the *Hotels* (see pp. 214, 215) and *Wine Saloons* (see below). Also: *Luitpold* (Pl. F, 5; *II*), Brienner-Str. 8, near the Wittelsbacher-Platz, D. 2-3 *M.*; *Hoftheater*, Residenz-Str. 12 (Pl. F, 5; *II*), D. from 1½ *M.*; *Neue Börse*, Maximilians-Platz 8 (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), D. 1¼-3 *M.*; *Heck*, Galerie-Str. 2 (Pl. F, 5; *II*), by the Hof-Garten; *Thomasbräu* (*Domhof*), Kaufinger-Str. 15 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*); *Kaiserhof*, in the hotel (p. 215), D. from 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Victoria*, Maximilian-Str., at the corner of the Thiersch-Str. (Pl. G, 6; *II*), D. 1 *M.*; *Deutscher Hof*, in the hotel (p. 215); *Peterhof*, in the hotel (p. 215); *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), Schwanthaler-Str. 13; *Orient*, Sonnen-Str. 26 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), at the corner of Schwanthaler-Str.; *Modern*, Theresien-Str. 78a (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*), opposite the Technical School, D. 1-2 *M.*; *Deutsches Haus*, Sophien-Str. 1a (Pl. E, 5; *II*), corner of Lenbach-Platz. — **Automatic Restaurants**, Bayer-Str. 7a (Pl. D, E, 5, 6; *II*); Neuhauser-Str. 3 (Pl. E, 6; *II*). — **VEGETARIAN RESTAURANTS**. *Vegetarisches Speischaus*, Schraudolph-Str. 2a (Pl. E, F, 4, 3; *I*); *Vegetarierheim*, Türken-Str. 24 (Pl. F, 4, 5; *II*); *Ceres*, Löwengrube 8 (Pl. E, F, 5, 6; *II*).

Wine Saloons (also restaurants). First-class: **Vier Jahreszeiten* (p. 214; entr. from Marstall-Str.), restaurant (elegantly fitted up) and American bar; **Restaurant Esplanade*, in the Regina-Palast-Hôtel (p. 214; beer also); **Restaurant Français* (wine-restaurant of the Café Luitpold, see above); *Schleich*, Brienner-Str. 6 (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), with the Odeon Bar (artistically fitted up), D. (12-3) 3 & 5, S. (7-11) 3 *M.*; **Russischer Hof* (p. 214). — Less pretending but good: *Park-Hôtel* (p. 215); *Künstlerhaus* (p. 229), Lenbach-Platz 8 (Pl. E, 5; *II*), D. 2¼-3½ *M.* (beer also in both these); *Ratskeller* (p. 228), entr. from Diener-Str.; *Kunstgewerbehaus*, see p. 230; *Eckel*, Burg-Str. 17 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Kurtz*, Augustiner-Str. 1 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*), D. 1½-2 *M.*; *D'Orville*, Marien-Platz 21 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Michel*, Rosen-Str. 11 (Pl. F, 6, *II*; Hungarian wines); *Neuner*, Herzogspital-Str. 20 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Torggelsstube*, near the Hofbräuhaus (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Continental Bodega*, Theatiner-Str. 47 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Ristorante Italiano al Bersagliere*, Isartor-Platz 3 (Pl. F, 6; *II*), good cuisine.

Beer (comp. above under cafés-restaurants). *Hofbräuhaus* (Pl. F, 6, *II*; p. 231), in the Platzl, the most famous of Bavarian beer-houses; *Bürgerbräu*, Kaufinger-Str. 6 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*); *Augustinerbräu*, *Pschorrbräu-Bierhallen*, *Bamberger Hof* (D. 1½ *M.*), Neuhauser-Str. (Nos. 16, 11, 26; Pl. E 6, *II*); *Paulanerbräu*, Kaufinger-Str. 11 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*), D. 1¼-2 *M.*; *Kochelbräu*, Kaufinger-Str. 29 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*); *Franziskaner*, Residenz-Str. 9 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Bauerngirgl*, Residenz-Str. 20 (Pl. F, 5; *II*), D. 1-2 *M.*; *Pilsner Urquell*, Sporer-Str. 2 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Mathäuser Bierhallen*, at the E. end of the Bayer-Str. (No. 5; Pl. D, E, 5, 6, *II*), popular. Near the Pinakotheken (Pl. E, 4; *I*): *Lohengrin*, Türken-Str. 50 (Pl. F, 4, 5; *I*); *Wittelsbacher-Garten*, Theresien-Str. 38, near the Türken-Str., D. ¾-1½ *M.* — The large 'Bierkeller' outside the gates also attract numerous visitors in summer; they generally possess gardens and fair restaurants. *Löwenbräu-Keller* (Pl. D 4, *II*; p. 219), Stiglismayer-Platz, with a terraced garden and a large concert-room; *Hofbräuhaus-Keller* (Pl. G, 6; *II*), Innere Wiener-Str., near the Maximilianeum; *Franziskaner-Keller*, Hoch-Str. 7 (Pl. F, G, 7, 8; *I*), with view-terrace; *Münchner Kindl-Keller*, Rosenheimer-Str. 20 (Pl. G, 7; *I*), with large

concert-room; *Bürgerbräu-Keller* (p. 219), Rosenheimer-Str. 29 (Pl. G, 7; I); *Sternecker-Keller*, Gasteig 1 (Pl. G, 6; II), these five on the right bank of the Isar; *Augustiner-Keller* (Pl. D, 5; I), Herbst-Str. 1; *Spatenbräu-Keller*, Bayer-Str. 109 (Pl. D, E, 5, 6; I); *Hackerbräu-Keller* and *Bavaria-Keller*, Theresienhöhe (Pl. D, 6; I). — In the breweries and beer-gardens the beer is served only in earthenware mugs holding a litre ('Mass'), but in the restaurants glasses or mugs containing $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ litre only may also be had. The following kinds of beer are drunk in spring only: *Salvator* (strong), at the *Zacherl-Keller*, Au suburb (Pl. F, 8; I), for about a week from the Sun. before 19th March; *Bock* (first introduced from Eimbeck in the 16th cent.), in the beginning of May, and at the festival of Corpus Christi in June (usually 7-9.30 a.m.), at the *Hofbräuhaus* (p. 216).

Cafés (most, with the exception of the cafés-restaurants mentioned at p. 216, closed in the evening). *Espanade-Café*, in the Regina-Palast-Hôtel (p. 214); *Luitpold*, see p. 216; *Odeon*, Brienner-Str. 56 (Pl. E, F, 5; II); *Central*, Brienner-Str. 53 (Pl. E, F, 5; II); *Prinz-Regent*, Prinz-Regenten-Str. 4 (Pl. F, G, 5; II); *Palast-Café*, Theatiner-Str. 16 (Pl. F, 5; II); *Theater Café*, next door to the Künstler Theatre (Pl. C, 6; I), open in summer only; *Bauknecht, Helbig*, in the Hof-Garten (Pl. F, 5; II), seats outside in summer; *Stefanie*, corner of Theresien-Str. and Amalien-Str. (Pl. F, 4; II); *Dom-Café*, on the S. side of the Frauen-Platz (Pl. F, 6; II); *Börsen-Café*, Maffei-Str. 3 (Pl. F, 5; II); *Orlando di Lasso* (Vienna Café), Platzl 4 (Pl. F, 6; II); *Perzel*, Marien-Platz 13 (p. 227); *Karlstor*, Neuhauser-Str. 34 (Pl. E, 6; II); *Union*, Herzogspital-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 6; II); *Schelling*, Schelling-Str. 56 (Pl. E, 4; I).

Confectioners. *Trautmann & Vokt*, Promenaden-Platz 14 (Pl. F, 5; II); *Griebel*, Residenz-Str. 26 (Pl. F, 5; II); *Eyerich*, Maffei-Str. 2, corner of Theatiner-Str. (Pl. F, 5; II); *Bernhard*, Theresien-Str. 25 (Pl. F, 4; II); *Gocht*, Maximilian-Str. 32 (Pl. F, G, 6; II). — *Van Houten's Cocoa Rooms*, Residenz-Str. 3 (Pl. F, 5; II), near the Post Office; *Ceylon Tea Rooms*, in the Maximilian Hotel (p. 215).

Baths. **Müller'sches Volksbad* (Pl. G 6, II; p. 280), with vapour-baths and swimming-baths; *Königliches Hofbad* or *Maximiliansbad* (Pl. F, 6; II), Kanal-Str. 19, with swimming-bath; *Bavariabad*, Türken-Str. 70 (Pl. F, 4, 5; II); *Marienbad* (see p. 215); *Giselabad*, Müller-Str. 2 & 4 (Pl. E, F, 6, 7; II). — Baths in the *Wurm*, at Schwabing (p. 241; tramway-line No. 10); *Ungerer* (Pl. G, 1; I), with garden, etc. Also at *Gern*, near the Nymphenburg road. — *Steiner Bad* at Pasing (p. 283).

Cabs. The radius of the taximeter cabs extends to a distance of nearly 3 M. from the Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6; II). The night tariff is in force from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Numbered tickets at the Central Station. see p. 214. Luggage under 22 lbs. free; above that, 20 pf. for every 55 lbs.

TAXIMETER CABS (with one horse), within the cab-district, and from points outside the cab-district to points within, 1-2 pers., 800 mètres 70 pf., each 400 m. additional 10 pf.; 3 pers. 600 m. 70 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf. At night and by day between points outside the cab-district, 1-3 pers. 400 m. 70 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. — Waiting before the beginning of the drive, 6 minutes 70 pf., thereafter 3 minutes 10 pf.

MOTOR CABS. By day, within cab-district, 900 mètres 90 pf., each 300 more 10 pf.; at night and outside the cab-district 600 m. 90 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. Waiting before the beginning of the drive 6 minutes 90 pf., thereafter 2 minutes 10 pf.

FIACRES (with two horses), 1-4 pers., $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1 \mathcal{M} 20 pf., each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. additional 70 pf.; 5-6 pers. 1 \mathcal{M} 30 pf. and 80 pf. Double fares at night.

EXCURSION CARRIAGES ('Bavaria'), starting from the Central Station twice daily in summer (9.45 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.), visit chief sights of the city ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 4 \mathcal{M}). Automobiles, starting at 9.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m., make similar trips. — More extensive excursions, starting from the Promenade-Platz 16 (Pl. F, 5; II) at 9 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., are arranged by Schenker & Co. (p. 222; fare for both trips 15 \mathcal{M} , all fees included).

Electric Tramways (10-20 pf.). The cars of the various lines are marked by numbers corresponding to those in the accompanying list. At the halting-places the numbers of the cars which pass these points are posted up. The name-plates of the cars which traverse the Bahnhof-Platz are distinguished by a transverse red bar. — 1. From the *E. Railway Station* (Pl. H, 7; I) by the Ludwigs-Brücke, Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6; I), Central Station (Pl. E, 5; I), and Stiglismayer-Platz to *Nymphenburg* (Pl. A, 3; I). — 2 (N. Ring Line). From the *Central Station* (Pl. E, 5; I) by the Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6; I), Isartor-Platz (Pl. F, 6; I), Maximilian Monument, Ludwig-Str. (Pl. F, 4, 5; I), and Theresien-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4, I; Pinakotheken), back to the *Central Station*. — 3. From the *Arnulf-Str.* (Pl. C, D, 5; I) by the Central Station, Lenbach-Platz (Pl. E, 5; I), Odeons-Platz (Pl. F, 5; I), Ludwig-Str., and Leopold-Str. (Pl. F, G, 3; I) to *Schwabing*. — 4. From the *E. Railway Station* (Pl. H, 7; I) by the Maximilianeum (Pl. G, 6; I), Promenade-Platz (Pl. F, 5; I), and Karl-Str. (Pl. D, E, 4, 5; I) to *Neuhausen* (Nymphenburger-Str.; Pl. B, C, 3, 4, I). — 5. From the *Marien-Platz* (Pl. F, 6; I) by the Gärtner-Platz (Pl. F, 6, 7; I) to the *Freibad-Str.* (Pl. F, 8; I). — 6. From *Schwabing* (Leopold-Str.; Pl. F, G, 2, 3, I) by the Barer-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4, 5; I; Pinakotheken), Sendlingertor-Platz, and Goethe-Platz (Pl. D, 7; I) to *Talkirchen* (Pl. C, 10; I). — 7. From the *Georgen-Str.* (Pl. E, F, 3; I) by the Central Station and Sendlingertor-Platz to the *East Cemetery* (Pl. G, 8; I). — 8. From the *Georgen-Str.* to *Milbertshofen* (beyond Pl. E, 1; I). — 9. From the *Landsberger-Str.* (Pl. B, C, 5; I) by the Central Station, Marien-Platz, and Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. G, 6, 7; I) to *Bogenhausen* (Prinz-Regenten-Theater; Pl. H, 5, 6, I). — 10. From *Schwabing* (N. Cemetery; Pl. H, 1, I) by the Leopold-Str. (Pl. F, G, 3; I), Odeons-Platz (Pl. F, 5; I), Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6; I), and Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6; I) to the *Isartal Station* (Pl. D, 8; I). — 11. From the *Rotkreuz-Platz* (Pl. B, C, 4; I) by the Central Station and the Marien-Platz to the *E. Station* (Pl. H, 7; I). — 12. (S. Ring Line). From the *Central Station* by the Goethe-Platz (Pl. D, 7; I), E. Cemetery (Pl. G, 8; I), Maximilianeum (Pl. G, 6; I), and the Promenade-Platz (Pl. F, 5; I) back to the *Central Station*. — 14. From the *West Cemetery* (Pl. B, 1; I) by the Stiglismayer-Platz (Pl. D, E, 4; I) to the *Promenade-Platz* (Pl. F, 5; I). — 16. From *Schwabing* (Hohenzollern-Str.; Pl. F, 3, I) by the Barer-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4, 5, I; Pinakotheken), Karls-Platz (Pl. E, 5, 6; I), and Sendlingertor-Platz to *Sendling* (Forstenrieder-Str.; Pl. C, 8, 9, I). In the afternoon the cars go on to *Holzappelkreuth* (beyond Pl. C 8, I; Waldfriedhof). — 17. From the *Josephs-Platz* (Pl. E, 3; I) by the Central Station and the Goethe-Platz to the *Pilgersheimer-Str.* (Pl. E, F, 9; I). — 18 (forenoon only). From the *Marien-Platz* (Pl. F, 6; I) by the Goethe-Platz to *Holzappelkreuth*. — 19. From *Steinhausen* by the Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. G, 6, 7; I), Marien-Platz, and Central Station to *Westend*. — 20. From *Bogenhausen* (Max-Joseph-Brücke; Pl. G, H, 4, I) by Maximilian Monument and Isartor-Platz (Pl. F, 6; I) to the *Isartal Station* (Pl. D, 8; I). — 27. From the *East Cemetery* (Pl. G, 8; I) to the *Giesing Station* (Pl. G, 9; I). — 29. From *Karls-Platz* (Pl. E, 5, 6; I) viâ Laim to *Pasing*.

Post Office (Pl. F, 5, 6; II) in the Max-Joseph-Platz (poste restante). Chief branch-office at Bayer-Str. 12, on the S. side of the Central Railway Station. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 5; II), Bahnhof-Platz 1; also at the post-office.

Theatres. *Hof- und-National-Theater* (Pl. F 5, II; p. 236), performances almost daily (closed in July). Ordinary charges for operas (those for plays in parenthesis): dress-circle (Balkon) 1st row 7-12 *M* (6 *M*), 2nd row of dress-circle, parquet (stalls), dress-circle-boxes front seat, and Erster Rang or gallery above the dress-circle front seat 5-10 *M* (4 *M*); back seats in the boxes or first gallery, and front seats in the Zweiter Rang 4-8 *M* (3-3½ *M*); standing-room in the parquet 4-5 *M* (3 *M*); gallery 1 *M* 60 pf. - 3 *M* (1 *M* 40 pf.). Performances usually begin at 7 p.m.

(long operas at 6 p.m.). Box-office open 9-1 and 4-5 o'clock (entrance in the Maximilian-Str.); booking-fee for next day 30 pf.; tickets also sold in the Old Academy Building, Neuhauser-Str. 51 (open 8-4). — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F 5, II; p. 236), where plays and light operas are performed 3-4 times weekly. Opera charges: parquet, pit-box, Erster Rang 5-10 *M.*; back seats in box or circle 4-6 *M.*; Zweiter Rang 3½-5 *M.*; Dritter Rang 2½-4 *M.* Play charges 25-35 per cent lower. Tickets as above. Performances begin at 7 p.m. — *Prinz-Regenten-Theater* (Pl. H, 5, 6, I; p. 269), performances in Aug. & Sept. in the Bayreuth manner, with concealed orchestra and amphitheatrical auditorium; seat 20 *M.* Tickets at the box-office of the Hof-Theater and at Schenker's Tourist Agency (p. 222). Begins at 4 or 5 p.m. — *Gärtner-Platz Theatre* (Pl. F, 6, 7, I; p. 280), for comedies, operettas, and popular pieces: front row of first gallery 4, parquet 2-4 *M.* Tickets at the box-office (open 9-1 & 4-6) and at Hieber's music-shop, Marien-Platz 18. Performances begin at 7.30 p.m. — *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. F 6, II; p. 231), Maximilian-Str. 34; parquet 1½-4 *M.* Tickets as at the Gärtner-Platz Theatre. — *Künstler-Theater* (Pl. C, 6; I), in the Exhibition Park (p. 279; in summer). — *Lustspielhaus*, Augusten-Str. 89 (Pl. E, 4, 5; II), daily; seat ½-4 *M.* — *Völk-Theater* (Pl. E, 6; II), Josephspital-Str. 10. — *Marionette Theatre* (Pl. E, 6; II), Blumen-Str. 29, on Sun. & Wed. afternoons. — **Variety Theatres:** *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. E, 6; II), Schwanthaler-Passage (parquet 2-2½ *M.*); *Blumensäle* (Pl. E, F, 7; II), Blumen-Str. 29; *Kil's Colosseum* (Pl. E, 7; II), Colosseum-Str. 4; *Monachia, Singspielhalle Wittelsbach*, Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. 33 & 32, near the Karls-Tor; *Apollo Theatre* (Pl. D, E, 5; II), Dachauer-Str. 21.

Concerts. *Tonhalle* (Kaim-Saal, Pl. E 5, II; with restaurant), Türken-Str. 5; *Union Hotel* (p. 215; at these two concerts in winter at 8 p.m.); *Löwenbräu-Keller* (p. 216; military band every evening); *Thomasbräu-Keller*, Kapuziner-Platz 5 (Pl. D, E, 7; I); *Münchener Kindl-Keller*, *Bürgerbräu-Keller*, see p. 217; *Wagner*, see p. 215; *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, 3; I) at *Nymphenburg* (p. 279).

Military Band daily at 12.15 p.m. in the court of the New Rathaus (p. 227; Pl. F 6, II), and on Tues., Thurs., Frid., and Sun. in the Feldherrnhalle (Pl. F 5, II; p. 236) at the same hour. In summer in good weather also every Mon. & Wed. afternoon, 5.30 to 6.30, in the Hof-Garten (p. 237), and on Sat. near the Chinese Tower in the English Garden (p. 278), 5-6.

Church Festivals. Music at the *Court Church of St. Michael* (p. 226) and in the *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 227) on Sun. at 9 a.m.; in the *Allerheiligen-Kirche* (p. 236; from Nov. 1st to July 1st) at 11 a.m. — On the morning of *Corpus Christi Day* (2nd Thurs. after Pentecost) a great procession, shared in by the court and the chief officials, wends from the Frauen-Kirche through the chief streets of the city. — On *St. George's Day* (April 23rd) at 11 a.m. procession of the Knights of St. George in the uniform of their order, through the Kapellenhof of the Residenz to the old court-chapel, and back at 12.30; at 1 p.m. banquet of the order in a room in the Residenz through which strangers may pass.

Popular Festivals. During the *Carnival* (7th Jan.-Shrove Tues.) large public masked balls ('Redouten') are held at the Deutsche Theater, Hôt. Wagner, and Kil's Colosseum. The so-called *Dult* (rag-fair) is held on the first Sun. in May and the 3rd Sun. in Oct. in the suburb of Au (p. 281), in July in the suburb of Haidhausen (p. 280). At Whitsuntide a church-wake takes place at Grosshesselohe (p. 283). The *Magdalenen-Fest* in Nymphenburg (p. 279) lasts from July 22nd to July 29th. The *Schäfflertanz* ('Coopers' Dance') is celebrated every seven years (next in 1915). The *October Festival*, founded in 1810 by King Lewis I. and celebrated on the Theresienwiese (p. 279) from the end of Sept. to the middle of Oct., attracts large crowds of peasants from Upper Bavaria; it includes an agricultural show, horse-races, etc.

Chief Collections and other Objects of Interest.

	Sun. & holidays	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.	Admission free except when otherwise stated.
Anatomical and Pathological Collections (p. 279)	—	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	50 pf.
Antiquarium (p. 267) . . .	—	—	9-12.30	9-12.30	9-12.30	—	9-12.30	Oct.-April, 10-12.30.
Bavaria (p. 279).	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	40 pf. Oct. 1st to March 31st, 10-12 & 2-4.
Drawings and Engravings (p. 262)	10-12	9-1	9-1	—	9-1	9-1	—	—
Ethnographical Museum (p. 237)	10-12.30	—	3-5	3-5	—	10-12.30	—	In winter 2-4 (instead of 3-5). Peruvian antiquities, see p.276: 20 pf.; parties shown round, 1-3 pers. 6 <i>M.</i> , each addit. pers. 1 <i>M.</i> Comp. p. 233.
German Museum (p. 231).	9-6	9-7	—	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7	In winter 10-4 (instead of 9-5). Free on Mon., Wed., & Frid. 9-2 (winter 10-1). At other times 1 <i>M.</i> , on application to the keeper (bell on the right).
Glyptothek (p. 242). . . .	11-1	9-5	9-5	9-5	9-5	9-5	9-5	Free on Mon., Wed., & Frid. 9-2 (winter 10-1). At other times 1 <i>M.</i> , on application to the keeper (bell on the right).
Historical Museum (p.229)	9-1	—	9-1	—	9-1	—	—	Free.
Lotzbeck's Collection (p. 247).	—	—	9-3	—	—	9-3	—	Mon. only in July, Aug., & Sept. Closed from Nov. 1st to March 1st.
Maximilianeum (p. 233) .	—	10-12	—	10-12	—	—	10-12	On Mon., Wed., & Thurs., 1 <i>M.</i> In winter, Mon.-Frid. 10-1, Sun. 1-4.
Military Museum (p. 237)	10-1	9.30-12.30	9.30-12.30	9.30-12.30	9.30-12.30	9.30-12.30	—	Free on Wed. & Sun.; at other times 1 <i>M.</i> In Dec. & Jan. closed at 3.30 (instead of 4). Open free on All Saints' day 11-2, on Shrove Tues. 9-1, and on Sun. in the Oct. Festival 9-12.
National Museum (p. 269)	10-3	3-5	9-4 (3.30)	9-4 (3.30)	9-4 (3.30)	9-4 (3.30)	9-4 (3.30)	Free on Wed. & Sun.; at other times 1 <i>M.</i> In Dec. & Jan. closed at 3.30 (instead of 4). Open free on All Saints' day 11-2, on Shrove Tues. 9-1, and on Sun. in the Oct. Festival 9-12.
Natural History Collections (p. 226).	10-12	—	—	2-4	—	—	2-4	Zool. collection also on Tues., 11-1, Geol. collection on Wed., 11-12 (instead of 2-4).

	(Sun.)	(Mon.)	(Tues.)	(Wed.)	(Thurs.)	(Frid.)	(Sat.)	
Nymphenburg (p. 280)	9-11, 1-5	9-11, 1-5	9-11, 1-5	9-11, 1-5	9-11, 1-5	9-11, 1-5	9-11, 1-5	50 pf.
Palace (p. 234)	—	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	1 \mathcal{M} . Tickets in the passage from the Marstall-Platz to the Apochenhof.
Pinakothek, Old (p. 248)	10-3	9-1	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	—	Closed in winter at 3 p.m.
Pinakothek, New (p. 263)	9-2	9-2	9-4	9-2	9-1	9-2	9-4	Mon., Wed., & Frid. 1 \mathcal{M} . In winter 10-1 only.
Plaster Casts (p. 237)	—	—	—	10-12	—	3-5	—	In winter 2-4 (instead of 3-5).
Rathaus, New (p. 227)	—	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	50 pf. Elevator. In winter closed at dusk.
Rathaus, New, tower (p. 228)	10-12, 30	10-12, 30 2, 30-6	10-12, 30 2, 30-6	10-12, 30 2, 30-6	10-12, 30 2, 30-6	10-12, 30 2, 30-6	10-12, 30 2, 30-6	2 \mathcal{M} . Open only from June 15th to Sept. 30th. Tickets as for the palace.
Reiche Kapelle (p. 226)	—	9-11	—	—	9-11	—	—	The chief treasures ('Gemilien') on week-days 9.30-12.30; Jan. 1st to Apr. 15th, on Tues. & Frid. 11-12. Closed in Holy Week, and in the afternoon in Aug. and Sept.
Royal Library (p. 239)	—	8-1, 3-8	8-1, 3-8	8-1, 3-8	8-1, 3-8	8-1, 3-8	8-1	50 pf.; free on Wed. 2-4.
Royal Stables (p. 236)	9-12	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	On Mon. 1 \mathcal{M} . Closed on Good Friday, Easter, Whitsunday, Christmas, Jan. 27th, and March 12th, and in the first half of October.
Schack Gallery (p. 276)	11-1	10-2	10-2	10-2	—	10-2	10-2	1 \mathcal{M} . Hours given refer only to summer (June - Sept.); from March 15th to the end of May, and in Oct. open on Wed. only; 10-11. Tickets as for the Palace.
Treasury (p. 226)	—	9-11	—	9-11	—	9-11	—	
Vases (p. 262)	10-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	—	
Workmen's Museum (p. 233)	10-1	—	10-1, 6-8	10-1	10-1, 6-8	10-1	10-1	

Churches. The *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 227) is open all day (best seen 12-4), the *Marienhilf-Kirche* (p. 281), all day except 11-1, the *Basilica* (p. 241), except 12-1. The *Theatiner-Kirche* (p. 237), the *Ludwigs-Kirche* (p. 240), and the *Court Church of St. Michael* (p. 226) are closed after 12 noon. The *Allerheiligen-Hof-Kirche* (p. 236; entrance from the Brunnenhof) is open 2-4 from May 15th to Oct. 15th, in July, Aug., and Sept. also 10.30-12.

Shops. Specimens of the products of the arts and crafts of Munich are exhibited and sold at the *Bayerischer Kunstgewerbe-Verein* (p. 230), Pfandhaus-Str. 7 (8-7; in Sept.-Dec. also on Sun., 10-12); at the *Vereinigte Werkstätten für Kunst im Handwerk* (also pictures), Odeons-Platz 1 (entr. in the Brienner-Str.); at the *Werkstätten für Wohnungseinrichtung*, Arcis-Str. 35; and at the *Gewerbehalle*, Färbergraben 1½. — Among the best shops are the following. Furniture and decorations: *Bernheimer*, Lenbach-Platz 3; *Hahn & Bach*, Kaufinger-Str. 14 (carpets); *Pössenbacher*, Wittelsbacher-Platz. — Antiquities: *Jul. Böhler*, Brienner-Str. 12; *J. Drey*, Maximilians-Platz 18; *Einstein & Co.*, Maximilian-Str. 7; *H. Helbing*, Liebig-Str. 21 (auctions); *Steinharter*, Residenz-Str. 25. — Paintings, see Art Exhibitions (below). — Second-hand Bookellers (old engravings, etc.): *J. Halle*, Otto-Str. 3 a; *E. Hirsch*, Karl-Str. 6; *J. Rosenthal*, Karl-Str. 10. — Coins: *O. Helbing*, Maximilian-Str. 13; *Dr. Jak. Hirsch*, Arcis-Str. 17. — Jewellers: *Carl Merk*, Odeons-Platz 13; *M. Rottmanner*, Theatiner-Str. 31; *C. Thomass jun.*, Marien-Platz 1; *Schallmayer*, Maximilian-Str. 37; *Th. Heiden*, Odeons-Platz 18; *P. Rath*, Theatiner-Str. 37. — Silversmiths: *Ed. Wollenweber*, Theatiner-Str. 36; *C. Weishaupt*, Marien-Platz 29. — Ivory Carvings: *A. Diessl*, Pfarr-Str. 7 (2nd floor); *J. Zimmermann*, Perusa-Str. 1. — Stained Glass: *F. X. Zettler*, Brienner-Str. 23 (9-12 & 3-5); *Bouché*, Ainmiller-Str. 8; *Uhle*, Schelling-Str. 42. — Bronzes: *E. Meier*, Promenade-Platz 16. — Pewter Articles: *Jos. Lichtinger*, Knöbel-Str. 14; *Brüder Thannhauser*, Kaufinger-Str. 7. — Church Ornaments: *Mayer'sche Hofkunanstalt*, Stiglismayer-Platz 1 (9-12 & 3-5); *J. G. Schreibmayr*, Frauen-Platz 5. — Porcelain: Dépôt of the *Nymphenburg Factory* (p. 280), Odeons-Platz 1.

Art Exhibitions. — *Annual Exhibition* in the Crystal Palace (p. 241), from 1st June to 31st Oct., daily 9-6; 1 *ℳ*. — *Exhibition of the Verein Bildender Künstler* (the so-called 'Secession', p. 225) in the Exhibition Building (p. 242), thrice yearly (Dec.-Feb., March-April, May-Oct.), daily 9-6; 1 *ℳ*. — *Exhibition of the Münchener Künstlergenossenschaft* in the German Museum (Pl. F, G, 6; II), daily 9-6 (Oct.-April 9 to 4 or 5), Sun. 10-1; 50 pf. — *Art Union* or *Kunstverein* (p. 237), daily except Frid. 9-6 (winter 10-6); 1 *ℳ*. — Other exhibitions: *Julius Böhler* (old paintings), Brienner-Str. 12; *Brakl*, Goethe-Str. 64; *Fleischmann*, Maximilian-Str. 1; *Heinemann*, Lenbach-Platz 5; *O. Hermes*, Promenade-Platz 11; *Littauer's Kunst-Salon*, Odeons-Platz 2; Original Drawings for the 'Meggendorfer Blätter', Theatiner-Str. 47 (3rd floor); *Moderne Galerie* (Thannhauser), Maffei-Str. 7 (Count Arco-Zinneberg's Palace, p. 247); *Wimmer & Co.*, Brienner-Str. 3; *Zimmermann*, Maximilian-Str. 38.

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, in the Bayerisches Reisebureau of *Schenker & Co.*, Promenade-Platz 16 (Pl. F, 5; II).

English Church Service at No. 2, Von-der-Tann-Strasse (Pl. F 5, II; Sun. 11 a.m. & 6 p.m.); chaplain, *Rev. D. Cowling*, Ainmiller-Str. 2. — *American Church*, Wein-Str. 7, cor. of Filserbräu-Str. (Pl. F 6, II; Sun. 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.); chaplain, *Rev. H. Wadley*, Prinz-Regenten-Str. 11.

British Minister Resident, *Sir Ralph Paget*, Barer-Str. 15 (office-hours 10-12). Consul, *Lucien Buchmann*, Esq.; Vice-consul, *W. E. Soltan, Esq.*, Barer-Str. 15 (10-12). — **American Consul-General**, *Thomas Willing Peters*, Esq.

Chief Attractions, all of which may be visited in about 4 days: — First Day. Forenoon: Maximilians-Platz (p. 229), Karls-Platz (p. 225), Frauen-Kirche (p. 227), Old Rathaus (p. 227), Royal Palace (p. 234; on week-days only, at 10.45 a.m. precisely), Court Church of St. Michael (p. 226). Afternoon: Drive viâ the Königs-Platz and the Ludwig-Str. to Schwabing, returning through the English Garden (p. 278) to the Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 230), and going on thence through the Maximilian-Str. (p. 231) and the Maximilian grounds to the Prinz-Regenten-Str. A détour may be made from the Maximilian-Str. to visit the Hofbräuhaus (p. 231).

View from the tower of the New Rathaus (p. 227; open in midsummer till 6 p.m.). Bavaria (till 7 p.m.). Tramway No. 3 runs through the Ludwig-Str. to Schwabing. No. 4 through the Maximilian-Str., and No. 19 from the Marien-Platz to a point near the Bavaria.

Second Day. Forenoon: Basilica (p. 241). Old Pinakothek (p. 248; closed on Sat.). — Afternoon: Nymphenburg (p. 279; closes at 5 p.m.).

Third Day. Forenoon: Glyptothek (p. 242). National Museum (p. 269; till 4 p.m., closed on Mon.), where luncheon may be procured. — Afternoon: German Museum (p. 231; till 7 p.m., closed on Tues.; comp. p. 220).

Fourth Day. Forenoon: New Pinakothek (p. 263). — Afternoon: Schack Gallery (closes at 5 p.m.).

Munich (1703 ft.), the capital of Bavaria and the residence of the Bavarian court, with 565,000 inhab., lies on the S. side of a sterile plain, chiefly on the left bank of the *Isar*, which emerges from a narrow gorge (10 M. long) about 4½ M. above the city. The largest city in the German Empire but two, it is the headquarters of the 1st Bavarian army-corps, the seat of a university and a technical college, and one of the chief centres of art in Germany. The lofty situation of the city and its proximity to the Alps render it liable to sudden changes of temperature, against which visitors should be on their guard, especially towards evening. The high mountains, about 25 M. to the S. of the city, become very distinct after a thunder-storm or on the approach of bad weather. As Munich had only 40,000 inhab. in 1800 and did not attain its present importance until the 19th cent., it is preëminently a modern city. Among its chief business-thoroughfares are the Neuhauser-Str. (Pl. E, 6; II), the Kaufinger-Str. (Pl. E, F, 6; II), and the Wein-Str. (Pl. F, 6; II). The most important industry is brewing, but the manufacture of objects of industrial art is also notable.

Munich owes its foundation as a city to *Henry the Lion*, who established a market-place and a mint here in 1158 and constructed a bridge across the *Isar* in order to levy toll on the salt coming from Reichenhall. At a still earlier era a village stood on this site, belonging to the monks of Tegernsee or Schäftlarn, which is the origin of the name *Muniha* and of the monk in the city's coat-of-arms ('Münchner Kindl'). At the Imperial Diet held at Ratisbon in 1180 Henry the Lion was put under ban, and Bavaria was assigned to the *Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach*. *Lewis the Severe* (1253-94) transferred his residence to Munich. Under *Emp. Lewis the Bavarian* (1294-1347), in 1319, was begun the construction of the second city-wall, which marked the limits of the city down to the 19th cent.; the wall extended from the *Isar-Tor* through the Blumen-Str. to the Karls-Tor on the W., then made a circuit to enclose the Royal Palace on the N., and finally followed the line of the Herren-Str. back to the *Isar-Tor*. The emperor also almost entirely re-erected the city, which was loyally attached to him, after a fire in 1327 (his tomb in the Frauen-Kirche, see p. 227). *Duke Albert V.* (1550-79) founded the Library and the *Kunstammer*, to which latter the Antiquarium, cabinet of coins, and part of the National Museum owe their origin. His son, *William V.* (1579-97), a pupil of the Jesuits, erected the Jesuit or Court Church of St. Michael. *Maximilian I.* (1597-1651), the first Bavarian Elector (created 1623), renewed the fortifications of the city in 1619-38, built the Old Palace, and was a diligent collector of the works of Dürer. The central part of the chateau of Nymphenburg was built by *Barelli* for the Savoyard Princess Henrietta Adelaide, wife of

the *Elector Ferdinand Maria* (1651-79). Under *Max II. Emmanuel* (1679-1726), who spent the years from 1704 to 1714 as a refugee at the court of Louis XIV., began the triumphal progress of the rococo style, with the erection of the château of Schleissheim at Munich by *Zuccali* and *Effner*. This progress went on with great brilliance under *Charles Albert* (1726-45), afterwards Emperor Charles VII., as is testified by the richly-decorated chambers of the Royal Palace and the Amalienburg in the park of Nymphenburg, both due to the genius of François Cuvelliers. *Elector Maximilian III. Joseph* (1745-77) founded the Academy (p. 226) in 1759, and his successor *Charles Theodore* of the Palatinate (1777-99) removed the old fortifications. *King Maximilian I. Joseph* (1799-1825) contributed materially to the improvement of the city by the dissolution of the religious houses and the erection of new buildings.

The real creator of modern Munich was, however, *KING LEWIS I.* (1825-48; d. 1868), who built the Glyptothek and the Old and New Pinakotheks and raised the city to the foremost rank as a school of German art. The twin tendencies of the age found expression here also; the 'classicist' school is represented in the secular buildings of *Leo von Klenze* (1784-1864), for which the indefatigable *L. van Swanthaler* (1802-48) provided the plastic embellishment, while the influence of the romantic school produced the modern-Romanesque and Gothic churches by *Gärtner*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*. — The Maximilian-Strasse, with the old National Museum and with the Maximilianeum filling in the vista at the end, was laid out by Maximilian II. (1848-64) as a pendant to the Ludwig-Strasse. *Lewis II.* (1864-86) displayed his love of art, so far as architecture was concerned, mainly in the building and embellishment of royal palaces beyond the bounds of the city (pp. 293, 300, 312). — In consequence of the rapid growth of the town, the reign of Prince-Regent Luitpold (since 1886) has coincided with a fresh architectural impulse, which has displayed a certain homogeneity of character and a harmonious adaption of the new structures to the existing conditions such as has probably never been excelled in any city. The majority of the new buildings are elaborate structures in a style developed from Renaissance and baroque models; others display a development of Romanesque, Gothic, or classic forms; while a third group betrays the endeavour to take into account modern requirements and materials in modern forms and decoration. Among the best-known architects are *G. Neureuther* (d. 1887; Technical College, Academy of Fine Art); *G. Hauberrisser* (Rathaus; St. Paul's Church); *Fr. Thiersch* (Palace of Justice); *H. von Schmidt* (St. Maximilian's Church); *Gabr. Seidl* (National Museum; Künstlerhaus; St. Anna's Church; new German Museum); *Em. Seidl* (Augustiner Aussehang; Palais Matuschka, Brienner Str. 46); *Hocheder* (Müllersches Volksbad; School, Bavaria-Ring 40); *Littmann* (Prince Regent Theatre; Hofbräuhaus; Schauspielhaus; Künstler-Theater); *Dülfer* (now in Dresden; Tonhalle); *Grässel* (Cemeteries of Schwabing and Giesing; Wald-Friedhof; Orphanage at the Grünwald Park); *Th. Fischer* (Schools and Church of the Redeemer at Schwabing; Bismarck Column on the Starnberger-See; bridges).

In the domain of PAINTING Munich has seen, perhaps more markedly than any other art-centre, the most diverse tendencies in German art expressing themselves side by side. The masters of the 'classic' period (*Peter von Cornelius*, *Buonaventura Genelli*, *Karl Rottmann*, the landscape-painter), who cheerfully neglected all the technical achievements of the past, and the 'Nazarenes', who were characteristically represented at Munich, for a brief period only, by *L. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, were succeeded by the school of *W. von Kaulbach* (1805-74), whose clever art long enjoyed an undeserved reputation. *Moritz von Schwind* (1804-71; b. at Vienna), who drew his inspiration from popular tales, and the humorist *Karl Spitzweg* (1805-85) were genuine German painters. Historical painting, introduced into Germany from Belgium only in 1842, found one of its most influential champions in *Karl von Piloty* (1826-86),



for many years the head of the Munich School, which fixed its attention on the lost art of colouring, based on the study of the old masters. At the same time Munich rivalled Düsseldorf in the development of genre paintings. The best-known masters of this period are *W. Diez* (1839-1907), the painter of 'historical' genre scenes; *Franz Defregger* (b. 1835), the creator of idealized scenes of peasant-life; *Grützner* (b. 1846), whose works display a marked 'literary' interest; and *Gabriel Max* (b. 1840 in Prague), noted for his inclination towards mysticism. The celebrated portrait-painter *Franz von Lenbach* (1836-1904) elaborated a scheme of colouring of his own, from the study of Titian, Rembrandt, and Velazquez. *Fr. A. von Kaulbach* (b. 1850) is another successful painter of portraits. The stern realist *W. Leibl* (1844-1900) occupies a place by himself. The modern tendency, introduced into Munich from Paris by *Fritz von Uhde* (b. 1848), which lays special stress upon technical perfection while recognizing the full individual liberty of each artist, found eager support in the 'Secession' at Munich in 1892; the artists' colony at Dachau (p. 282) owes its existence to the preference for landscape. Among other living artists we may note *Baron Hugo von Habermann* (b. 1849), *Albert von Keller* (b. 1845), and *Leo Samberger* (b. 1861), the portrait-painters; *Ludwig Dill* (b. 1848; now in Carlsruhe), the landscape-painter; *H. Zügel* (b. 1850), the eminent animal-painter; and *Franz Stuck* (b. 1863), the 'modern idealist', who is also a sculptor. — Since the death of *W. von Rümmer* in 1906 the leading sculptor of Munich is *A. von Hildebrand* (b. 1847), whose work is inspired by the spirit of antique art. Younger sculptors are *Jos. Flossman* (b. 1862), *Hermann Hahn* (b. 1868), and *Hubert Netzer* (b. 1865).

INDUSTRIAL ART at Munich, after adopting the various historical styles in turn, has struck out a line for itself; its aim now is the creation of a German home, founded on the practical and æsthetic requirements of the present. Representatives of this aim are *Riemerschmid*, *W. von Beckerath*, *A. Niemeyer*, and other members of the 'United Studios for Artistic Handiwork' (*Vereinigte Werkstätten für Kunst im Handwerk*). — The well-known comic papers 'Fliegende Blätter', 'Jugend', and 'Simplicissimus' are all published in Munich.

a. Karls-Platz. Frauen-Kirche. Marien-Platz. South Part of the Inner Town.

To the W. of the inner town lie the Karls-Platz and the Bahnhof-Platz, two of the chief intersecting points of the tramway system (p. 218). On the W. side of the BAHNHOF-PLATZ (Pl. E, 5; II) is the *Central Railway Station* (p. 214), built by Von Graff in 1876-84, while on the E. is the large *Tietz Warehouse*, built by Heilmann & Littmann in 1905. To the W. of the railway-station is the extensive new *Office of the Minister of Railways* ('Verkehrs-Ministerium'; Pl. D 5, II), erected from the designs of Hocheder. — From the Bahnhof-Platz three short streets lead to the E. to the Karls-Platz: the Prielmayer-Str., containing the Courts of Justice (see below); the Schützen-Str.; and the Bayer-Str., the last containing the large saloon of the *Mathäuser Brewery*.

On the W. side of the busy KARLS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 5, 6; II) stand the **Courts of Justice**, an imposing baroque building by Thiersch, completed in 1897. The most interesting parts of the interior are the Central Court (with its huge dome of glass), the High Court, the Jury Court, and the Library (open in summer on Wed., 12.30-2.30).

Adjacent to the W. are the **NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE**, built by the same architect (1905); they are Gothic in style, with mouldings and other details in coloured tiles. (Crystal Palace, see p. 241.) — On the N. side of the square, in front of the Courts of Justice, is the *Nornen-Brunnen*, by Netzer (1907). Lenbach-Platz, see p. 229. On the S. side are the *Gasteiger-Brunnen* ('Brunnenbuberl'), presented by Gasteiger, the sculptor, and the Protestant *Church of St. Matthew*, by Pertsch (1832).

From the E. side of the Karls-Platz we pass through the *Karls-Tor* (Pl. E, 5, 6; II) into the inner town. The **NEUHAUSER-STRASSE** and its prolongation the **KAUFINGER-STRASSE** lead hence to the E. to the Marien-Platz (p. 227). On the left side of the Neuhauser-Str., at the corner of the Herzog-Max-Str., is the *Oberpollinger Warehouse*, erected in 1905 by Heilmann & Littmann. Farther on (No. 48) is the *Bürgersaal*, an oratory erected by Viscardi in 1710. The hall on the upper floor contains a large but dilapidated fresco of the Assumption by M. Knoller (1774). A little farther on is the old *Jesuit College*, built in the baroque style by *Sustris*(?) in 1585-90 and now containing the —

Academy of Science (Pl. E, 6; II), with its important *Natural History Collections* (adm., see p. 221).

The **Palæontological Collection* is exhibited in nine rooms, the specimens from the animal kingdom being arranged zoologically, those of plants, geologically. — The *Prehistoric Collection* contains many objects of the stone period and interesting relics of lake-dwellings from the Starnberger-See and Robenhausen, and also others of the La Tène period, found at Manching, near Ingolstadt. — The **Collection of Minerals* is unequalled in the world for its complete representation of Alpine minerals. Special collections illustrate the characteristics and crystalline formations of minerals (by the windows), their chemical formation (in the central glass-cases), their origin (wall-cases to the right of the door), and their industrial uses (to the left of the door). Catalogue 2 M. — The most noteworthy features of the *Zoological-Zootomical Collection* are the birds (Sturm collection of humming-birds), the skeletons, and the extinct species (quagga, great auk). Printed guide 50 pf. — Of ancient Greek coins alone the *Cabinet of Coins* contains 20,000.

Adjoining the Academy rises the ***Church of St. Michael** (*Hofkirche*; Pl. E, 5, 6, II; adm., see p. 221; sexton in the rear), formerly a church of the Jesuits, built in 1583-97 in the German Renaissance style, by *Sustris*(?), with grand barrel-vaulting. Its erection marked an epoch in the history of Roman Catholic church-building in S. Germany. The front is adorned with a St. Michael in bronze, by *Hubert Gerhard* (1592). The interior is 285 ft. in length and 69 ft. in width. The left transept contains the **Monument of Eugène Beauharnais* (d. 1824), Duke of Leuchtenberg, and once vice-king of Italy, by Thorvaldsen. The Fall of the Angels, at the high-altar, is by *Christ. Schwarz* (d. 1597). In the royal burial-vault under the choir reposes King Lewis II. (1886). Church-music, see p. 219.

To the E. of St. Michael's is the *Mauthalle* or *Custom House* (Pl. E, 6; II), an old Augustine church, founded in 1240, restored in 1327, and remodelled in the baroque style in 1620. — Farther on is the Augustiner-Str., leading to the left from the Neuhauser-Str. to the —

***Frauen-Kirche** (Pl. F, 6; II), or *Church of Our Lady*, the cathedral of the Archbishopric of Munich and Freising, a brick edifice (320 ft. long, 118 ft. broad; vaulting 108 ft. high) in the late-Gothic style, erected by *Jörg Ganghofer* in 1468-88 and restored in 1858-68. The two uncompleted towers, 318 ft. high, were covered at the beginning of the 16th cent. with clumsy helmet-shaped roofs (ticket for ascent of the N. tower, 40 pf., obtained from the sexton). On the outside walls of the church are many ancient tombstones.

INTERIOR (adm., see p. 221; music, see p. 219). The nave and aisles are of equal height, borne by twenty-two slender octagonal pillars: rich groined vaulting. The windows, each 65 ft. high, are filled with fine stained glass, including the remains (sometimes wrongly arranged) of the old glazing of the 15-16th centuries. On the back of the choir-stalls are carved wooden figures by *Erasmus Grasser* (1502). — In the Chapel of the Mater Dolorosa are five bronze reliefs from the studio of *Hans Krumper*. — At the W. end of the nave, under the organ-loft, is the *Monument of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian (d. 1347), erected in 1622 by Elector Maximilian I. (designed by *P. Candid*), a catafalque in dark marble, with figures and decorations in bronze; four knights at the corners guard the tomb; at the side are statues of the Wittelsbach princes Albert V. and William IV. Inserted in the pedestal is a slab of red marble with interesting old reliefs and an inscription (ca. 1490). The treasury contains a bust of St. Benno (beginning of the 17th cent.) and a chalice of the end of the 16th century.

The Kaufinger-Str. ends at the MARIEN-PLATZ (Pl. F, 6; II), which is adorned with a *Column of the Madonna*, erected in 1638 by Elector Maximilian I. to commemorate the victory on the Weisse Berg near Prague (1620). Enthroned on the column is the Virgin, the tutelary saint of Bavaria; four genii at the corners contend against a viper, a basilisk, a lion, and a dragon (plague, war, famine, and heresy). — At the N.E. corner of the square rises the *Fischbrunnen*, in bronze, designed by Knoll (1865). The figures allude to an old Munich custom called the 'Metzgersprung'.

The **Old Rathaus** (Pl. F 6, II; open all day, on Sun. 2-3 p.m. only; visitors ring the bell at Burg-Str. 18), on the E. side of the Platz, dates from the 14th cent. and was restored in 1865. The tower, under which runs the road to the Tal (p. 228), is adorned with paintings by *F. Seitz*. The great hall, restored in 1898, has a vaulted wooden ceiling and frieze with coats-of-arms and good figures of dancers carved in wood (15th cent.); on the walls are 23 standards of the Munich guilds (17-18th cent.). — On the N. side of the Platz is the **New Rathaus** (Pl. F, 6; II), a handsome Gothic edifice by *Hauberrisser*. The E. portion (of brick) was completed in 1874, the W. portion (of stone) in 1905. The façade

towards the Marien-Platz has a balcony in three sections on the right, terminating in a lofty gable; to the left of it, under a canopy, is a bronze equestrian statue of Prince-Regent Luitpold, by F. von Miller (1906). In the tower (280 ft. in height) is a mechanical clock, with jousting and dancing figures, which play their parts at 11 a.m. (chimes at 11 a.m. and at 7.30 or 9.30 p.m.). The upper gallery of the tower commands an admirable panorama (adm., see p. 221; view of Alps, comp. below).

On the second floor are the *Council Chambers*, on the left that of the town-council, on the right that of the magistrates (adm., see p. 221; entr. by door No. 208 or on application to the keeper). In the former, filling the whole wall, is a large allegorical painting of 'Munichia' by K. von Piloty, illustrating the history of Munich (explanation of the portraits on the table); also portraits of Lewis II. by F. Piloty and Prince-Regent Luitpold by Kaulbach. The *Magistrates' Room* is adorned with a mural painting by W. Lindenschmit (progress of Munich under Lewis I.) and stained-glass windows by R. Seitz. Portrait of Lewis II. by Lenbach. Splendid carved timber ceiling, fine mantelpiece and chandelier. — In the sunk-floor (entrance in the Diener-Str.) is the *Ratskeller* (p. 216).

A room in the W. wing contains the *Prince Regent Luitpold Military Museum*, a collection of arms of Bavarian veterans (open free on week-days, 2-3; entr. in the passage between the E. and W. wings).

A few paces to the S. E. of the Marien-Platz is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. F, 6; II), erected in 1181 as the first parish-church of Munich, but since repeatedly restored and remodelled (last in 1750). The main tower, which dates from 1379-86, affords a magnificent panorama (adm. 40 pf., ticket from verger; the white signal indicates that the Alps are visible). Inside, to the left of the main entrance, is the tomb of Ulrich Aresinger (d. 1485), in red marble, while to the right is that of Balthasar Bötschner and his wife, both by Erasmus Grasser (1482 and 1505). In the last chapel of the N. aisle is a reredos of painted sandstone with reliefs, presented by Barthold Schrenk (ca. 1400). The large high-altar dates from 1730.

From the Marien-Platz the Wein-Str. and Theatiner-Str. (p. 230) lead to the N. to the Ludwig-Str. (p. 238), while the Diener-Str. leads in much the same direction to the Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 230). No. 11 in the Wein-Str. is the *Police Headquarters*. — Passing to the E., through the archway in the tower of the old Rathaus, we reach the wide street named the TAL (Pl. F, 6; II). Immediately to the right is the *Church of the Holy Ghost* (*Heilige Geist-kirche*), originally erected in the 15th cent., but entirely remodelled in 1724-30 and 1885-88. Below the altar is the admirable brass of Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria (d. 1608). On the E. the Tal ends at the *Isar-Tor* (Pl. F, 6; II), a gate of 1314, arbitrarily restored in 1833, with a fresco by Bernhard Neher (1831), representing the triumphal entry of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian after the battle of Ampfing. In the Isar-Tor-Platz is the *Fountain of Fortune*, by K. Killer (1907). Ludwigs-Brücke, see p. 280.

To the S. of the Holy Ghost Church (p. 228) extends the Viktualien-Markt or Provision Market (Pl. F, 6; II), on the S. side of which is the large *Grain Hall* ('Schrannen-Halle'; Pl. E, F, 6, II), built by Muffat in 1853. — At St. Jakobs-Platz No. 1 is the *City Historical Museum* (Pl. F 6, II; adm., see p. 220), containing the Maillinger Collection, illustrative of the history of Munich. — At Sendlinger-Str. No. 80 is the office of the newspaper named the *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten*, built by Heilmann & Littmann in 1906. A little farther to the S.W. is the **Church of St. John Nepomuk** (Pl. E, 6; II), also known as the *Little Asam Church*, built by the brothers Asam at their own expense in 1733-46. The interior is fantastically decorated with gilding, frescoes, and imitation marble. Adjacent, to the left, is the house in which the brothers Asam once lived. On the S. W. the street ends at the *Sendlinger-Tor* (Pl. E, 6; II), dating from the close of the 14th century. Sendlinger-Tor-Platz, see p. 279; Southern Cemetery, p. 281.

b. Lenbach-Platz. Maximilians-Platz. Maximilian-Strasse. German Museum.

The Karls-Platz (p. 225) is adjoined on the N. E. by the Lenbach-Platz and the Maximilians-Platz. The LENBACH-PLATZ (Pl. E, 5; II) is adorned with a *Statue of Goethe*, by Widmann (1869), and on the S. side of it rises the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. E, 5; II), built in 1896-1900 by Gabriel von Seidl, and artistically fitted up in the interior (shown 10-6, in winter 10-5, Sun. 10-2; adm. 1 M; restaurant). Opposite, to the E, is the *Synagogue*, a Romanesque building by Albert Schmidt (1887). On the E. side of the square is the Herzog-Max-Burg, mentioned at p. 230. On the W. side are the *German Bank* and the *Bavarian Bank*, both built by Albert Schmidt in 1902, and between these is the *Bernheimer-Haus*, built in the baroque style by Friedrich von Thiersch in 1890.

The pleasure-grounds of the MAXIMILIANS-PLATZ (Pl. E, F, 5; II) were laid out by *K. von Effner*. At the S. W. end of the square rises the handsome **Wittelsbach Fountain**, erected by *A. von Hildebrand* in 1895 as an ornamental terminus of the city aqueduct. The lowest part of the fountain consists of a basin 82 ft. in length and 43 ft. in width, from which rises a pedestal bearing four masks, symbolical of the different 'temperaments' of water. On the top of this is a basin 18 ft. in diameter, and above this a smaller basin from which the water issues. On the right and left of the lower basin are two colossal groups in Untersberg marble (10 ft. high and 13 ft. wide): a female figure upon a water-bull and a male figure upon a water-horse, symbolizing respectively the fertilizing and destructive power of water. In the middle of the square are a seated marble figure of *J. von Liebig* (d. 1873),

the chemist, by Wagnmüller and Rümman (1883), and a monument to *M. von Pettenkofer* (d. 1901), the sanitarian, by Rümman and Mayer (1909). Adjoining the monument is a marble bench with a *Bust of Effner* (1886). To the N. is the *Exchange & Chamber of Commerce* ('*Haus für Handel und Gewerbe*'), a polychrome modern building designed by Friedrich von Thiersch. Brienner-Str., see p. 247.

From the Lenbach-Platz (p. 229) the PFANDHAUS-STR. (Pl. E, 5; II) leads to the E. to the Promenade-Platz. Immediately to the right is the *Herzog-Max-Burg* (Pl. E, 5; II), built after 1590 by Duke William V. and named for his son; it is now occupied by various officials. To the left stand the *Church of the Trinity*, a baroque building by Viscardi (1714), and the **Kunstgewerbe-Haus** (Pl. E, F, 5, II; No. 7), built in the Renaissance style in 1877 by *Knab* and *Gedon* and containing the exhibition of the Bavarian Society of Industrial Art (adm., see p. 222). The banquet-hall is adorned with paintings by F. A. von Kaulbach, while the modern restaurant has been decorated by A. Niemeyer.

In the PROMENADE-PLATZ (Pl. E, F, 5; II) are five bronze statues. In the middle is *Elector Max Emmanuel* (1679-1726), conqueror of Belgrade, by Brugger (1861). To the right are *Westenrieder* (1748-1829), the historian, by Widmann (1854), and *Gluck* (1714-87), the composer, by Brugger; to the left are *Kreittmayr* (1705-90), the statesman, by Schwanthaler (1845), and *Orlando di Lasso* (1520-94), the composer (properly Roland de Latre, of the Netherlands), by Widmann.

On the E. side of the PROMENADE-STR. (Pl. F 5, II; No. 13) is the house of the *Museums-Gesellschaft*, a baroque club-house built in 1770 as the Palais Porcia; No. 10 is the new building of the *Bavarian Mortgage Bank*, by E. Schmitt; No. 7 is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, formerly the Palais Königsfeld, built in 1733-37, perhaps by Cuvilliés. A little to the N. is the *Greek Church* (Pl. F, 5; II), built in 1494 as the *Church of St. Salvator* and containing some old stained glass. — At Pranner-Str. No. 20 is the *House of the Bavarian Diet* ('*Landtags-Gebäude*'; Pl. F 5, II), rebuilt by Siebert in 1885 in the German Renaissance style.

The Maffei-Str., running to the E. from the Promenade-Platz, leads to the Theatiner-Str. (Pl. F 5, II; Ludwig-Str.; see p. 238); on the right diverges the Wein-Str. (p. 228). Farther on we follow the Perusa-Str. to the MAX-JOSEPH-PLATZ (Pl. F, 5; II), in the middle of which is a **Seated Figure of King Max I. Joseph* (d. 1825), in bronze, by Rauch (1835). On the N. side of the square is the Königsbau of the Royal Palace (p. 235). On the E. side is the Court Theatre (p. 236), and on the S. side is the *General Post Office* (built by Gunezrhainer in 1740 as the Palais Törring), with a colonnade by Klenze (1835). — To the S. of the Post Office

is the *Alte Hof* (Pl. F, 6; II), begun in 1253 under the name of *Alte Feste* or *Ludwigsburg*, the earliest residence of the Bavarian dukes. It has been repeatedly altered and enlarged and now contains the Inland Revenue Office.

On the E. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz begins the fashionable MAXIMILIAN-STRASSE (Pl. F, G, 6; II), 1 M. in length and 25 yds. in breadth. It was constructed by King Max II. in 1854 and is much frequented in the afternoon. First, on the right, opposite the Hof-Theater, is the MINT (Pl. F, 6; II), practically rebuilt by Bürklein in 1859, with arcades. The old court, one of the earliest Renaissance structures in Munich (1563), is surrounded by three tiers of arched galleries, and was formerly the *Tilt Yard* ('Turnierhof'). About 200 yds. farther on a cross-street leads to the right to the **Hofbräuhaus**, or 'Court Brewery' (Pl. F, 6; II), reconstructed by Heilmann & Littmann in 1897. Two blocks farther on, Maximilian-Str. 34, is the *Münchener Schauspielhaus* (Pl. F, 6; II), erected by Heilmann & Littmann in 1901 and fitted up in a modern style by R. Riemerschmid. Immediately beyond it the street expands into a square ('Forum'), relieved with pleasure-grounds; on the left the *Government Buildings* ('Regierungs-Gebäude'; Pl. F, G, 6, II; 1858-64), on the right the German Museum (see below). In the centre rise four monuments: to the left a *Statue of General Deroy* (killed at Poloczka in 1812), by Halbig (1856); adjoining it, that of *Count Rumford* (d. 1814), the philanthropist and founder of the English Garden, by Zumbusch (1868). Opposite are the statues of *Schelling*, the philosopher (d. 1854), by Brugger (1861), and *Fraunhofer*, the optician (d. 1826), by Halbig (1861). At the E. end of the Platz rises the bronze *Monument of King Maximilian II.* (d. 1864), by Zumbusch (1875).

The ***German Museum** (Pl. F, G, 6; II), founded in 1903 at the instigation of Herr O. von Miller and temporarily accommodated in the *Old National Museum* building by Riedel (1858-66), includes a collection of originals and models illustrating the development of natural science and the technical arts. All the objects bear labels, and many of the models may be set in motion (adm., see p. 220; good catalogue 1 *M*). To the left of the entrance is a refreshment room. Collections in the old Barracks of the Heavy Cavalry, see p. 233. New building, see p. 233. — On the ground-floor, to the left, is the exhibition of the *Munich Society of Artists* (adm., see p. 222).

GROUND FLOOR. To the right, Room 1. Geology. — R. 2. Mining. We descend to the left to R. 2a, which illustrates the underground working of mines. — We return to R. 2, and pass to the left into RR. 3 & 4, illustrating the processes of iron founding. In R. 4, is the first cast-steel bell, made by the Bochum Co. (1854). — RR. 5 & 6. Rolling, forging, welding, and casting of iron. Model of the Krupp

forge, with the hammer known as 'Fritz'. — R. 7. Water-power motors; hydraulic machine, by Reichenbach (1817); to the left of the entrance is the first turbine used in Germany, made in France in 1834. — R. 8. Earliest steam-engines; to the right of the exit the oldest steam-engine in Germany (1813); Alban steam-engine (1840). — R. 9. Steam-engines and boilers; cylinder of a Sulzer ventilating machine (1905); Watt's waggon-boiler (ca. 1800); Alban tubular boiler (1859). — We now descend to the right to R. 10. Velocipedes, bicycles, motor-cars (first Daimler petroleum car, 1885; first benzine car of Benz, 1886), locomotives, models and original portions of the air-ships of Zeppelin and Parseval. In the garden are safety appliances for use at railway-stations. — R. 11. Objects illustrating road-making and mountain-railways. — R. 12. City streets and electric railways (first electric locomotive by Werner Siemens, 1879). — We now return to R. 9, and pass to the right into RR. 13 & 14. Hot-air motors, gas motors by Lenoir and Otto, Diesel motor (1897), and windmills.

FIRST FLOOR. R. 15. Astronomy. — R. 16. Geodesy, with many original instruments by Reichenbach, Brander, Fraunhofer, Steinheil, and others. — R. 17. Mathematics (calculating machines), kinematics, and carriages. — R. 18. Mechanics; original apparatus of Otto von Guericke. — RR. 19 & 20. Optics; original apparatus by Helmholtz and Fraunhofer; spectrum apparatus by Kirchhoff and Bunsen. — R. 21. Heat; by the window-wall, original apparatus by Robert Mayer; original machine for the liquefaction of air by Linde (1895). — R. 22. Physical acoustics. — R. 23. Technical acoustics; musical instruments. — R. 24. Frictional and contact electricity; original apparatus by Ohm. — R. 25. Magnetism and electric currents; original apparatus by Ampère. — R. 26. Electric rays and waves; original tubes and photographs by Röntgen; models and apparatus by Hertz. — R. 27. Telegraphy; first electric telegraph by Sömmering (1809); first writing telegraph by Steinheil (1836). — R. 28. Telephone; original apparatus by Reis (1863). Original telegraphone by Poulsen (1898). — We now pass through the Room of Honour, containing portraits, busts, and reliefs, into R. 29, which is devoted to the technique of drawing and painting. — R. 30. Printing; reproduction of the first power press of Friedrich König. — R. 31. Printing of Illustrations and Photography; first lithographic lever-press by Senefelder (1797). — R. 32. Clocks; reproduction of an old watchmaker's room in the Black Forest. — R. 33. Spinning. — R. 34. Spinning, winding, and sewing. — R. 35. Weaving; old weaver's room from the Fichtel-Gebirge. — RR. 36-38. Agriculture. — R. 39. Brewing and distilling. — R. 40. Manufacture of dyes, soda, and acids. — R. 41. Early chemical laboratory. — R. 42. Chemical laboratory of the 18th century. — R. 43. Reproduction of Liebig's laboratory at Giessen, with original apparatus by

Liebig, Mitscherlich, and others. — R. 44. Modern laboratory, with important original preparations of recent days. — R. 45. Electrochemistry.

SECOND FLOOR. In front, R. 46. Hydraulics. — To the right, R. 47. Inland navigation. — R. 48. Canalization. — R. 49. Models of buoys, lighthouses, and docks. — R. 50. Models of merchantmen. — R. 51. Models of war-ships.

A little to the N. of the Maximilian Monument, at No. 3 Pfarr-Str., lies the *Workmen's Welfare Museum* ('Arbeiter-Wohlfahrts-Museum'; Pl. G 6, II; see p. 221), with collections of devices for the comfort and safety of workers. — In the Thiersch-Platz (Pl. G, 5; II) is an ornamental fountain by E. Kurz. — On the E. side of the Anna-Str. is the handsome *Church of St. Anna* (Pl. G, 5; II), erected by G. von Seidl in a mediæval style in 1892-94. A little farther to the N. is the Bavarian National Museum (p. 269).

To the S. of the Maximilian Monument is the Protestant *Church of St. Luke* (Pl. G, 6; II), in the Transition style, with dome and towers, erected in 1896 by Alb. Schmidt. To the E., on an island in the Isar, is the *Isarlust* (Pl. G, 6; II), which is to contain a Museum of the German and Austrian Alpine Clubs. — Still farther to the S. are the old BARRACKS OF THE HEAVY CAVALRY ('Schwere Reiter'; Pl. F 6, II), now containing part of the collections of the *German Museum* (comp. p. 231; open on week-days 9-7, on Sun. and holidays 9-6, adm. 20 pf.; closed on Frid.; entr., Zweibrücken-Str. 12). There is a refreshment room on the groundfloor.

GROUND FLOOR. Room 1, Metal products. R. 2. Working of metals. R. 3. Gas production. R. 4. Electricity. R. 5. Lighting. R. 6. Construction materials. R. 7. Testing materials.

UPPER FLOOR. R. 8. Bridge building. R. 9. Technical acoustics. R. 10. Domestic architecture. R. 11. Water supply. R. 12. Canalization. R. 13. Baths. RR. 14 & 15. Heating and ventilation. R. 16. Cooling apparatus.

Opposite, to the E., is the *Museum Island*, on which the large new building for the German Museum is to be erected from the plans of G. von Seidl.

The Maximilian-Str. crosses the river by the *Maximilians-Brücke* (Pl. G, 6; II), rebuilt in 1905 by F. von Thiersch. On its N. side is a limestone figure of Pallas Athene (18 ft. in height) by Drexler. On the island in the Isar is a monument to *M. von Schwind*, the painter, with figure of Legend and Poesy by Hähnel. On the right bank the street ascends the *Gasteighöhe* in two branches. On the slope, forming a suitable termination to the grand street, rises the —

Maximilianeum (Pl. G, 6; II), founded by King Maximilian II. for the instruction of the royal pages and other students. The architect was *Bürklein*. Admission, see p. 220. A broad circular approach ascends to the façade, which rises in two series of arches

on a lofty terrace, hiding the square main building from the town. The slightly curved central part of the structure is adjoined by open arcades on each side, flanked with corner-towers. At the top of the handsome staircase are the sketches in oil for the paintings by *K. von Piloty* on the façade (replaced by glass mosaic in 1902): in the middle, Emp. Lewis the Bavarian founding the monastery of Ettal (1330); to the right, Wolfram of Eschenbach at the 'Sängerkrieg' in the Wartburg; to the left, Duke Lewis the Rich founding the University of Ingolstadt. — Three rooms on the upper floor contain thirty large oil-paintings, illustrative of momentous events in the world's history, by *G. Richter*, *W. von Kaulbach*, *Piloty*, *Schnorr*, *Adam*, and other masters.

On both sides of the Maximilianeum lie the ***Gasteig Promenades**, laid out under King Maximilian II. from the designs of *Effner*, and commanding beautiful views. They extend up the Isar ('*Am Gasteig*') to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 280), and down (*Maximilians-Anlagen*), past modern villas and the *Peace Monument* (p. 269), to Brunnthal and Bogenhausen (p. 278). — *Haidhausen*, see p. 280.

c. Royal Palace. Hof-Garten.

The N. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 230) is bounded by the **Royal Palace** (*Residenz*; Pl. F 5, II), which consists of three parts; on the S. side towards the Platz the *Königsbau*, N. towards the Hof-Garten the *Festsaalbau*, and between these the *Alte Residenz*, or old palace, facing the Residenz-Str. [The names in parenthesis on the adjacent plan refer to the groundfloor.]

The **Alte Residenz** was built in 1598-1616, under Elector Maximilian I. The façade is painted with imitations of architectural features. Between the two portals of red marble is a bronze statue of the Virgin by *Hans Krumper*. By the door to the right we enter the *Kapellenhof*. The passage thence to the Brunnenhof contains '*Duke Christopher's Stone*' (an inscription on the wall). To the right of the Kapellenhof is the *Grottenhof*, constructed in 1580-90, under William V., the finest of the courts, with a small garden and a fantastic shell-grotto; in the centre is the bronze Perseus Fountain, designed by P. Candid, surrounded by eight Putti with fish. From the S.E. corner a passage leads to the *Königsbauhof*, with fountain-figures of Neptune, etc. The *Brunnenhof*, to the E. of the Kapellenhof, is embellished by a fountain with a statue of Otho of Wittlesbach and other figures in bronze, erected under Maximilian I. The Allerheiligen-Kirche (p. 236) adjoins this court on the E.; to the S. a passage leads to the Hof-Theater (p. 236); to the N. is the *Apothekenhof*, whence a passage leads to the Marstall-Platz. In this passage are distributed the tickets of admission to the interior, an inspection of which takes about an hour (comp. p. 221).



KÖNIGLICHE RESIDENZ, Obergeschoss

Die eingeklammerten Namen beziehen sich auf die
 1 Cäcilienhofkapelle. 2-8 Reiche Zimmer: 2 Empfangssaal, 3 Audienzsaal, 4
 Perenzzimmer, 6 Schlafzimmer, 7 Spiegelkabinett, 8 Miniaturenkabinett, 9 13 Pa-
 kabinett, 10 Schlafzimmer, 11 Wohnzimmer, 12 Empfangs- oder Muschelzimmer, 1

Visitors are first conducted to the **Festsaalbau** (façade towards the Hof-Garten, 255 yds. long), a 'building of festive halls', erected in 1832-42 by *Klenze* in the Palladian Renaissance style. It possesses a handsome porch of 10 Ionic columns, surmounted by two lions, between which are 8 allegorical figures in marble-limestone by *Schwanthaler*, representing the different provinces of the kingdom. The six saloons of the groundfloor are decorated with encaustic mural paintings from the *Odyssey*, by *Hiltensperger*, from designs by *Schwanthaler* (closed at present). A broad marble staircase ascends to the first floor from the passage on the E. side of the *Apothenkenhof*.

STAIRCASE, with six handsome columns of marble from the *Untersberg*. ANTE-CHAMBER, with reliefs by *Schwanthaler*; 2nd ante-chamber decorated in the Pompeian style by *Hiltensperger*. — BALL ROOM, with coloured reliefs (dancing amazons and bacchantes) by *Schwanthaler*. — TWO CARD ROOMS with thirty-six portraits of beautiful women by *Stieler*. — BANQUET HALL or BATTLE SALOON: Fourteen large pictures representing scenes from the wars in 1805-15, by *Hess*, *Kobell*, *Adam*, *Heideck*, and *Monten*. — HALL OF CHARLEMAGNE, with six large encaustic paintings (mural paintings on wax ground) by *Jäger*, *Giessmann*, and others, from designs by *Schnorr*. — BARBAROSSA HALL, with six mural paintings by the same masters. — HABSBURG SALOON, with four paintings, mainly by *Schnorr*. Frieze by *Schwind*, groups of children representing the Triumph of the Arts, etc. — THRONE SALOON. Twelve gilded bronze statues, over life-size, by *Schwanthaler*, of the ancestors of the House of Wittelsbach.

Next come the **TRIER-ZIMMER**, erected for royal guests in 1612 and partly remodelled in the 18th cent., and the *Hercules Room*, built by Maximilian I. Joseph.

Farther on are the ***REICHE ZIMMER**, the finest suite in the Palace, the first three by *Effner*, the rest fitted up in the rococo style by *Cuvilliés* after the fire of 1729. *Ante-Room* (Pl. 2), with a marble chimney-piece; *Audience Chamber* (Pl. 3), with a bronze-gilt clock; *Throne Room* (Pl. 4), occupied in 1809 by Napoleon I., with four portraits of Roman emperors by an anonymous Venetian painter of the 17th cent. (eight similar portraits in other rooms); *Green Gallery* (Pl. 4a), containing Italian and Dutch pictures of little value; *Bed Chamber* (Pl. 6), with a richly-gilded bed; *Mirror Cabinet* (Pl. 7), with Chinese and Japanese porcelain; *Miniature Cabinet* (Pl. 8), with miniatures. — The **PAPSTZIMMER**, occupied in 1782 by Pope Pius VI., were decorated in the baroque style by *Barelli* in 1665-67. We now descend the *Königin-Treppe* ('Queen's Staircase') to the —

Königsbau (façade towards the Max-Joseph-Platz, 136 yds. long), erected in 1826-35 by *Klenze* in imitation of the Pitti Palace at Florence. It is adorned in the interior with sculptures, frescoes, and other works of art. The rooms of King Max II. contain painted scenes from Greek poetry, those of Queen Maria similar scenes from German poetry (neither accessible). The S.W. apartments on the

groundfloor are adorned with the **NIBELUNGEN FREScoes** by *Schnorr*, begun in 1831. Five saloons with nineteen large paintings; in the lunettes, numerous smaller paintings.

The ***Treasury** (adm., see p. 221) contains jewels and precious trinkets, including the Bavarian 'Hausdiamant', a magnificent blue diamond, and the 'pearl of the Palatinate', half black; goblets, orders, regalia, including the Bohemian crown of Frederick V. of the Palatinate (14th cent.), captured at Prague in 1620, and the crown of Emp. Henry II. ('the Saint'; d. 1024) and his wife Kunigunde (d. 1033); group of St. George and the Dragon, with the knight in chased gold, the dragon of jasper, and the whole adorned with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls (beginning of the 17th cent.); model of Trajan's Column, executed by the goldsmith Valadier (1763-83); violin of tortoise-shell.

The ***Reiche Kapelle** (adm., see p. 221), dating from 1607, contains costly objects in gold and silver, many of them of high artistic worth; the enamelled pocket-altar of Mary, Queen of Scots, about 6 in. in length (a French work of the 14th cent.); fine domestic altar of Albert V.

The **Hof-und-National-Theater** (Pl. F 5, II; performances, see p. 218), on the E. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz, one of the largest in Germany, accommodating 2200 spectators, was erected by *Fischer* in 1811-18, but was burned down in 1823 and re-erected in its original form by *Klenze* within eleven months. Handsome portico of eight Corinthian columns. The pedimental frescoes designed by *Schwanthaler* (Pegasus and the Horæ, Apollo and the Muses) were replaced in 1894 by glass mosaics. The interior deserves a visit, which takes an hour (parties taken round at 2 p.m. on Mon., Wed., & Sat.; closed on holidays; janitor, Maximilian-Str.; fee 50 pf.). Fine view of the Alps from the roof. — Between the Hof-Theater and the Allerheiligen-Kirche is the ***Residenz-Theater** (Pl. F, 5; II), built in 1751-53 by *Cuvilliés* and richly decorated in the rococo style (room for 800 spectators).

The ***Allerheiligen-Hofkirche** (All Saints' Church), or *Court Chapel* (Pl. F 5, II; adm., see p. 221; music, see p. 219), on the E. side of the palace, erected in 1826-37 by *Klenze* in the Byzantine-Romanesque style, with details borrowed from St. Mark's at Venice and the Cappella Palatina at Palermo, is sumptuously fitted up. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble with gilded capitals, the walls are covered with different coloured marbles; and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir are adorned with frescoes on a gold ground by *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, and *Koch*.

At the back of the Alte Residenz, in the Marstall-Platz, are the **Royal Coach Houses and Harness Rooms** (*Hofwagenburg, Geschirr-und-Sattel-Kammer*; adm., see p. 221), containing an extensive collection of vehicles belonging to the rulers of Bavaria in the 17-19th centuries. Among the most noteworthy objects are the state coaches and sleighs of Elector Max Emmanuel and of King Lewis II. On the upper floor are saddles, trappings, harness, etc.

To the W. of the Alte Residenz is the **Feldherrn-Halle** (Pl. F, 5; II), or *Hall of the Generals*, a copy of Orcagna's Loggia dei

Lanzi at Florence (1376), erected in 1841-44 by *Gärtner*. It contains the *Bavarian Military Monument*, by F. von Miller (unveiled in 1892), statues of the Bavarian generals Tilly and Wrede, by *Schwanthaler*, and two marble lions, by *Rümann* (1906). The hall is a favourite rendezvous of the fashionable world on Sunday at 12.15 p.m.

Opposite is the **Church of the Theatines** (Pl. F, 5; II), erected by *Barelli* in 1663-75 in the Roman baroque style, with a lofty dome and two towers. Façade of 1767. The interior (restored in 1856; adm., see p. 221) contains pictures by *Tintoretto*, *Zanchi*, *Karl Loth*, *Cignani*, and others, and the Royal Vaults, in which Emp. Charles VII. (d. 1745) is also buried. To the right is the mortuary chapel of King Maximilian II. (d. 1864) and Queen Marie (d. 1889).

Adjoining the Festsaalbau on the N. is the **Hof-Garten** (Pl. F, 5; II), or palace-garden, laid out in 1614, a square planted with trees, and bounded on two sides by open *Arcades*, which are adorned with frescoes of landscapes and historical subjects (1827-34).

The historical frescoes on the W. side, of events from the history of Bavaria, were executed by pupils of Cornelius. Beyond them are landscapes from Italy and Sicily (now much faded) by *Karl Rottmann* (p. 224). The distichs above the pictures are by King Lewis I. On the N. side, at the top, are thirty-nine small encaustic paintings from the Greek War of Independence, from sketches by *P. Hess* (p. 266). — In the seven niches at the N.E. end are the labours of Hercules in colossal wooden groups, executed by *R. Boos* (1730-1810) and restored in 1852. — In the middle of the Hof-Garten is a small temple (1615), surmounted by a bronze figure of Bavaria.

The groundfloor of the N. wing contains the *Museum of Plaster Casts* of classic sculptures (adm., see p. 221; catalogue 50 pf.). — The extensive *Ethnographical Museum* occupies seven rooms on the upper floor (adm., see p. 220). — Peruvian antiquities, see p. 276. — Opposite, to the right of the exit, is the *Art Union*, or *Kunstverein* (Pl. F 5, II; entrance in the Arcades; adm., see p. 222), containing paintings and sculptures by living artists, some of them the property of the society, others for sale.

On the E. side of the Hof-Garten rises the **Bavarian Military Museum** (Pl. F, 5; II), an Italian Renaissance building by Meltinger, erected in 1901-05. It contains also the *Military Archives* and the *Military Library*. In front of the building are a number of cannon and mortars, several of them with elaborate ornamentation. Adm., see p. 220; to the gallery of the dome on Sun., Tues., & Frid. 50 pf. Catalogue 50 pf. (on loan, 10 pf.).

In the VESTIBULE are eight statues of Bavarian rulers, and old cannon, including a so-called leather cannon (No. 7) used in the Thirty Years' War. Above the vestibule, on the first floor, is the fine **DOMED HALL**, 105 ft. high, which is adorned with captured flags, the flags of now disbanded regiments, etc. We return to the vestibule and on the left enter —

Rooms I-VI, containing the *Early Collections* (1500-1806). — Room I. Weapons of the end of the 15th cent., incl. the first muskets (match-locks; Nos. 155-167). — Room II shows the equipment of the mercenary soldier (Landsknecht) of the 16th century. Besides the traditional cutting and thrusting weapons (incl. two parade-halberds of particularly fine workmanship, Nos. 149 & 164) there is a large number of improved muskets (Nos. 13, 14) and wheel-lock fire-arms. — Room III illustrates the period of the Thirty Years' War. Nos. 25, 26. Armour of Pappenheim's cuirassiers; 417. Standard of a cavalry-squadron of 1661-64. — Room IV illustrates the period of Elector Max Emmanuel (1673-1726), which was important for the Bavarian army on account of the Turkish wars, in which the audience-tent of Grand-Vizier Suleyman (No. 189) was captured, and the war of the Spanish Succession. — Rooms V & VI. Objects of the 18th century. — We traverse the vestibule and enter —

Rooms VII-XIV, containing the *Modern Collections* (1806-1906). — Rooms VII. Memorials of the wars of 1805-12. — Room VIII. Period of King Max I. Joseph (1813-25). — Rooms IX & X. Period of Lewis I. (1825-48), when percussion-caps (Nos. 75, 83) superseded flint-locks. — Room XI. Period of Maximilian II. (1848-64) and the first years of the reign of King Lewis II., when rifled barrels (Nos. 31-35) and the first breech-loaders (137. Werder rifle) were introduced. — Room XII. Memorials of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. No. 90a. The first mitrailleuse captured at Wörth. — Rooms XIII & XIV. Period from 1871 to 1906. To the left in the corner of R. XIV, 54. Captured Chinese weapons. — From the vestibule we turn to the right into the lower story.

LOWEST FLOOR. The vestibule contains cannons. To the right, in the N. wing, is the *Artillery Museum*; to the left, in the S. wing, are the *Collections in Special Branches* (models, experimental weapons, etc.).

Prinz-Regenten-Strasse, see p. 269.

d. Ludwig-Strasse. Schwabing.

Most of the buildings in the handsome LUDWIG-STRASSE (Pl. F, 4, 5, I; tramway No. 3, p. 218), originated by King Lewis I., nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length and 120 ft. in width, are in the round-arched style of architecture, with strong emphasis of the horizontal lines. The street begins on the S. at the Odeons-Platz (Feldherrn-Halle, see p. 236) and ends on the N. at the Sieges-Tor.

In the ODEONS-PLATZ (Pl. F, 5; II) rises the equestrian **Statue of Lewis I.** (d. 1868), by *Widnmann*, erected in 1862; the two pages at the side display the king's mottoes: 'Justice' and 'Perseverance'. — To the left is the **Odeon**, erected in 1828 by *Klenze*, and destined for concerts and the Academy of Music. The ceiling of the large hall is decorated with frescoes by *W. von Kaulbach*, *Eberle*, and *Anschütz*. — On the N. side of the square, on the left, stands the *Palace of Prince Luitpold*, erected in 1817 by *Klenze* (now occupied by Prince Rupert of Bavaria).

Then, farther to the N., in the Ludwig-Strasse (left), the *Palace of Duke Max* (Pl. F, 5; II), by *Klenze*, with frescoes by *Langer*, *Kaulbach*, and *Zimmermann*, and a marble frieze representing the myth of *Bacchus*, by *Schwanthaler*. On the right is the *War Office* (Kriegs-Ministerium; Pl. F, 4, 5, II), also by *Klenze*.

The ***Royal Library** (*Bibliothek*; Pl. F 4, II; adm., see p. 220) was built in 1832-43 by *Gärtner* in the Florentine style. The steps are adorned with colossal seated figures of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides, in limestone, by Sanguinetti and Mayer. In the vaults of the groundfloor are the *National Archives* of Bavaria (p. 240). Fine staircase with broad flight of marble steps. At the top are statues of Albert V., the founder, and Lewis I., the builder of the library, both by *Schwanthaler*. The library comprises upwards of 1,100,000 vols. and 50,000 MSS., and is especially valuable for its theological and Biblical literature, German MSS., early examples of French and Italian printing, and works on art and architecture. The most interesting rarities ('Cimelien', from the Greek *κειμήλιον*, a treasure) are exhibited in the *Fürsten-Saal*.

FIRST SECTION (S. wall, to the left). Specimens of substances used to write on before the invention of paper: wax tablets, papyrus, parchment, cotton and linen paper, palm-leaves, bark, woven materials. Specially noteworthy are the *Codex Purpureus*, a Latin Book of the Gospels of the 9th cent., written on purple vellum with gold and silver letters, and the Egyptian papyri of the 3rd cent. B.C. — SECOND SECTION. Manuscripts showing the development of writing from the 6th to the 16th century. The oldest is the *Breviarium Alarici*, an extract from the Code of Theodosius the Younger, made in Spain by order of Alaric, King of the Visigoths, 484-506. By the W. wall, in front of the central window, are the earliest and most famous German MSS.: Bamberg MS. of the *Heliant*, a harmony of the Gospels in early Low German, written about 830 by a Saxon ecclesiastic; *Otfrid of Weissenburg's* Gospel in verse, copied at Freising about 900; the *Wessobrunner Gebet*, a fragment of an alliterative epic with a prayer in prose, written before 814, from the monastery of Wessobrunn in Upper Bavaria; *Muspilli*, a poem in Old High German describing the destruction of the world, written in Bavaria about 830 (unique); MSS. of the *Nibelungen-Lied*, including MS. A. (end of the 13th cent.), from the château of Hohenems near Bregenz; *Tristan and Isolde*, poem by Godfrey of Strassburg, MS. of 1240, with paintings; *Carmina Burana*, a famous MS. collection of mediæval wanderers' songs, from the monastery of Benediktbeuren (p. 303), dating from about 1225; *Parcival and Titivel*, by Wolfram von Eschenbach, with paintings (13th cent.); *Ulrich von Lichtenstein's* 'Frauendienst', 13th cent. (unique). Opposite, in the desk-case near the middle of the room, are Greek, Oriental, and Slavonic MSS. Among the modern MSS. (back of the case) may be mentioned a copy of *Petrarch* with graceful marginal drawings and a manuscript of *Calderon* with a final note from the author's own hand. — THIRD SECTION. Sumptuous old bindings. By the W. wall, in front of the left window, **Codex Aureus*, the Gospels written in gold uncial letters in 870 by order of Emp. Charles the Bald; the cover consists of a plate of embossed gold, with jewels and pearls. *Four Books of Gospels and a Missal presented by Emp. Henry II. to the cathedral of Bamberg in 1024 (all with ivory reliefs). By the W. wall, in front of the right window, Prayer-book of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian, with a silver-gilt and enamelled binding. Bindings from the 11th to the 17th cent. and a series of ivory covers, showing the development of ivory carving from the Roman period to the end of the 15th century. — FOURTH SECTION. Illuminated MSS. *Prayer-book of Emp. Maximilian I., printed by Schönsperger, with marginal drawings by Albrecht Dürer and Cranach; several books of arms and weapons, among them the tournament book of Duke William IV. of Bavaria, painted in 1541-44 by Ostendorfer. By the N. wall, from the middle towards the right; Latin prayer-book with miniatures by Mem-

ling(?); Prayer-book of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria, with miniatures by an admirable though unknown artist, formerly attributed to Giulio Clovio; Latin prayer-book with illustrations by Sinibaldi of Florence (1485), richly bound; **Livre de Jehan Bocace des cas des nobles hommes et femmes*, translation made in 1458 for Estienne Chevalier, with miniatures by Fouquet and his pupils; jewels of Anne of Austria, consort of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria; miniature-paintings by Hans Mülch. — **FIFTH SECTION.** Incunabula and typographical rarities. In the case to the left of the great Bible, block-books (*i.e.* books printed from carved blocks of wood) of the 15th cent.; earliest printed books, including Gutenberg's 42-line Bible, a unique copy of the so-called 'Warning to Christendom', and two copies of a Donatus issued by his press. Then Aldine and Elzevir editions. Dürer's Greater Passion of 1511; Dante (1481), with 20 engravings by Sandro Botticelli. First editions of Columbus's and Amerigo Vespucci's letters on the New World; broadsides and title-pages, etc. In the case to the right of the Bible, collection of the first books printed in various Bavarian towns. — **SIXTH, SEVENTH, AND EIGHTH SECTIONS** (N. & S. walls). Early maps; autograph writings of celebrated men; book-plates ('Ex-libris') from the 15th cent. to the present day.

The *National Archives* of Bavaria (see p. 239) contain about 500,000 documents and include an interesting collection of medals and of impressions of the seals of German emperors, princes, and noblemen (shown on application).

The **Ludwigs-Kirche** (Pl. F 4, *I*; adm., see p. 221), erected in 1829-44 in the Italian Romanesque style by Gärtner, is 73 yds. long, 48 yds. broad, and 85 ft. high. Façade flanked with two towers 210 ft. in height. Mosaic roof of coloured tiles. Above the portal, colossal statues of Christ and the Evangelists, by *Schwanthaler*. The entire wall at the back of the high-altar is covered with the Last Judgment, the largest of the frescoes of *Cornelius* (1836-40), 60 ft. high, 36 ft. broad. The other frescoes, designed by Cornelius, were executed by his pupils (God the Father, the Nativity and Crucifixion, Patriarchs, Prophets, Martyrs).

Opposite is the *Blind Asylum* (Pl. F, 4; *I*), erected by Gärtner in 1834-38 in the Florentine style.

The **University** (Pl. F, 4; *I*), on the left, the *Priests' Seminary* (*Georgianum*), opposite, and the *Max-Joseph School* (all by Gärtner) form a large square, intersected by the Ludwig-Strasse, and adorned with two *Fountains* copied from those by Bernini in the piazza of St. Peter at Rome. The university (over 6500 students), founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt, was transferred to Landshut in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. The *University Library*, on the second floor, contains 500,000 vols. (open on week-days 8-1 & 3-6, Sat. 8-1 only). In the Amalien-Str. is an extension of the university, erected in 1906-08, with an elaborate façade and a fine domed hall. In front of it, on granite monoliths, are bronze figures of Truth and Science, by H. Hahn (1908).

The ***Sieges-Tor** (Pl. F 4, *I*; 85 ft. wide, 75 ft. high), or *Gate of Victory*, erected by Lewis I. 'to the Bavarian army', begun by Gärtner in 1843 and completed by *Metzger* in 1850, is an imitation

of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome. It is crowned with 'Bavaria' (18 ft. high) in a quadriga drawn by lions, designed by *Wagner*. Over the Corinthian columns at the sides are figures of Victory; on the walls reliefs representing warlike exploits (below) and the different provinces of the kingdom (above).

Beyond the Sieges-Tor, to the left, in the Akademie-Str., is the ***Academy of Art** (Pl. F, 4; I), in the Italian Renaissance style, erected by *Neureuther* (1874-85). The central portion is 610 ft. long, while the wings at the ends project 105 ft. On the flight of steps in front of the main entrance are mounted figures of Castor and Pollux, by *Widnmann*.

From the Sieges-Tor the LEOPOLD-STRASSE leads past the *Palace of Prince Leopold* (Pl. F 3, I; built by Gärtner in 1845), on the left, and several villas to the suburb of **Schwabing**, which was incorporated with Munich in 1891. Besides the numerous villas and private houses (in the Franz-Joseph-Str., Friedrich-Str., and Ainmiller-Str.) which have sprung up here in the last few years, the following buildings may be mentioned: the Prot. *Erlöser-Kirche* (Pl. G, 2; I), in the German-Romanesque style, by Th. Fischer, in the Ungerer-Str.; the *St. Ursula-Kirche* (Pl. F, 2; I), in the Kaiser-Str., in the Italian early-Renaissance style, by A. Thiersch; the quaint and simple *School Houses* at Haimhauser-Str. 5 and in the Elisabeth-Platz, by Th. Fischer; and the *Northern Cemetery* (Pl. H 1, I; terminus of tramway-line No. 10), with a large central hall in the early-Christian style, by Grässel.

e. Crystal Palace. Basilica. Glyptothek.

In the Elisen-Str., to the N. of the Courts of Justice (p. 225), lies the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. E 5, II; open free till dusk; also entered from the Sophien-Str.). It contains a large fresh-water aquarium (Victoria Regia, etc.), a palm-house (open 10-11.45 and 1-3), a botanical museum, etc. At the S.W. corner of the garden, almost opposite the girls' school (Luisen-Str. 9) erected by Th. Fischer (comp. above), is the *Germanen-Brunnen*, a fountain by Bernauer. — In the Sophien-Str. is the **Crystal Palace** (*Glas-Palast*; Pl. E 5, II; 255 yds. long, central part 75 ft. high), erected in 1854 entirely of glass and iron, under *Voit's* direction, for exhibitions. Since 1888 it has been used for the *Annual Exhibition of Art* (see p. 222; restaurant). — A little to the E., at the corner of the Arco-Str. and the Barer-Str., is the bronze *Monument of F. X. Gabelsberger* (d. 1849; Pl. E 5, II), inventor of a well-known system of stenography, by Eberle (1890).

The ***Basilica of St. Boniface** (Pl. E 5, II; adm., see p. 221), in the Karl-Str., is an imitation of an early-Christian Italian basilica of the 5th or 6th cent., designed by *Ziebland* (completed in 1850).

Nave 75 ft., four aisles 41 ft. in height. The sixty-six columns are monoliths of grey Tyrolese marble with capitals of grey marble. Open timber roof with gilded beams.

On the right of the entrance is a sarcophagus of grey marble, the burial-place of Lewis I. (d. 1868) and his queen Theresa (d. 1854). The choir, the side-altars, the spaces between the windows, and the walls of the nave are decorated with frescoes by *H. von Hess* and his pupils *Schraudolph* and *Koch*: scenes from the life of St. Boniface and Bavarian saints. Above the columns in the nave, are thirty-four medallion-portraits of the popes from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. — Adjoining the choir of the church is a Benedictine monastery, with a fine fresco of the Holy Eucharist, by *H. von Hess*, in the refectory.

To the N. of the Basilica lies the handsome KÖNIGS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 5; II), with three classical edifices of the reign of Lewis I.: the Exhibition Building on the S., the Propylæa on the W., and the Glyptothek on the N.

The **Exhibition Building** (*Kunst-Ausstellungs-Gebäude*; Pl. E 5, II), in the Corinthian style, with a porticus of eight columns, was completed by *Ziebland* in 1845. In the tympanum is Bavaria, bestowing wreaths on artists, by *Schwanthaler*. It contains the permanent exhibition of works by the members of the Munich 'Secession' (p. 222).

The ***Propylæa** (Pl. E, 5; II), a magnificent gateway, with Doric columns outside, and Ionic inside, was designed by *Klenze*, and completed in 1862. The reliefs by *Schefzky* (after *Hiltensperger*) represent scenes from the Greek War of Independence and the régime of King Otho. On the inner walls are inscribed the names of the heroes of the war and of famous philhellenists. On the day after its inauguration (30th Oct., 1862) the ex-monarch of Greece (d. 1867) returned to his native city.

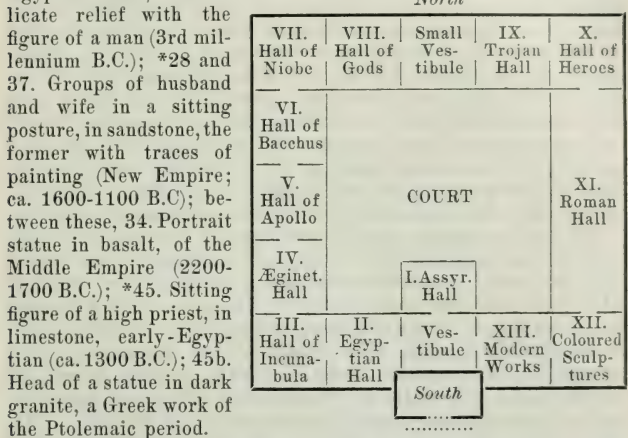
The ***Glyptothek** (Pl. E, 4, 5; II), or 'Repository of Sculptures', contains ancient sculptures collected chiefly by Lewis I. when crown-prince, in 1805-16. The building, erected by *Klenze* in 1816-30, is externally in the Ionic style, with a porch of eight columns; the interior is vaulted, and tends to the Roman style. The group in the tympanum, designed by *Wagner*, and executed by *Schwanthaler* and others in marble, represents Minerva as protectress of the plastic art. The niches in front and on the sides contain marble statues of famous sculptors. The rooms are not heated in winter. Admission, see p. 220 (closed during the second week of the October Festival). Short guide $1\frac{1}{2}$, with illustrations (1907) 2*M*; detailed catalogue 3*M*.

I. **Assyrian Hall**. At the entrance, two colossal lions with human heads, casts of the originals from the palace of Sardana-palus III. at Calah (Nimroud; 884-860 B.C), now in the British Museum. In the hall, seven reliefs in alabaster (1-7), originally coloured, with winged genii, etc., and cuneiform inscriptions.

The glass-cases contain the **Arndt Collection* of small objects of Greek and Italic art. Short guide 30 pf. In the middle, vases and terra-

cottas (to the left, some beautiful figures). To the left of the entrance, archaic terracottas. Behind, in Case P, bronzes. In Case N, gold ornaments. In Case R, small grotesque heads from Smyrna.

II. *Egyptian Hall*. At the entrance, 20, 21. Statues of black marble in the style of Egyptian kings, of the time of Hadrian. 23, 24. Recumbent sphinxes, in basalt, of Egyptian workmanship; between them, 22. Obelisk in syenite, of the Roman period. To the left, 25. Statue of Horus, the god of the sun, with the head of a hawk, in black granite, early Egyptian; 27. Antinous as Osiris, in rosso antico, of Hadrian's time; 26. Portrait-statue of a man (Græco-Roman period); 29. Isis, a Roman figure with an early-Egyptian head; 31. Delicate relief with the figure of a man (3rd millennium B.C.); *28 and 37. Groups of husband and wife in a sitting posture, in sandstone, the former with traces of painting (New Empire; ca. 1600-1100 B.C.); between these, 34. Portrait statue in basalt, of the Middle Empire (2200-1700 B.C.); *45. Sitting figure of a high priest, in limestone, early-Egyptian (ca. 1300 B.C.); 45b. Head of a statue in dark granite, a Greek work of the Ptolemaic period.



III. *Hall of the Incunabula* (Greek and Etruscan art, 'in cunabulis', i.e. 'in its cradle', and copies). 67-73. Fragments of a large bronze relief in the archaic Greek style belonging to a chariot, found at Perugia and perhaps made there (6th or 7th cent. B.C.). 46. Upper part of a statue of a warrior, in sandstone, an archaic Greek work (end of the 7th cent. B.C.); *47. So-called Apollo of Tenea, an archaic Greek tomb-figure of Parian marble (ca. 600 B.C.; found near Corinth, on the site of the ancient Tenea); 48. Archaic head; 49. Tyche (Fortuna) with the cornucopia, a Roman reproduction of an archaic Greek original; 51. Spes, Roman, a similar work; 56. Head of Eros(?), Roman copy of a Greek original; 53, 54. Etruscan cinerary urns (3rd cent. B.C.); 53a. Hermes of Aphrodite, perhaps after a work by Phidias; *55. Head of a youth, a copy in marble of a bronze original; 57. Bearded Bacchus, head modern; 60. Triangular base of a censer, a fine Etruscan work of the 6th cent. B.C., found

at Perugia along with Nos. 67-73; 60a. Head of a youth, after an original of the Phidian period.

IV. ***Æginetan Hall*. Sculptures in marble from a Temple of Minerva in the island of Ægina, found in 1811, purchased by Crown-Prince Lewis in 1812, and restored with the aid of Thorvaldsen. These are of great importance in the history of art. They consist of two pediment groups from the temple erected by the Æginetans after the Persian wars, and commemorate the exploits of their heroes in the war against the Trojans. The first group (E. pediment) consists now of five figures only; the other (W. pediment) has ten, executed in a somewhat severe manner. The figures are somewhat thickset, with mask-like heads and open mouths. On the wall opposite the window are coloured reproductions of the temple façades. On the right: 86. Advancing spearman (head modern), 87. Fallen warrior (head modern), 88. Youth bending forwards, *85. Fallen warrior, *84. Hercules as bowman. Group on the left: 74. Athena (left arm not belonging to this statue), *75. Fallen warrior, 76. Advancing spearman (head modern), 77. Advancing bowman (head modern), 78. Crouching spearman, 80. Advancing spearman, 81. Archer in Scythian costume, 82. Crouching spearman (head modern), 83. Fallen warrior (head modern). By the walls are smaller fragments.

V. *Hall of Apollo*. 208. Draped statue of a Roman lady of the reign of Claudius (head ancient, but not belonging to this statue); *210. Girl's head, an admirable original of the Attic School (4th cent. B.C.); *211. Colossal statue of Apollo Citharædus (Winckelmann's 'Barberini Muse'), a copy of a statue of the school of Phidias, found at Tivoli; 212. Head of Mars; *213. Athena, Roman copy of a bronze original of the time of Pericles; 213a. Dancing Muse(?), in the style of the 4th cent. B.C.; *214. Statue of Diana, Roman, perhaps after a Greek original of the close of the 5th cent. B.C.; 197. Roman lady as Ceres; 206a. Statuette of a goddess, of the period of Hadrian; 206. Greek votive relief, with the worship of a hero (time after Alexander the Great); 207. Athena (head older than body).

VI. *Hall of Bacchus*. In the centre: **218. Sleeping satyr, the 'Barberini Faun', a Greek original (ca. 300 B.C.; partly restored); to the left, 219. Eirene and Plutus, a copy of the bronze original by Cephisodotus the Elder, an elder contemporary of Praxiteles (beginning of the 4th cent. B.C.); 221. Silenus; 222. Head of a young centaur, after a bronze original of the 1st or 2nd cent. B.C.; 223. Bacchanalian sarcophagus; *225. Head of Jupiter Ammon; 226. Apollo (with the head of Bacchus, not belonging to this statue); 227. Artemis-Tyche, with the cornucopia, head restored by Thorvaldsen; *228, 229. Satyrs, probably after Praxiteles; 231. Bacchus, late-Roman; 232. Satyr with a wineskin; *238. Silenus with the young Bacchus, freely restored. By the wall to the left, 239. Nuptials of Neptune and Amphitrite, a Greek relief of the 1st cent. B.C.

VII. *Hall of the Children of Niobe.* In the doorway, 245. Head of the youthful Hercules, perhaps a copy after Lysippus. 246. Girl's head, of the Hellenistic period; 248, 253. Two fine ancient heads; 250. Isis and Harpocrates; 250a. Small head (Eros?) of the Hellenistic-Roman period; 251. Rustic scene, a relief of the Augustan period; *252. Head of Medusa ('Medusa Rondanini'), alto-relief, Roman copy of a Greek original of the end of the 5th cent. B.C.; *258. Venus of Cnidos, after Praxiteles; 261. Head of the young Pan, with horns ('Winckelmann's Faun'); 263. Head of Paris; 264. Decoration of a herm, relief; 266. Draped figure, restored by Thorvaldsen as a Muse. In the centre, 268. Boy with a goose, a Roman copy of the bronze original of Boëthius; 269. Dying son of Niobe; *270. Torso of a youth, an admirable copy of a Greek work of the school of Praxiteles (4th cent. B.C.), known as Ilioneus, a son of Niobe.

VIII. *Hall of the Gods.* This and the next two rooms are adorned with beautiful frescoes by *Cornelius*, executed in 1820-30: those in Room VIII represent the Abode of the Gods, those in R. IX the Legend of Prometheus, and those in R. X the Trojan War. — In the niches (right): 273. Head of Homer, after an original of the 5th cent. B.C.; 271. Head of Hercules(?); 272. Head of Mars, replica of the Mars Ludovisi at Rome. On the main wall (left): 209. Sepulchral vase (Attic; about 400 B.C.); 199. Tomb-relief of Plangon, a little Athenian girl (4th cent. B.C.).

IX. *Small Vestibule.* Roman busts; beneath, 276. Head of Marcus Aurelius, in peperino.

X. *Hall of the Trojans.* In the niches, 283. Statuette of Hercules, after an original of the school of Lysippus; 284. Statuette of a dancer (Attic; 1st cent. B.C.). Besides these, several pieces of modern sculptures (507. *Hudler*, Mower sharpening his scythe).

XI. *Hall of the Heroes.* In the entrance: 292. Head of Demosthenes. On the left: *295. Statue of a god (Vulcan?) or hero, after an early Argive bronze (ca. 460 B.C.); 297. Chrysippus(?); *298. Alexander the Great, Roman copy of a work by a contemporary of Alexander (both arms and right leg restored); 299. Head of a Greek general of the time of Pericles; 300. Hermes; 301. Head of a Greek general of the time of the Peloponnesian War; *302. Athlete, a copy of an early-Attic original in the style of Myron; 304. Diomedes carrying off the Palladium, after a Greek original in bronze (the Victory not part of the original); beside it, 304a. Hand with part of the Palladium, from a replica; 291. Socrates. In the centre. *287. Mercury, after a bronze original of the school of Lysippus (head not belonging to the statue).

XII. *Hall of the Romans* (in three sections), with a valuable collection of busts, chiefly of the Roman Empire. By the doors: 305, 306, 371, 372. Four Caryatides, Roman. Section 1: to the left. *309. Head of a Roman of the Republican period; 311. Statue of a

Roman lady of the time of Claudius. Busts: 314. Tiberius; 316. The Younger Agrippina; *317. Augustus; *319. So-called Marius, 320. Old Roman, both of the Republican period; *321. Nero; 324. So-called Mæcenas. Over these busts: 328. Roman sarcophagus-relief with Luna and Endymion; below, 326. Sarcophagus-relief with the Muses, Apollo, and Athena. Below the window: 413. Portrait-head (late Republican period); *417. Son of Constantine the Great. — Sec. 2: to the left, 331. Statue with the head of Septimius Severus. Busts: 334. Apollodorus, probably Trajan's architect of that name; *335, 336. Trajan; *337. Antoninus Pius; 338. Titus; 339. Portrait-head of the Antonine period. Over the busts, 348. Frieze, with Victories sacrificing; below, 345. Sarcophagus-relief with the Niobides; upon it, 338a. Portrait-head of a child. 346, 347. Two pulvinaria (seats of the gods), with appropriate attributes. In the middle, several candelabra. On the other side are less important busts, including Antinous (400) and Lucius Verus (399). By the pillars: Statues of Augustus (350) and Nero (? 394). In the middle, 437. Drunken woman (after a Pergamenian bronze). — Sec. 3: to the left, 353. Septimius Severus; 354. Julia Domna, wife of Severus; 356. Otacilia Severa, wife of Philippus Arabs; 357. Septimius Severus; 358. Commodus; 360. Philip the Younger; 362. Portrait, of the 3rd cent. A.D. Over the busts, 365. Sarcophagus-relief with a Bacchic procession; below, 363. Sarcophagus-relief with Orestes and Iphigeneia in Tauris. On the other side, less interesting busts. At the end of the room: 367. Livia Drusilla, wife of Augustus, statue; 375. Bust of Lucius Verus; 377. Statue of Matidia (?), niece of Trajan, as Ceres. In the centre: 439. Sacrificial altar, with Mercury; 440. Funereal urn.

XIII. *Hall of the Coloured Sculptures.* In the centre, Roman mosaic; upon it, 447. Archaic candelabrum. To the left, 449. Goddess, in black and white marble, freely restored; *450. Head of a satyr, in bronze; 453. River-god, in black marble; 455. Good Roman relief of a rustic scene (Augustan period); 456. Greek votive-relief dedicated to Pan (Roman period); **457. Bronze head of a youth, a Greek work of the 5th cent. B.C.; 458. Statue of an athlete, in black marble; 459. Nymph, fountain figure in black and white marble, a good Roman work; 448a. Head of a laughing satyr, in green basalt (late-Hellenistic); 463. Bronze statue of the young Zeus (Etruscan work of the 2nd or 3rd cent. B.C.); 441. Tripod with a statuette of Silenus in bronze (Etruscan; 5th cent. B.C.); 466. Young satyr, in black marble; 444. Bronze portrait-statue of a lady, a good early Roman work (head modern); 448. Head of Socrates.

XIV. *Hall of Modern Masters.* To the left, 484. *Canova*, Paris; 485. *R. Schadow*, Woman fastening her sandal; 478. *Wolff*, Bust of Gen. von Heydeck; 486. *Spalla*, Bust of Napoleon (1808); 487. *Thorvaldsen*, Bust of Lewis I. when crown-prince (1821); 489.

Eberhardt, Cupid and Muse; 501. *Wrba*, Bust of a woman; 492. *Wind*, Boy with canopic vase; 494. *Dittler*, Archer. — To the right of the exit: 497. *Taschner*, Parsifal; 510. *Gaul*, Goats resting; 499. *Bermann*, Bust of F. von Lenbach; 476. *Flossmann*, Motherhood, a group. Busts: 477. *Dannecker*, Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious; *495. *Rauch*, Admiral Tromp; 475. *Schadow*, Iffland; 481. *Busch*, Catharine II. of Russia; 482. *Tenerani*, Vesta, marble statue; *508. *Hildebrandt*, Bust of a girl; 483. *Thorvaldsen*, Statue of Adonis. In the centre: 470. *Rümann*, Ludovica, Duchess of Bavaria, monumental figure.

In the Luisen-Str. (No. 33), to the W. of the Glyptothek, is the *Villa Lenbach* (Pl. E 4, II; open 2-5, Sun. 10-12; adm. 1 \mathcal{M}), built in the Italian Renaissance style by G. von Seidl. A little to the N. is the *School of Industrial Art*. — To the W. of the Propylæa, in Brienner-Str. (No. 19), is the old *Palace of Count Schack*, built by Gedon in 1872-74 (picture-gallery, see p. 276).

f. North-Western Quarters of the City. Old and New Pinakothek.

The BRIENNER-STRASSE (Pl. E, F, 5; II), over $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, leads to the W. from the Odeons-Platz (p. 238) to the Karolinen-Platz. The Wittelsbacher-Platz (Pl. F, 5; II), on the right, is adorned with the equestrian **Statue of Elector Maximilian I.** (d. 1651), victor at the Weisse Berg near Prague in 1620, by *Thorvaldsen* (1839). — **Count Arco-Zinneberg's Palace**, Wittelsbacher-Platz 1, contains a rare and interesting *Collection of Antlers* (open on week-days, 9-11 & 2-4; fee to attendant) and *Thannhauser's Moderne Galerie* (p. 222; groundfloor and 3rd floor, entered from Maffei-Str.). — Farther on, to the left, *Statue of Schiller* by Widmann (1863). To the right is the red **Wittelsbach Palace** (Pl. F, 5; II), in the mediæval English pointed style, built in 1843-50 from plans by *Gärtner*, the residence of Lewis I. in 1848-68, now that of Prince Ludwig, the present heir to the throne, and of the widow of Prince Arnulf. Part of it is shown on application to the castellan (to the right in the court). Fine court and staircase.

Opposite, in the Türken-Str., is the **Tonhalle** (*Kaim-Saal*), built by Dülfer in 1895, with concert-rooms (the large hall a fine apartment), club-rooms, a café-restaurant, etc. — In the Gabelsberger-Str., a little to the N.E., is the Protestant *Church of St. Mark* (Pl. F, 5; II), erected by Gottgetreu in the Gothic style in 1873-77.

In the KAROLINEN-PLATZ (Pl. E, 5; II) rises an **Obelisk**, 105 ft. in height, cast almost entirely of the metal of captured guns, and erected by Lewis I. in 1833 to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians who had perished in the Russian war. — At No. 3, Karolinen-Platz, in the garden-building, to the right, is the **Lotzbeck Collection of Sculptures and Paintings** (adm., see p. 220; catalogue 30 pf.).

CENTRAL SALOON. Sculptures: 1. *Halbig*, King Lewis I.; 2. *Thorvaldsen*, Venus; 3. *Hoyer*, Psyche; 7-10. *Troschel*, Four reliefs. Paintings: 11. *Riedel*, Sakuntala; *Ary Scheffer*, 16. Faust and Gretchen, 17. Walpurgisnacht; *B. and F. Adam*, 21. Stable, 24. Hunt; 25. *Gail*, Storming of a Spanish monastery. — LEFT WING. Modern pictures: 30. *Manuel*, Baron C. L. von Lotzbeck; *Rottmann*, 37. Untersberg, 38. Perugia; *Bürkel*, 41. Village-smithy, 49. Mountain-pasture; 45-48. *Kunz*, Cattle. Old pictures: 97. *Antonello da Messina*, Portrait of a man; 8. *Lor. Lotto* (?), Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 99. *Ang. Bronzino* (?), Portrait of a woman; 101. *Jac. Bassano*, Portrait of a woman. — RIGHT WING. Modern pictures: 60. *Riedel*, Medea; 61. *Morgenstern*, Rorschach; 64. *A. Adam*, Arabian horses; 68. *Diaz*, Girl in a landscape; 78. *P. Hess*, Scene on the Loire. Old pictures: 89. *Cologne School* (ca. 1530), Portrait of a man; 94. *Lievens*, Portrait of a boy; 95. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant with a hare; 96. *School of Giotto* (ca. 1360), St. Peter.

The Barer-Str. on the right leads to the —

****Old Pinakothek** ('Repository of Pictures', from the Greek; Pl. E 4, II; adm., see p. 221; entr. from Barer-Str.; reached by tramway-lines 2 & 6, p. 218), erected in 1826-36 by *Klenze* in the Renaissance style. The building is 500 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. On the S. side, on the attic story above, are twenty-four statues of celebrated painters from sketches by *Schwanthaler*. It contains upwards of 1100 pictures, arranged by periods and schools, in twelve saloons and twenty-three cabinets. Each picture is labelled. Catalogue (1908) 1 *M.*, or bound with 200 illustrations 4½ *M.* The cabinets should be visited immediately after the rooms to which they belong, in order to preserve the historical sequence.

ORIGIN OF THE COLLECTION. This fine picture gallery has been formed by the union of three different collections. As early as the 16th and 17th centuries the Bavarian princes were noted for their love of art. Elector Maximilian I. in particular was an enthusiastic admirer of *Dürer*, and secured at Nuremberg several of that master's finest works. In 1805 this collection was enriched by the removal to Munich of the celebrated Düsseldorf Gallery, founded by the Electors of the Palatinate. The numerous examples of Netherlandish masters of the 17th cent., including the fine Rubens collection, formed part of the Düsseldorf Gallery. The third constituent part of the Pinakothek is the *Boisserée Collection*, being works of the Lower Rhenish School rescued by the brothers Sulpice and Melchior Boisserée and their friend Bertram from churches and monasteries suppressed at Cologne in 1805-1810. Fortunate purchases in the Netherlands added some important works of the Van Eyck school. The addition of this valuable collection to the Pinakothek in 1827 placed it in the foremost rank as a gallery for the study of northern art. Under King Lewis I. the gallery was farther extended by the addition of the Wallerstein collection in 1828, and of several valuable works purchased at different times in Italy.

The pre-Raphaelite Italian schools are scantily represented in the Munich Gallery; probably the most important examples are the Annunciation by *Fra Filippo Lippi* (Room VIII, No. 1005); *Sandro Botticelli's* Pietà (Room VIII, 1010); an altar-piece by *Ghirlandaio* (R. VIII, 1011-1013); the Madonna by *Signorelli* (R. VIII, 1026a); *Cima da Conegliano's* Madonna (Cab. XVII, 1033); the Madonna by *Francesco Francia* (R. VIII, 1039); and *Perugino's* Vision of St. Bernard (R. VIII, No. 1034). The finest of the works by *Raphael*

is undoubtedly the Madonna of the Tempi family (Cab. XIX, 1050), painted in his Florentine period; the contemporary Holy Family of the Canigiani family (R. VIII, 1049) has suffered from cleaning, the angels at the top having entirely vanished. There exist several replicas of the Madonna della Tenda (Cab. XIX, 1051; Roman period) at Turin and elsewhere, but the Munich example is considered the best. Not one of the works ascribed to *Correggio* is authenticated. The best of the many examples of the Venetian school are *Titian's* Emp. Charles V. (R. IX, 1112), his Christ crowned with thorns (R. IX, 1114), and *Palma Vecchio's* Portrait of himself (R. IX, 1107). *Murillo's* exquisite Beggar Boys (R. XI) are sure of attention. Early Flemish painting is seen to the greatest advantage in *Rogier van der Weyden's* Triptych (R. II, 101-103) and St. Luke (R. II, 100), *Memling's* Seven Joys of Mary (Cab. V, 116), and the winged altar-pieces and the triptych by *Dierick Bouts* (Cab. V, 107-111). The Cologne works of the 15th and 16th centuries will chiefly attract the professional eye, while several works of the Swabian and Franconian schools are of general interest and high artistic importance. Prominent among these German masters stands *Holbein the Elder*, to whom the altar-piece with St. Sebastian (R. III, 209-211) is now rightly ascribed. *Dürer's* Four Apostles, or the 'Four Temperaments' (R. III, 247, 248), the painter's 'testament as artist, as man, as patriot, and as Protestant', deserve the closest study, especially the magnificent St. Paul in the famous white robe, unrivalled in its plastic modelling. Other important works by Dürer are his Portrait of himself (Cab. III, 239), the Portrait of O. Krell (Cab. III, 236), and the Paumgartner altar-piece (R. III, 240-242). The SS. Mauritius and Erasmus (R. III, 281) by *Grünwald*, the Battle of Arbela (Cab. IV, 290) by *Albrecht Altdorfer*, the Crucifixion (Cab. IV, no number) by *Cranach the Elder*, and the Portrait (Cab. IV, 286) by *Hans Baldung Grien* are also worthy of notice.

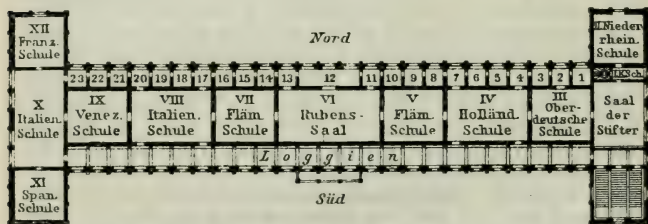
Next to Antwerp and Vienna, Munich best shows the versatility of *Rubens*. Among the eighty-nine pictures formerly catalogued here under his name are some school-pieces, but they include also several of his finest creations. The vast range of his genius may be estimated by glancing from the stupendous Last Judgment to the Lion Hunt, from the Battle of the Amazons to the Children with festoons of fruit, from the sketches for the Medici pictures in the Louvre to the Bacchanalian scenes. Rubens's best pupil, *Van Dyck*, is also well represented by several portraits (R. VII). The Descent from the Cross (Cab. VIII, 326) is the finest of the numerous examples of *Rembrandt*. The canvases of *A. Brouwer* (Cab. XV), notable partly for their rarity, the genre-pieces of *Terburg* and *Metsu*, and the humorous subjects of *Jan Steen* also deserve attention. The works of the Italian painters of the 17th cent. generally meet with scant notice, but the Adoration of the Magi by *Tiepolo* (R. X, 1271),

at least, does not merit this fate. The Mourning over the body of Christ, by *N. Poussin* (R. XII, 1321), is a work of great beauty.

From the entrance we ascend to the left to the —

ROOM OF THE FOUNDERS. Portraits of the founders and enrichers of the gallery from Elector Maximilian I. (d. 1651) to King Lewis I. (d. 1868). — We pass straight into Room I.

LOWER RHENISH AND EARLY NETHERLANDISH SCHOOLS (Rooms I, II; Cab. I, II). — I. ROOM. To the left: No number, *Hans Multscher*, The dead Christ; 3, 4. *In the style of Stephan Lochner*, Saints; 31-33. School of the *Master of the Life of Mary*, The Twelve Apostles; *233. *Hans Pleydenwurff*, Crucifixion; 9-18. *School of Stephan Lochner*, Wings of a shrine from Heisterbach, with scenes from the Annunciation to the Gift of Tongues and Death of the Virgin, and figures of saints.



II. ROOM. To the right (S. wall): *57, 55, 56. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Triptych, in the centre Death of the Virgin, on the wings the donors with their patron-saints. — E. wall: 118. *Gerard David*, The Magi; 98, 97. *Coxie*, John the Baptist, The Virgin Mary (copies of figures in the Ghent altar-piece by Hubert van Eyck); *134. *Quentin Matsys* (*Willem Key*?), Pietà. — W. wall: 292. *Lower Bavarian School* (ca. 1520), Altar-piece; *101, 102, 103. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, on the wings Annunciation and Presentation.

'No picture of the master is more imbued with religious feeling; none is more happily arranged and carried out.' — '*The Early Flemish Painters*', by *Croze and Cavalcaselle*.

*100. *Rogier van der Weyden*, St. Luke painting a portrait of the Virgin; above, 139. *Marinus van Roymerswale*, A tax-gatherer in his office (1542). — S. wall: *50, 48, 49. The so-called *Master of St. Bartholomew*, Triptych: in the centre SS. Bartholomew, Agnes, and Cecilia; on the wings SS. John and Margaret, Christina and James.

CABINET I. *Master of the Life of Mary*, 22. Meeting of Joachim and Anna, 23. Nativity of the Virgin, 24. Purification in

the Temple, 25. Marriage of the Virgin, 26. Annunciation, 27. Visitation, 28. Assumption, 29. Coronation of the Virgin; *1. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne*, St. Veronica with the napkin; 43. *Master of the Holy Kinship*, Circumcision.

CABINET II. To the left (E.): 60-62. *Master of Frankfort*, Triptych (Pieta); 91. *Hans van Melem*, Portrait of himself; above, 52. *Lower Rhenish School*, Bearing of the Cross; 90. *B. Bruyn*, Portrait; above, 71, 72. *B. Bruyn*, Emperor Henry II., the Saint, St. Helena, two wings from an altar-piece; between these, 660. *J. van Cleef*, Portrait. — S. wall: *146. *Herri met de Bles*, Adoration of the Magi; 144. *J. Mostaert*, Landscape with St. Hubert; 145. *Herri met de Bles*, Annunciation. — W. wall: 1316. *A. Carron*, Portrait; no number, *Jehan Clouet*, *Portrait; 124. *Master of Cologne* (French Master?; ca. 1500), Legend of St. Anthony; 1314. *Jehan Clouet*, Portrait of a young man; 1315. *François Clouet*, Claudia, daughter of Henry II. of France.

UPPER GERMAN SCHOOLS (R. III; Cab. III, IV). — III. ROOM. E. wall: *238. *A. Dürer*, Pieta (1500); 254-257. *H. von Kulmbach*, Saints. — S. wall: *M. Schaffner*, 214. Annunciation, 217. Death of the Virgin; 229-232. *M. Wolgemut*, Four altar-wings with scenes from the Passion; *281. *Matthias Grünewald*, SS. Mauritius and Erasmus; 188, 189. *B. Strigel*, Portraits of the Rehlingen family, patricians of Augsburg. — W. wall: 209, *210, *211. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Triptych: centre, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; at the sides (by Holbein the Younger?), SS. Barbara and Elizabeth (on the backs of the wings, Annunciation).

This work may be styled the artist's masterpiece, and far transcends any of his previous efforts. Without excessive or violent motion, the picture is full of dramatic power. The head of the saint is well individualized and expressive of a high degree of patient suffering, while the nude body shows careful observation of nature. See '*Holbein und seine Zeit*', by Professor Alfred Woltmann.

*240, *241, *242. *Dürer*, The Paumgartner altar-piece (ca. 1503), a triptych: in the centre the Nativity, on each side the donors, Stephan and Lucas Paumgartner, in armour (repainting removed in 1902; on the back of No. 241, Figure of the Virgin, in grey and white). Above, 201-208. *Holbein the Elder*, Wings of the Kaisheim altar, with scenes from the life of Mary. — N. wall: *244. *Dürer*, Death of Lucretia (1518); no number, *M. Reichlich*, SS. James and Stephen; *Dürer*, **247. SS. Peter and John, **248. SS. Paul and Mark (completed in 1526; see p. 249).

The four Apostles are at the same time prototypes of the four 'Complexions', St. John representing the melancholic, St. Peter the phlegmatic, St. Paul the choleric, and St. Mark the sanguine temperament. The panel with SS. Paul and Mark is the finer of the two. St. Paul is one of the most majestic figures ever conceived by the master, and appears as if just on the point of battling for his faith with word or blow. A great deal more labour in the details has been bestowed upon St. Paul than upon the other figures, and it is also the best-preserved.

The white mantle is a marvel of plastic painting, and is admirably shaded. — '*Dürer*', by *Prof. Moritz Thausing*.

*298 a, *298 b. *M. Pacher*, SS. Gregory and Augustine; 271. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Death of Lucretia. — E. wall: *222. *Burgkmair*, St. John in Patmos. Upper row: 193-200. *Holbein the Elder*, Wings of the Kaisheim altar (see p. 251), with scenes from the Passion; above the door, 278. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, The Woman taken in adultery (half of it a later enlargement).

CABINET III. To the left (E.): *243. *A. Dürer*, Portrait of his teacher Wolgemut; above, no number, *J. de Barbari*, Still-life; 245. *A. Dürer* (?), SS. Joachim and Joseph; *A. Dürer*, **239. Portrait of himself (dated 1500), 246. Simeon and Lazarus; 294 (above No. 239), *M. Feselen*, Siege of Rome by Porsenna; *237. *A. Dürer*, Portrait of a young man (Hans Dürer?); above, 265. *H. L. Schüffelein*, Christ crowned with thorns. — S. wall: 287 a, 287 b. *Master of Messkirch*, SS. Christopher and Andrew; 213 a. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 269. *Refinger*, Marcus Curtius; *213. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Sir Bryan Tuke, treasurer of King Henry VIII. (figure of Death added afterwards). — W. wall: *249. *A. Dürer*, Jacob Fugger the Rich; 293. *A. Altdorfer*, Mountain-landscape; above, no number, *M. Ostendorfer*, Face of Christ; no number, *Dürer* (?), Holy Family; *288. *A. Altdorfer*, St. George fighting the dragon, in a wooded landscape; above, 220. *H. Burgkmair*, Portrait of Martin Schongauer, the painter; *236. *A. Dürer*, Portrait of Oswald Krel (1499); above, 225. *H. Burgkmair*, Esther before Ahasuerus; 178, 179. *Upper Swabian School* (1504), SS. Cornelius and Cyprian.

CABINET IV. To the left (E.): 174. *M. Schongauer*, Nativity; above, *212. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Half-length of Derich Born (1530); 279. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, St. Anne, Virgin, and Child; *290. *A. Altdorfer*, Alexander's victory at Arbela; *L. Cranach the Elder*, 270. Madonna and Child, 272. Same subject; 301, 302. *H. Müllich*, Portraits of the patrician Ligsalz and his wife. — S. wall: *B. Strigel*, 190. Portrait, 185, 187. Parts of an altar-piece; between the last two, *289. *Altdorfer*, Susanna at the bath; 192. *B. Strigel* (?), Portrait; above, *B. Zeitblom*, 175. St. Margaret, 176. St. Ursula; between these, 267. *B. Beham*, Finding of the Cross. — W. wall: 292. *Ulrich Apt* (?), Pietà; 218. *M. Schaffner*, Portrait; no number, *L. Cranach the Elder*, *Crucifixion; 286. *H. Baldung Grien*, Count Palatine Philip the Warlike; 291. *A. Altdorfer*, Virgin and Child, with angels playing on musical instruments; above, 223, 224. *Hans Schwab von Wertingen*, Portraits of Duke William IV. of Bavaria and his wife.

DUTCH SCHOOL (R. IV; Cab. V-XI). — IV. ROOM. To the left (E.): 315, 316. *B. van der Helst*, Portraits; 566. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape with waterfall. — S. wall: 350. *G. van*

den Eeckhout, Isaac blessing Jacob; 487. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle by evening-light; 307. *Bloemaert*, Raising of Lazarus; *359. *Frans Hals*(?), Family-portraits; 611. *J. van de Capelle*, Dutch canal with ships; 640, 641. *Weenix*, Still-life. — W. wall: *955. *F. Snyders*, Still-life; 319, 320. *A. (not J.) van Ravesteyn*, Portraits; 323. *A. Willaerts*, Family-portraits; *355. *Aart de Gelder*, Jewish bride; 338, 339. *F. Bol*, So-called portraits of Govert Flinck and his wife; above, 357. *J. Victoors*, Tobias returning thanks to God. — N. wall: *324. *Rembrandt*, Holy Family (1631); *579, *580. *Wynants*, Landscapes by morning-light and evening-light, accessories by *A. van de Velde*; *812. *Cornelis de Vos*, The Hutten family; 332. *Rembrandt*, Abraham's sacrifice; in the upper row, no number, *G. van den Eeckhout*, David and Abigail. — E. wall: 341, 342. *F. Bol* (more probably Rembrandt?), Portraits; 547. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with waterfall; 317. *Nic. Eliaszy Pickenoy*, Admiral Tromp.

CABINET V. To the left (E.): *Dierick Bouts*, *111. Gathering manna, *107-109. Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, at the sides SS. John the Baptist and Christopher, *110. Abraham and Melchisedech; above, no numbers, *J. Cornelisz*, SS. Constantine and Helena, Pietà. — S. Wall: 112. *Dierick Bouts*(?), Capture of Christ; *Lucas van Leyden*, 149. Annunciation (centre part restored), 148. Virgin with Mary Magdalen and the donor as St. Joseph; above, 156. *Jan Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabuse*, Danaë; 153. *Ysenbrant*, Presentation in the Temple; 157. *B. van Orley*, St. Norbert preaching. — W. wall: 155. *Mabuse*, Virgin and Child; 151. *J. Mostaert*, Rest on the flight into Egypt; *116. *Memling*, The Seven Joys of Mary.

'We feel at once, in looking at this picture, the absence of linear perspective and atmosphere; yet the episodes are so complete in themselves, and so cleverly arranged and executed, that they produce a deep impression; and the colours are so bright, so clear, and so admirably contrasted, that we necessarily yield to a grateful sense of rest.' — C. & C.

*115. *Memling*, John the Baptist; above, 133. *Quentin Matsys* (*B. van Orley*?), Portrait of Jehan Carondelet.

CABINET VI. To the left (E.): 535. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscape; 313. *M. Mierevelt*, Portrait; 390. *M. Sweerts*, Interior of a tavern; 537. *J. van Goyen*, View of Leyden; above, 322. *De Vries*, Portrait. — S. wall: 530. *Es. van de Velde*, Amusements on the ice; 367. *J. Duck*, Camp-scene; above, 541. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene; 536. *J. van Goyen*, Fishing-boats; 368. *J. Duck*, Officers playing cards; 475. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape; above, 540. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene. — W. wall: 543. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with keep; above, 318. *J. van Ceulen*, Portrait; 353. *S. Koninck*, Jesus teaching in the Temple; *545. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; above, 314. *Mierevelt*, Portrait.

CABINET VII. To the left (E.): *544. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, The sandy road (1667); 478. *K. du Jardin*, The sick goat; 548. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Marshy forest; above, 618, 619. *W. C. Heda*, Still-life. — S. wall: 634. *J. B. Weenix*, Sleeping tambourine-player; above, 659. *H. van der Myn*, Flowers; 379. *Isaac van Ostade*, Peasants outside the village tavern. — W. wall: 551. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Group of oaks and a torrent; *629. *A. van Beyerén*, Still-life; *542. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, River-scene; above, 340. *F. Bol*, Still-life.

CABINET VIII. To the left (E.): *330. *Rembrandt*, Entombment (1639).

This remarkable series of scenes from the history of Christ (Nos. 326-331) was executed in 1633-39 for Prince Frederick Henry, Stadtholder of the Netherlands. The finest of the series is the Entombment, which is painted with a broad and vigorous touch, and is of ample, dry, and granulated impasto. The colouring in general is sombre, and in the background and the figures in the foreground there are shades of brown which recall the Spanish colourists. A powerful effect is produced by the group on which the high light falls, where the colours have been laid on with great freedom. — *Rembrandt; sa Vie et ses Œuvres*, by C. Vosmaer.

Rembrandt, 333. Portrait of himself, *328. Ascension (1636); above, 344. *Carel Fabritius*, Portrait; 588. *J. Both*, Autumnal scene in Italy; 346. *Barent Fabritius*, Portrait. — S. wall: *326. *Rembrandt*, Descent from the Cross; 405. *G. Dou*, Girl at a window; no number, *Rembrandt*, Saul and David (on loan); above, no number, *P. Lastman*, Philip and the Ethiopian eunuch; 404. *G. Dou*, Old woman cleansing a boy's head; *327. *Rembrandt*, Raising of the Cross (1633). — W. wall: *Rembrandt*, *329. Resurrection, 325. Portrait of a man in Turkish costume (1633), *331. Adoration of the Shepherds (1646); above, 351, 352. *J. A. Backer*, Portraits.

CABINET IX. To the left (E.): *389. *G. Terburg*, Boy with a dog; 403. *G. Dou*, Old woman saying grace; *426. *Pieter de Hooch*, Interior with woman reading; above, 361. *Th. de Keyser*, Man and wife; *472. *Paul Potter*, Cattle. — S. wall: 372, 373. *A. van Ostade*, Merry peasants; 348. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jesus teaching in the Temple; *582. *J. Wynants*, Landscape. — W. wall: 546. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; above, 345. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait of a young man; *392. *J. Steen*, Physician feeling the pulse of a patient; above, 648. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yard; 570. *Hobbema*, Landscape; above, 356. *A. de Gelder*, Portrait.

CABINET X. To the left (E.): *614, *615. *J. van der Heyden*, Street-scenes; 652, 653. *J. van Huysum*, Fruit and flowers; *395a. *Frans Hals*, Portrait. — S. wall: *A. van Ostade*, 370. Merry peasants, 371. Peasants quarrelling; 490. *A. van de Velde*, Shepherd at a well; *388. *G. Terburg*, Trumpeter bringing a love letter. — W. wall: 389a, 389b. *G. Terburg*, Portraits; 419. *F. van Mieris*, Trumpeter; *628. *A. van Beyerén*, Still-life; 425. *Gabr. Metsu*, The cook.

CABINET XI. To the left (E.): *423. *F. van Mieris*, Lady at her mirror; 498. *Ph. Wouverman*, Dismounted falconer; *424. *Gabr. Metsu*, Twelfth Night; above, *651. *J. van Huysum*, Fruit; *474. *A. Cuypp*, Officer with a grey horse. — S. wall: 417. *F. van Mieris*, Lady in a swoon; *Ph. Wouverman*, 508. Sportsmen resting, 505. Scene on the ice; 407. *G. Dou*, Lady at her toilet. — W. wall: 397. *G. Dou*, Portrait of himself; 391. *J. Steen*, Card-players quarrelling; above, *394. *G. Dou*, Quack; 435. *E. H. van der Neer*, Lady with a lute; above, 363, 364. *Nic. Mues*, Portraits.

FLEMISH SCHOOL (RR. V-VII.; Cab. XII-XVI). — V. ROOM. E. wall: *813. *J. Jordaens*, The satyr and the peasant; 664, 665. *Neufchatel*, Portraits; above, 956. *Frans Snyders*, Lioness killing a wild boar; no number, *J. Fyt*, *Still-life; above, 814. *J. Jordaens*, As the old cock crows the young one learns; *Rubens*, *800. Portrait of Dr. van Thulden, **737. Fall of the Damned, 799. Portrait of Jan Brant, father of Rubens's first wife; no number, *J. Fyt*, Still-life; above, 815. *J. Jordaens*, Jesus teaching in the Temple. — W. wall: *Rubens*, *797. Helena Fourment and her son, 790. Cardinal Don Ferdinand of Spain, 791. Franciscan, *759. Pastoral scene; 1298. *Flemish Master* (ca. 1650), Portrait of an admiral. — N. wall: *Rubens*, *728. Seven children with festoons of fruit, *782. Portraits of himself and his first wife, Isabella Brant, **757. Massacre of the Innocents, 789. Equestrian portrait of Don Ferdinand of Spain, *794. Portrait of his second wife, Helena Fourment, *744. Capture of Samson. — E. wall: *729. *Rubens* and *J. Brueghel*, Madonna in a garland of flowers; 743. *Rubens*, Two satyrs; above, 957. *Snyders*, Two young lions pursuing a roe-deer. — The —

VI. ROOM, with the adjoining Cabinet XII. (see below), contains exclusively works by *Rubens* or from his studio. To the left (E.): 740. Adoration of the Shepherds. — S. wall: 749. Trinity; **734. Lion-hunt; *735. The Last Judgment (the large picture); 784. Earl and Countess of Arundel; 751. Reconciliation of Jacob and Esau. — W. wall: 727. Rape of the daughters of Leucippus by Castor and Pollux (studio-work); **754. Drunken Silenus; above the door, 726. Martyrdom of St. Lawrence. — N. wall: no number, Diana at the bath; 739. The Woman of the Apocalypse; *746. Christ and the penitents; 787, 788. Portraits of Philip IV. of Spain and his first wife, Elizabeth of Bourbon; *752. Meleager and Atalanta; 736. Fall of the Angels; 724. The dying Seneca. — E. wall: 741. Descent of the Holy Ghost; above, 750. SS. Peter and Paul.

CABINET XII (divided into three sections). — Section A. To the left (E.): 766. Marriage of Maria de' Medici at Florence (sketch); above, 783. Portrait of Rubens's brother. — *738. The Last Judgment (the small picture).

'Very happily and with a proper feeling of his own powers, Rubens has here given only a corner in the background to the Blessed, whose heavenly calm and ethereal existence he was incapable of expressing; and he has devoted the whole of the remaining space to the fall of the Damned, his true sphere. . . . The whole produces an admirable effect by the broad manner in which the light is managed. The colouring is powerful, but not extravagant; the treatment particularly easy and clever'. — *'Life of Rubens'*, by *Prof. Waagen*.

767. Reception of Maria de' Medici at Marseilles; above, 785. Portrait (Hugo Grotius?). — S. wall: 771, 772, 775, 779. Sketches of events in the life of Maria de' Medici, for the pictures painted in 1622-25 for the Luxembourg in Paris, now in the Louvre; between the last two, 760. Landscape with cattle pasturing. — W. wall: 758. Entombment; *761. Landscape with a rainbow; 762. St. Christopher.

Section *B*. To the left (E.): 770, 768. Sketches from the Medici cycle (see above); *795. Portrait of Helena Fourment. — W. wall: 774, 776, 777. Sketches from the Medici cycle; *796. Portrait of Helena Fourment.

Section *C*. To the left (E.): 769, 765. Sketches from the Medici cycle (see above); above, *793. Portrait of a girl; 792. Old woman; in the centre, 798. Rubens and Helena Fourment in a garden. — S. wall: 732. Destruction of Sennacherib's army; 733. Conversion of St. Paul; in the centre, 764, 773. Sketches from the Medici cycle (see above). — W. wall: 763, 778. Sketches from the same cycle; in the centre, **742. Battle of the Amazons.

'The admirable effect of the whole is increased by a decided and masterly arrangement of the light; the colouring is forcible without being overcharged, and the execution of the principal parts must be called *careful* for Rubens. In the whole range of modern art there exists no other historical battle-piece worthy of being compared with Raphael's Battle of Constantine; and in fact it has the advantage over the latter in the well-planned concentration of interest, and in the contrast afforded by the male and female figures, which is admirably employed.' — *Waagen*.

CABINET XIII. To the left (E.): *730. *Rubens*, Sleeping Diana espied by satyrs; above, 661. *A. T. Key*, Portrait; *748. *Rubens*, Crucifixion; 677. *J. de Momper*, Landscape; above, 863. *Van Dyck*, Head of a child. — S. wall: 679. *P. Brueghel*, Country-fair; 705. *Brueghel* and *Rubens*, Flora; 680. *J. Brueghel the Elder*, John the Baptist preaching; above, 662. *F. Floris*, Female figure (Judith?). — W. wall: 717. *R. Savery*, Boar-hunt; 697. *J. Brueghel*, Landscape with figures; *745. *Rubens*, Susanna at the bath; 675. *Bril*, Landscape with Christ healing the demoniac; 811. *Rubens*, Forest-scene.

VII. Room. To the left (S.): *A. van Dyck*, 834. Petel, the sculptor, *822. Susanna at the bath, *839, 840. Sebastian Leerse, a merchant of Antwerp, and his wife, 828. SS. Mary and John with the body of Christ, 823. St. Sebastian, *833. Portrait of the artist. — W. wall: 868. *Sir G. Kneller* (after *Van Dyck*), Queen Henrietta Maria of England; *A. van Dyck*, *846. The painter Jan de

Wael and his wife, *849. Portrait of Mary Ruthven, Van Dyck's wife; above, 964. *J. Fyt*, Bear-hunt; *Van Dyck*, 847. Malery the engraver, *830. Pietà, 835. Portrait of Marchese Mirabella; above, 965. *J. Fyt*, Boar-hunt. — N. wall: *A. van Dyck*, *837. Duke Wolfgang William of the Palatinate, *841, 842. Duke and Duchess of Croy, 824. St. Sebastian, 843. Portrait; above, 1342-1345. *Van der Meulen*, Battle-scenes. — E. wall: *A. van Dyck*, *844, *845. The sculptor Colyn de Nole and his wife, between these, *826. Holy Family. Above, 940. *Arthois*, Landscape.

CABINET XIV. To the left (E.): 937. *L. van Uden*, Landscape; *Van Dyck* (sketches), 851. Maria de' Medici, 860. Van Uden, the painter; 678. *D. van Alsloot*, Amusements on the ice; above, 712, 713. *H. van Balen* and *J. Brueghel*, Nymphs and game, Nymphs fishing; between these, *663. *Neufchatel*, Neudorfer the mathematician. — S. wall: *J. Brueghel the Elder*, 682. Christ preaching on the sea, 687, 689. Landscapes. — W. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 859. Palamedesz, the painter, 858. Cæsar Alexander Scaglio, 825. Crucifixion, 853. Princess Margaret of Lorraine, *850. Snayers, the painter, 852. Prince Thomas of Carignano.

CABINET XV. To the left (E.): 889. *A. Brouwer*, Peasants quarrelling; 625. *C. de Heem*, Still-life; *A. Brouwer*, 892. Village-tavern, 894. Peasants singing, *885. Village-surgeon; 626. *C. de Heem*, Fruit; 890. *Brouwer*, Tavern-scene; above, 941. *Siberechts*, Cows pasturing. — S. wall: *Brouwer*, *893. Soldiers gaming, 891. Peasants playing cards; 916. *Teniers*, Municipal guard-room; 882, 879. *Brouwer*, Peasants quarrelling. — W. wall: *Brouwer*, 887. Tavern-scene, *880. Village barber-surgeon, 896. Tavern-scene, 884. Merry party, 888. Card-players, 895. Peasants by the fireside; above, no number, *J. Fyt*, Fruit and monkeys.

CABINET XVI. To the left (E.): 902, 903. *Teniers the Younger*, Tavern-scenes; between these, 945. *Millet*, Italian coast-scene. — S. wall: *Teniers*, 918. The Prodigal Son, *909. Violin-player, 905. Wedding-party in a village, 917. Lot and his daughters, *907. Boors drinking, above, 904. Village-tavern. — W. wall: 912. *Teniers*, Village-concert; 960. *Snyders*, Still-life; 906. *Teniers*. Portrait of himself; 936. *L. de Vadder*, Landscape; above, 952. *P. Neefs*, Interior of a church.

ITALIAN SCHOOL (RR. VIII-X; Cab. XVII-XX). — VIII. Room. To the left (E.): 1008. *Filippino Lippi*, Christ appearing to the Virgin; 987, 988. *Spinello Aretino* (?), Two winged altar-pieces with five saints in each. — S. wall: *Dom. Ghirlandaio*, *1013. St. Catharine, *1011. Madonna, *1012. St. Lawrence: 1010. *Sandro Botticelli*, Pietà; above, 1026. *Marco Palmezzano*, Madonna and saints; 1080. *Garofalo*, Pietà; 1027, 1028. *Catalonian Master*, SS. Ambrosius and Louis. — W. wall: 1017. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Holy Family; 1022a. *Liberale da Verona*. Pietà: *1026a. *Luca*

Signorelli, Madonna; above, 1061-1064. *Granacci*, Saints; above the door, 1016. *Piero di Cosimo*, Tobias and the angels; 1092. *Vasari*, Madonna with the Child, the infant John, and St. Joseph; *1066. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 1095. *Correggio*(?), Madonna with SS. Ildefonso and Jerome; above, 1096. *School of Correggio*, Madonna and saints. — N. wall: *Perugino*, **1034. The Virgin appearing to St. Bernard, 1035. Virgin adoring the Holy Child; *1049. *Raphael*, Holy Family, of the Canigiani family; above, 1060. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Madonna and saints; *1039. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna in a hedge of roses; 1009. *Filippino Lippi*(?), Pietà. — E. wall: 984a, 984b. *Agnolo Gaddi*, SS. Nicholas and Julian; between these, *1005. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation.

IX. Room. To the left (E.): *1083. *Lor. Lotto*, Marriage of St. Catharine; no number, *J. Bassano*, Madonna enthroned with SS. Rochus and John the Baptist. — 1108. *Palma Vecchio*, Virgin and Child, with SS. Rochus and Mary Magdalen.

'The flesh tints are flayed, and there is some retouching in this little picture, but the figures and action are still attractive by their grace; and the colours almost equal those of Titian in richness and power.' *C. & C.*

S. wall: 1134. *Paolo Veronese*, Cupid with two tiger-hounds; 1128. *Jac. Tintoretto*(?), Nobleman presenting his son to the Doge; 1146. *Paolo Veronese*, Woman and boy; *1112. *Titian*, Charles V. (1548); 1137. *P. Veronese*, Holy Family (copy); no number, *Tintoretto*, Crucifixion; no number, *J. Stephan von Calcar*, Lute-player. — W. wall: *Titian*, *1110. Vanity of earthly things (an early work; damaged), 1113. Madonna (injured), *1111. Portrait of a man; *1123. *Moretto* (more probably Moroni?), Priest; no number, *Tintoretto*, Christ at the house of Mary and Martha; 1121. *Paris Bordone*, Man offering jewels to a woman. — N. wall: 1149. *Giac. Bassano*, Moses smiting the rock; 1135. *Veronese*, Portrait of a lady in brown silk; 1152. *Leandro Bassano*, Christ with Mary and Martha. — *1114. *Titian*, Christ crowned with thorns (of his latest period).

'It is impossible to conceive better arrangement, greater harmony of lines, or more boldness of movement. Truth in the reproduction of nature in momentary action is combined with fine contrasts of light and shade, and an inimitable richness of tone, in pigment kneaded, grained, and varied in surface beyond anything that we know of this time.' *C. & C.*

*1109. *Titian*, Madonna with John the Baptist.

'The head and foot of St. John, and the head of the Virgin are damaged by abrasion and retouching; yet the picture is still a lovely one of Titian, and the landscape to the right, with blue mountains and nearer ranges dotted with church and campanile, is beautifully painted.' — '*Titian*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

1115. *Titian*(?), Venetian noble; 1086. *P. F. Bissolo*, Holy Family with Elizabeth and the infant John. — E. wall: *1107. *Palma Vecchio* (*Giorgione*?), Portrait of himself.

'A noble portrait by Palma Vecchio', probably of the painter himself.

'Whoever he may be, the man is of strong and energetic mould; the glance of his eye is so rapid, open, and expressive as to convey the best impression of nature's instant action; there is a breadth of modelling and a variety of toning beyond measure telling and truthful; and the play of the features is admirable.' *C. & C.*

1150. *Giac. Bassano*, Madonna enthroned with SS. Augustine and Anthony; 1127. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Portrait of a sculptor. — In the upper row, all around the room, are eight Scenes from the history of the Gonzaga family (formerly in the palace at Schleissheim), by *Jac. Tintoretto*.

X. Room. To the left (E.): *1211. *Camillo Procaccini*, Holy Family; 1187. *Fr. Albani*, Sleeping Venus espied by Mars; 305. *Unknown Sicilian Master*, Jesus teaching in the Temple. — S. wall: 1104. *Baroccio*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; *1271. *Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, Adoration of the Magi (1753). — N. wall: 1132. *Niccolo Renieri (Régnier)*, Portrait of Lazaro Mocenigo, Venetian admiral; 1177. *Domenichino*, Judith; 1238. *D. Feti*, Ecce Homo; 1235. *Caravaggio*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 1213. *C. Procaccini*, Madonna with the Child and the infant John; 1223. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 1233. *Carlo Maratta*, Portrait of the Cardinal Odescalchi. — E. wall: 1171. *G. Reni*, Apollo flaying Marsyas; 1167. *Lod. Caracci*, Venus and little Cupids; 1185. *Francesco Furini*(?), Rinaldo and Armida.

CABINET XVII. To the left (E.): 1023. *Cosimo Tura*(?), Madonna enthroned, with four saints; above, no number, *Leonardo da Vinci*(?), Portrait; *1033. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna with Mary Magdalen and St. Jerome; 1024. *Lod. Mazzolini*, Holy Family. — S. wall: 1019. *Masolino*(?), Madonna. — W. wall: *Fra Angelico*, *989-991. Legend of SS. Cosmas and Damian, 992. The dead Christ (forming the four parts of a predella); *1006. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna and Child; 1007. *School of Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation; *B. Mainardi*, 1014. Madonna enthroned, 1015. SS. George and Sebastian.

CABINET XVIII. To the left (E.): 986. *Lippo Memmi*(?), Assumption. — S. wall: 982. *Giotto*(?), Christ in Hades; 983. *Giotto*, Last Supper. — W. wall: 981. *School of Giotto*, Crucifixion; above, 1022b-1022g. *School of Mantegna*, I Trionfi di Petrarca (Love, Chastity, Glory, Death, Time, God).

CABINET XIX. To the left (E.): 1059. *Girolamo del Pacchia*, St. Bernardino; 1052. *Raphael*, Portrait of Bindo Altoviti, probably painted in Rome about 1512. — **1050. *Raphael*, Madonna Tempi (so named from the Casa Tempi at Florence, where it was purchased by Lewis I. in 1828).

Both in tone and execution this beautiful work is closely allied to the celebrated Madonna of the House of Orleans. The colours are laid on thinly, with a somewhat fuller impasto in the whitish light. It is a true touch of nature which makes the mother accompany the close

embrace with a look of tender affection, while the child receives the caress more mechanically and gazes straight out of the picture. — '*Raffaël und Michelangelo*', by *Prof. Anton Springer*,

1087. *Seb. del Piombo* (?), Portrait of a priest; 1058. *Pacchia*, Madonna and angels. — S. wall: 1045. *Bern. Luini*, St. Catharine; 1029a. *Antonello da Messina*, Madonna; 1040a. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna and Child; 1078. *Umbrian-Bolognese School* (about 1510), Portrait of a young man; 1073. *Sodoma*, Holy Family. — W. wall: 1016a. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Virgin and Child, with an angel, an early work; 1038, 1037. *Raphael*, Resurrection and Baptism of Christ; between these, *1051. *Raphael*, Madonna della Tenda (so named from the green curtain); 1040. *F. Francia*, Madonna and Child with two angels.

CABINET XX. To the left (E.): 1148. *Giac. Bassano*, St. Jerome; *1145. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi (studio-piece); *1133. *Paolo Veronese* (*Titian*?), Jupiter and Antiope. — S. wall: 1178. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome; above, no number, *Pordenone*, Portrait; 1094. *Palma Vecchio*, Faun playing the flute; above, no number, *Parmeggianino*, Virgin and Child. — W. wall: 1268. *Bern. Belotto* (*Canaletto*), The Piazzetta; no number, *Fr. Guardi*, *Concert; above, 1120. *Paris Bordone*, Portrait; 1269. *Belotto* (*Canaletto*), Canal Grande at Venice.

SPANISH MASTERS (chiefly). — XI. ROOM. To the left (N.): 1292. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait of himself (injured); *Del Mazo*, no number, *Equestrian portrait of Count Olivarez, 1295. Half-length portrait. — E. wall: 1280. *Luca Giordano*, Body of St. Andrew removed from the cross; 1303. *Murillo*, St. Thomas of Villanueva healing a paralytic; 1281. *L. Giordano*, Death of Seneca; *1305. *Murillo*, Two beggar-boys with a puppy. — S. wall: *Murillo*, *1307. Children selling fruit, *1308. Old woman cleansing a boy's head; in the centre, 1302. *Careño*, Donna Maria Anna de Austria. — W. wall, no number, *Antolinez*, The indigent painter; *Murillo*, **1304. Two beggar-boys eating grapes and melons, *1306. Beggar-boys gambling; in the centre, no number, **Dom. Theotocopuli* (*El Greco*), Disrobement of Christ; above, 1311. *Antolinez* (more likely *Cerezo* ?), St. Jerome; 1279. *Franc. Ribalta*, The Virgin and St. John returning from the Sepulchre. — S. wall: 1291. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; *1293. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a young man; 1296. *Del Mazo*, Boy with a tambourine.

XII. ROOM. FRENCH MASTERS. To the left (S.): 1366. *Ant. Pesne*, Girl with straw-hat; 1346. *J. B. Monnoyer*, Flowers; 1357. *Joseph Vivien*, Portrait of himself. — W. wall: 1330. *Eustache Le Sueur*, Christ with Martha and Mary; *1324, *1325. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; between these, 1355. *P. Goudreaux*, Elector Palatine Charles Philip; 1336. *Le Brun*, St. John in Patmos. — E. wall: no number, *G. Desmarées*, Family-portraits; *1321.

N. Poussin, Entombment; 1358. *J. Vivien*, Elector Max Emmanuel of Bavaria; 1322. *N. Poussin*, Midas kneeling before Bacchus; no number, *G. Desmarées*, Portraits of the artist and his daughter. — S. wall: 1340. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Marshal Turenne(?); 1362. *François Le Moine*, Hunting-party; 1356. *J. Vivien*, Archbishop Fénélon.

CABINET XXI. FRENCH MASTERS. To the left (E.): *1326, 1327. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; between these two, no number, **Fr. Boucher*, Nude girl reposing; above, no numbers, *J. Vivien*, Duke of Villars, *H. Robert*, Ruins of a temple; 1354. *Hyacinthe Rigaud*, Duke Christian III. of Zweibrücken. — S. wall: 1369, 1368. *C. J. Vernet*, Landscapes; between these, no number, *L. Tocqué*, Michael, Count Palatinate of Zweibrücken. — W. wall: 1377. *Greuze*, Portrait of a girl; above, 1365. *N. Largillière*, Portrait of a lady; no number, *Fr. Goya*, *Plucking a turkey; *1376. *Chardin*, Cook paring turnips; above, no number, *J. Vivien*, *Portrait of himself.

CABINET XXII. LATER GERMAN MASTERS. — To the left (E.): *1392. *A. Elsheimer*, John the Baptist preaching; above, 1431. *Raphael Mengs*, Portrait of himself; *1391. *Elsheimer*, Moonlight scene, with the Flight into Egypt; 1384. *Rottenhammer*, Last Judgment; above, 1379. *Chr. Schwarz*, Family of the artist; 1390. *Elsheimer*, Destruction of Troy. — S. wall: 1402. *Casp. Netscher*, Pastoral scene; 1388. *Rottenhammer*, Marriage at Cana; above, *1434. *Edlinger*, Count Rumford; 1398. *Netscher*, Musical entertainment; 1406. *J. von Sandrart*, Portrait. — W. wall: 441, 442. *A. van der Werff*, Elector Palatine John William and his wife; *Netscher*, 1400. Bathsheba at the bath, 1399. Lady with parrot; between these, 465. *A. van der Werff*, The Muses offering homage to the Elector Palatine John William and his wife; above, 1435, 1436. *Edlinger*, Portraits of the artist and his wife; in the centre, 1425. *J. Kupetzky*, Portrait of a woman.

CABINET XXIII. BRITISH MASTERS (chiefly). To the left (E.): 1378c. *Reynolds*, Sir Hanbury Williams; 1378. *R. Wilson*, Landscape; *1433. *A. Graff*, Portrait of himself; above, 1432. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Portrait of herself. — S. wall: *1378d. *John Opie*, Portrait; no number, **Gainsborough*, Portrait; 1378b. *Lawrence*, Lord Mulgrave. — W. wall, no number, *Raeburn*, Lord Douglas Gordon Haliburton; no number, *G. Morland*, Coast-scene: above, no number, *Edlinger*, Portrait of a girl.

On the S. side are the LOGGIE, an arcade in twenty-five sections, with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, illustrating the history of painting, the first thirteen relating to Italian art, the remaining twelve to art in Germany, the Netherlands, and France.

GROUND FLOOR of the Pinakothek, On the N. side is the

Cabinet of Drawings and Engravings (*Graphische Sammlung*; adm., see p. 220), containing upwards of 300,000 engravings (Dutch, early German, and modern masters especially well represented) and 25,000 drawings by old and modern masters, including examples of Raphael, Fra Bartolomeo, Rembrandt, Dürer, Holbein, Boucher, Karl and Leopold Rottmann, Feuerbach, Menzel, and Lugo. Special exhibitions are held from time to time.

The **Cabinet of Vases** (adm., see p. 221; catalogue, 1908, 1 *M.*), occupying five rooms in the W. wing of the groundfloor of the Old Pinakothek, comprises about 3000 specimens, obtained mainly by King Lewis I. from the Candelori, Canino, Dodwell, Panettieri, and Lipona collections, but including many later accessions.

I. Room. Centre-table (large Attic *Amphoræ of the 2nd half of the 6th and beginning of the 5th cent. B.C., red figures on a black ground or *vice versa*): 2305. (in the middle). Departure of a youthful warrior; 2307, 2308. Arming of a youthful hero (painted by Euthymides); 2309. Theseus carrying off Helen; 2301. Hercules and Athena at a banquet; 2304. Assembly of the Gods; 2306. Hercules and Cerberus; 1415. Peleus wrestling with Thetis. Left wall (hydriæ of the 6th and 5th cent. B.C.; black figures): 1690, 1693, 1715. Water-bearers; 1712. Ajax with the body of Achilles; ten vases with the Labours of Hercules; in the row above, Chariot-scenes. At the right end of the lowest row are six red-figured hydriæ, the best of which are Nos. 2423. Amazons, and 2421. A lesson on the lyre, by Hyphsis and Phintias. Right Wall: black-figured Attic amphoræ of the 2nd half of the 6th cent. B.C. Those in the lower row represent the Labours of Hercules, Conflicts with the Giants, and Assemblies of the Gods. In the upper row: 1554. Perseus after slaying the Gorgon; 1549. Sisyphus.

II. Room. 1st Table (continuation of the black-figured Attic amphoræ): 1471. Runners; 1493. Sisyphus. — 2nd Table: Attic amphoræ in the earlier style: 1428, 1433. Hercules killing Nessus; 1435, 1436. Achilles lying in wait for Troilus. On the small table to the right: 1382. Birth of Athena. Small table to the left (amphoræ in an affected style): 1441. Sacrificial procession; 1443. Nessus and Dejanaira. — **Room III (r.)** is reserved for students.

IV. Room (to the left of R. II), contains chiefly red-figured vases. Near the pillars stand Athenian prize amphoræ, the pattern of which was imported into Italy in oil-jars, *e.g.* 1451-56, with representations of Athena and warlike sports. On the windows: wire-cages with specimens of small vessels, some of them of very handsome shape. 2nd Table: 2426. (flower-pot or wine-cooler?), Alcæus and Sappho. 10th Table: 2375. Boreas pursuing Orithyia. 12th Table (in a line with No. 10): *3268. Scenes from the Argonautic expedition; *3296. Large coloured amphoræ from Canosa in Apulia: Vengeance of Medea, death of Creusa in the poisoned garment, Medea slays her children and departs in the chariot drawn by dragons. At the end, to the right, 3300. Lyncurgus and Dionysus, beautifully ornamented, Apulian. — 5th Table: 3267. Peleus pursuing Thetis. 13th Table: *2417. The Contest between Idas and Apollo for Marpessa; 2361. Drunken Hephæstus, surrounded by Bacchantes; *3297. Large amphora, companion-vase to the beautiful No. 3296 and like it found at Canosa.

V. Room. On Table I: Old Etrurian utensils in black clay with stamped figures. On Table II: below, Mycænæan; above, Corinthian, Corinthian-Italic, and Bœotian drinking-cups. On Table III: below, black-figured Attic vessels (2244. Large vase with chariot combats), above, black-figured Etrurian vessels, under Attic influence. — Table IV: Ionic

and Ionic-Italic ware (596. Chalcydian hydria with Peleus and Atalanta; 594. Chalcydian amphora with four-horse chariot). — Table V: Attic drinking-vessels and lecythi. Tables VI-VIII: Black-figured Attic vases. On the floor a large antique *Mosaic, Gæa, goddess of the earth, surrounded by the seasons, also Helius in the zodiac, found in the Romagna.

The ***New Pinakothek** (Pl. E 4, I; tramway-lines 2 & 6, p. 218), erected by *Voit* in 1846-53, contains exclusively *Modern Pictures*, largely by Munich masters (over 900 works, in eleven rooms and fourteen cabinets on the first floor and three rooms on the groundfloor). The frescoes on the exterior, which have suffered from exposure on the W. and S. sides, were executed by *Nilson* from *Kaulbach's* designs (Nos. 373-391, in the cabinets; p. 266). Admission, see p. 221 (entr. from the *Barer-Str.*). Catalogue 1 *M.* with illustrations 2 *M.* The collection is in constant growth. The rooms are not heated in winter. In the entrance-hall is the model of *Wagner's* Quadriga on the Sieges-Tor (p. 240). Near it, to the left, is the entrance to two rooms containing *Paintings on Porcelain*, copies of the best pictures in the Old Pinakothek, and of the gallery of beauties in the Palace. Behind the Quadriga, to the left, is the entrance to the *Antiquarium* (p. 267); to the right is that to the three rooms of the picture-gallery mentioned at p. 267.

I. ROOM: 394. *W. von Kaulbach*, Portrait of King Lewis I.; (r.) 393. *Kaulbach*, Portrait of King Maximilian II. In the middle, 864. Marble bust of *Luitpold*, by *Waderé*.

II. ROOM. 604. *K. von Piloty*, *Seni* before the corpse of *Wallenstein*. — Right wall: 418. *J. A. Koch*, 639. *Chr. Reinhart*, Historical landscapes; 760. *Schorn*, Deluge (unfinished); 151. *Fr. Diday*, *Wetterhorn*. — Exit-wall: 304. *H. von Hess*, *Madonna enthroned*; 904. *A. Zimmermann*, Mountain-scene; 921. *A. Zwengauer*, Sunset on the *Benediktenwand*; 652. *A. Riedel*, Mother and Child; 771. *J. von Schraudolph*, Ascension. — Left wall: 366. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; *605. *K. von Piloty*, *Thusnelda* in the triumphal procession of *Germanicus*; 2. *Andreas Achenbach*, Storm at sea. This and the following three rooms also contain (above) cartoons for windows in the cathedral of Cologne and the Auer-Kirche at Munich (p. 281), by *J. A. Fischer* and *J. von Schraudolph*.

III. ROOM. Entrance-wall: 309, 310. *P. von Hess*, King *Otho* entering *Nauplia* (1833) and *Athens* (1835). — Right wall: 216. *G. Flüggen*, Ante-room of a prince; 370. *W. von Kaulbach*, Destruction of *Jerusalem* (which suggested the cycle of frescoes in the New Museum at Berlin); 140. *Coroëne*, The Dauphin taking leave of his mother *Marie Antoinette* in 1793. — 511, 512. *Makart*, Gifts of earth and water (*Abundantia*). — 288. *Heinlein*, Water-fall near *Salzburg*; *723. *E. Schleich the Elder*, Bed of the *Isar* near Munich,

IV. Room. 700. *Fr. Roubaud*, In the Caucasus; 626. *W. Räuber*, The conversion of St. Hubert. — Right wall: 598. *Hans Petersen*, Sea; 564. *V. Müller*, Romeo and Juliet; 368. *Fr. August von Kaulbach*, Entombment; *92. *A. Böcklin*, Pan among the reeds; 171. *Echtler*, Fallen. — *395. *A. von Keller*, Jairus's Daughter; 473. *B. A. Liljefors*, Heathfowl; above the door, 602. *Piglhein*, Entombment; *187. *Anselm Feuerbach*, Medea; 278. *K. Heffner*, Isola Sacra at Rome. — 839. *H. S. Tuke*, Sailors playing cards; 887, *886. *Wenglein*, Landscapes; between these two, 476. *W. Lindenschmit* the Younger, Venus and Adonis.

V. Room. To the right, 183. *J. Exter*, Good Friday; above, 124a. *Buttersack*, Landscape; *Fr. von Uhde*, 840. Painful walk, 842. The Ascension; 297. *L. Herterich*, Knight; above, 841. *Fr. von Uhde*, Noli me tangere; 826. *F. Stuck*, War; over the door, 331a. *Hierl-Deronco*, At the theatre; 480. *Löffitz*, Orpheus;

Ground Plan of the Upper Floor.

North.

	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
VI	V		IV		III			II		I		Stair-case			
	I		II		III			IV		V					

South.

564a. *Ad. Münzer*, Birchwood; 602. *Piglhein*, Entombment; 50. *H. van Bartels*, Moonlight on the Zuydersee; 608a. *Leo Putz*, Picnic; 876a. *R. Weise*, Family portraits; 586a. *Oberländer*, Resignation.

VI. ROOM. *675-697. *Rottmann*, Twenty-three Greek landscapes (1845-50), encaustic paintings lighted from above.

SMALLER ROOMS (beginning from the large Room V).

I. To the right, 833a. *W. Thor*, Portrait of a lady; 442a. *Chr. Landenberger*, Summer evening on the lake; 842b. *H. Urban*, Morning; 546b. *Klaus Meyer*, Béguinage; 352b. *Angelo Jank*, In at the death; 365. *Kampf*, The night of March 13th, 1888, in the Cathedral of Berlin; 799a. *T. Stadler*, Landscape; 291b. *Ad. Hengler*, Peasant; 124a. *W. Busch*, Portrait of an artist; *Fr. von Stuck*, 825. Sin, 826a. Congratulations; 706b, 706c, 706a, 706. *L. Samberger*, Portraits; 844. *B. Vautier*, An official dinner in the country.

II. To the right, 331. *H. von Heyden*, Poultry-yard; 790a. *M. Slevogt*, Quitting work; *470. *M. Liebermann*, Old woman

with goats; 295. *L. Herterich*, St. George; *919. *H. Zügel*, Sheep; 423. *H. König*, Tower of St. Peter at Munich; 842a. *Fr. von Uhde*, Girl reading; over the door, 39. *A. Andersen-Lundby*, Bright winter's day; 838. *W. Trübner*, Studio; 72a. *G. Bechler*, Sun in March; 192. *W. Firlé*, Lord's Prayer (triptych); *L. Willroider*, 893b. On the Günz, 893. Twilight; 49. *H. von Bartels*, Full speed ahead.

III. To the right, 431. *G. Kuehl*, Sunday afternoon in Holland; 911. *E. Zimmermann*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 892. *L. Willroider*, The Deluge; 369. *H. Kaulbach*, Immortality; 396. *A. von Keller*, Wife of the artist; 342. *A. Holmberg*, Prince-Regent Luitpold; 520a. *K. Marr*, Madonna; 478. *Loeffitz*, Pietà.

IV. Above the entrance, 603. *B. Piglhein*, Blind woman; 154a. *W. von Diez*, St. George; 837. *W. Trübner*, Herreninsel in the Chiemsee; 261a. *H. von Habermann*, Mother of the artist; 147. *Fr. von Defregger*, Storming the red tower at Munich in 1705; 261. *H. von Habermann*, Monk; 251. *Ed. Grützner*, Silesian toper and the devil; 332. *R. Hirth du Frénes*, Schuch the painter; 873a. *A. von Wagner*, Twilight on the Pussta; 341. *A. Holmberg*, Young scholar; 256. *N. Gysis*, Carnival in Greece; *F. A. von Kaulbach*, 368c. Herr von Pettenkofer, 368a. Wife of the artist, 368b. Portrait of a child; 128. *G. von Canal*, Evening rest; 26a. *J. Adam*, Portrait of himself; 832. *Thoma*, Scene in the Taunus.

V. To the right, 251a. *Ed. Grützner*, Don Quixote; 527. *G. Max*, Catharine Emerich in an ecstasy; 456. *W. Leibl*, Max von Perfall; *91. *A. Böcklin*, Sport of the waves; 462. *Fr. von Lenbach*, Professor von Beyer; 469. *M. Munkácsy*, Visiting the young mother; 528. *G. Max*, The Connoisseurs; *Lenbach*, 464. The painter Karl von Piloty, 458. Prince-Regent Luitpold, 457. Pope Leo XIII., 460. Dr. Döllinger, 464b. Emperor William I.; 149. *Fr. von Defregger*, A council of war in 1809; 463. *Lenbach*, The poet Hermann Lingg; *189. *A. Feuerbach*, Portrait of himself; 456b. *W. Leibl*, Jean Paul Selinger; 148. *Defregger*, The visit; *W. Leibl*, *455. In the cottage, 454. Provincial town.

We now pass through Room I to the CABINETS (chronologically arranged). 1. *Cabinet*. To the right, 306. *H. von Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 816. *J. Stieler*, Grand Duchess Matilda of Hesse; 392. *W. von Kaulbach*, King Lewis I. (sketch); *J. Stieler*, 808a. Prince-Regent Luitpold as a child, 820, 819. Emp. Francis I. of Austria and his wife, 818. Goethe (1818), 808. Queen Theresa of Bavaria; 773. *Fr. Schrotzberg*, Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

2. *Cabinet*. To the right, 249. *A. Graff*, Daniel Chodowiecki; 419. *J. A. Koch*, Italian vintage-feast; 129. *Fr. Catel*, Crown Prince Lewis in the Spanish artists' tavern on the Ripa Grande at Rome; above, 420. *J. A. Koch*, Falls of the Schmadribach in Switzerland; 303. *H. von Hess*, Marchesa Florenzi of Ravenna; 314. *P. von*

Hess, Greek peasants. — This and the following cabinets contain a series of oil-sketches (373-391) by *W. von Kaulbach* for the frescoes outside the building (p. 263), representing the artistic activity of King Lewis I. at Rome and Munich, with numerous portraits.

3. *Cabinet.* To the right, 753. *J. Schnorr*, Scene from the *Nibelungen-Lied*; 636. *Regemorter*, Dutch room; 242. *J. Geyer*, *Concilium Medicum*; *890. *Sir David Wilkie*, Opening the will; 778a. *M. von Schwind*, In the house of the artist.

4. *Cabinet.* To the right, 608. *J. W. Preyer*, Still-life; 660. *L. Robert*, Woman of Procida; 243. *L. Geyer*, Return from the masked ball; 18. *B. Adam*, Stable; 556. *H. Monten*, Reconnaissance by Napoleon; *J. P. Hasenclever*, *272. Jobs (a dunce) at an examination, 273. Sulky spouses; 665. *Rottmann*, Monte Pellegrino at Palermo.

5. *Cabinet.* To the right, 755. *F. W. Schön*, Eavesdropper; 284. *Heideck*, Approach to the Acropolis; *778. *M. von Schwind*, A symphony; 409. *J. Kirner*, Fortune-teller. Opposite, 318-322. *P. von Hess*, Sketches for the scenes from the Greek War of Independence in the Arcades (p. 237); 583. *Neureuther*, Daughter of the pastor of Taubenhain; 671. *Rottmann*, Hintersee, near Berchtesgaden; 323. *P. von Hess*, King Otho of Greece with the members of the regency; 238. *E. Gerhardt*, Court of the Lions in the Alhambra.

6. *Cabinet.* To the right, 847. *Verboeckhoven*, Sheep; 716. *P. van Schendel*, Night-view of Antwerp market-place; 311. *P. von Hess*, Italian locanda; 627. *D. Raffet*, Soldiers of the First Republic.

7. *Cabinet.* To the right, 121. *H. Bürkel*, Showery day at Partenkirchen; 3. *A. Achenbach*, Autumn-morning in the Pontine Marshes; 69. *A. von Bayer*, Franciscan Church at Salzburg; 119. *H. Bürkel*, Winter-scene.

8. *Cabinet.* To the right, 169. *Eberle*, Sheep and shepherd; 281. *Heideck*, Bridge of Cuenca in Spain.

9. *Cabinet.* To the right, 467. *Lichtenheld*, Moonlight; *Spitzweg*, 793. The hermits, 791. The poor poet, 792. In the attic. 669. *Rottmann*, Tomb of Archimedes at Syracuse.

10. *Cabinet.* To the right, 136d. *William Chase*, Japanese wood-cut; 293. *Herkomer*, Prince-Regent Luitpold; 113. *T. Austen Brown*, Mademoiselle Plume Rouge; 138a. *John Constable*, Landscape; 876. *G. F. Watts*, The happy warrior; 292. *Herkomer*, Cares.

11. *Cabinet.* To the right, 83. *Christoffle Bisschop*, Sunshine in home and heart; 85. *B. Blommers*, Fresh fish; 349. *J. Israels*, Grannie's comfort; 46. *J. van de Sande Bakhuysen*, Village on the dunes.

12. *Cabinet.* To the right, *781. *Segantini*, Ploughing; 538. *Meissonier*, Braves; 186. *Favretto*, Venetian art-dealer; 854.

Villegas, Doge Foscari after his deposition; 144. *Dagnan-Bouveret*, Virgin and Child; no number, *Cottet*, Pont-en-Royan.

13. *Cabinet*. To the right, 829. *Fr. Thaulow*, February afternoon in Norway; 291a. *Ad. Hengeler*, Hermit with his friends; 363. *Count Kalckreuth*, Rainbow; 414a. *Klimt*, Music; 833, 832. *H. Thoma*, Solitude; 544 et seq. *A. von Menzel*, Thirteen paintings and sketches.

14. *Cabinet*. To the right, 919a. *Zügel*, Dogs; 236a. *Ed. von Gebhardt*, Crucifixion; 1816. *E. Erler-Samaden*, Early spring; 336. *Hölzel*, Family prayers.

We now descend to the three GROUND-FLOOR ROOMS entered from behind the Quadriga (see p. 263).

I. *Section 1*. To the right, 588. *Overbeck*, Mary and Elizabeth, with the Child Christ and the young Baptist (1825); 907. *M. Zimmermann*, Oak-wood; 709. *F. W. von Schadow*, Holy Family. On the partition-wall, 26, 25, *H. Adam*, Views of Munich. — *Sec. 2*. To the right, 615-625. *Quaglio*, Views of Munich; 589. *Overbeck*, Italia and Germania. — *Sec. 3*. To the right, 766. *Schraudolph*, Miraculous Draught of Fishes; 630. *Ramberg*, Alpine girl at her prayers; *Schraudolph*, 764. St. Agnes, 763. Madonna with Jesus and John the Baptist.

II. *Section 1*. To the right, 219. *J. J. Frey*, Columns of Memnon at Thebes. — *Sec. 2*. To the right, 724-734. *E. Schleich the Elder*, Landscapes; 123. *Bürkel*, Leaving the Alpine pasture; 794. *Spitzweg*, Hermit. — *Sec. 3*. To the right, 570. *M. Neher*, Trausnitz Chapel, near Landshut; 798. *A. Stademann*, Winter-scene; 445. *Lange*, Gosau Lake in the morning. To the left, 743. *W. H. Schmidt*, Dutch school; 513. *Mali*, Verona.

III. Battle-pieces by *W. von Kobell*, *A. and Fr. Adam*, *Bodenmüller*, *P. von Hess*, and others.

We now return along the S. walls of the three rooms. III. 444. *H. Lang*, Passage of the Marne (1870); 24. *Fr. Adam*, Attack at Floing (1870; grisaille). — II. 126. *W. Camphausen*, In the days of Cromwell; 217. *Ph. Foltz*, The minstrel's curse. — I. 481-502. *A. Löffler*, Oriental sketches; 31. *J. C. Aiwassowski*, Near St. Petersburg.

The **Antiquarium**, on the groundfloor of the New Pinakothek, contains the smaller Greek and Roman and a few Egyptian antiquities, including some fine terracottas and bronzes (adm., see p. 220; catalogue, 1907, 50 pf.).

I. ROOM. WORKS IN GOLD AND SILVER, AND TERRACOTTAS. In the round case in the middle: Shelf 1, opposite the window. *Golden wreath from a Greek tomb at Armento in S. Italy (5th cent. B.C.); to the left, shelves 2 & 3, Etruscan gold ornaments of the 7th cent., including a large fibula on shelf 2; Shelf 5. Silverware; Shelf 6, Hellenistic and Roman ornaments and rings; Shelf 7, Ornaments of an Ethiopian queen from the great pyramid of Meroë. On the top of the case is an early-

Ionic bronze *Cratera with volutes. — The following cases contain the terracottas: Case 9, to the left of the entrance, Ancient Greek terracottas, including the figure of a centaur. — Case 11, Portrait-busts from Boeotia. — Case 12, Heads of girls. — Case 13, Greek terracottas in the best style. — Case 14, A goddess in a frame indicating a temple. — Case 15, Images. — Cases 16 & 17, by the window, Fragments of Ætine ware. On a pedestal between Cases 15 & 16, *Head of Zeus from Rome, painted red (1st or 2nd cent. B.C.). — Case 18, Small group of youth and girl at table. — Case 20, in the middle, Votive relief in a severe style. — Case 21, Eros with a lamp. — Cases 24, 25, Fragments of Roman reliefs. — Case 28, Bearded head from Tarentum. — Case 29, *Head of Charon, Etruscan god of the dead (4th cent. B.C.). — By the window, Case 31, Clay moulds with modern casts from them. Adjacent, on a pedestal, Head of a youthful Roman (ca. 4th cent. B.C.). — Case 33, Nike, freely restored. — Case 34, Aphrodite. — Cases 36-38, Italic terracottas.

II. ROOM (to the right of R. I). GLASS. Cases 1 & 2, Objects found at Troy. — Cases 7-9, Roman glass. In the middle shelf of Case 9, to the right, is a perforated glass *Goblet from a sarcophagus at Cologne. — Case 10, Smaller marble sculptures. — Case 11, by the window: in the middle, Egyptian *Glass Goblet with the name of King Thutmosis III. (ca. 1500 B.C.). — Case 12, Fragments of a figure in the Millefiori style. On pedestals, Etruscan cinerary urns.

III. ROOM. — CORK MODELS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AND TERRACOTTA LAMPS. — Cases 1-3, Lamps. — Near Case 11, Attic Votive relief (4th cent. B.C.). — Cases 12, 13, 15, & 16, Terracotta lamps, chiefly from Rome.

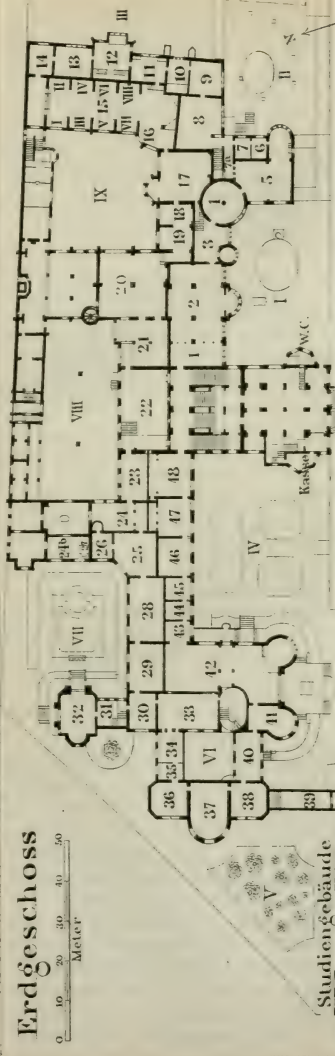
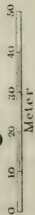
IV. ROOM. OBJECTS IN BRONZE. To the left of the entrance, Case 1, Bronzes of Etruscan origin. — In the middle, Case 8, Roman military diploma of the Emperor Trajan. — By the window, Cases 12 & 13, Mirrors. — Upper Cases 18-21 (on Cases 14-17), Good bronze statuettes, among which may be especially mentioned, Hercules (middle of Case 19) and Venus drying her hair (Case 21). — On a pedestal adjoining Case 21, *Statulette of Zeus of the Augustan age. — Case 24, Greek bronze mirrors. — On Case 25, Weapons. — Adjacent, on a pedestal, Heads of Emp. Maximinus (left) and of a youth (right). — Upper Cases 31 & 32, Etruscan bronzes. — Upper Case 33, Works in silver. — Upper Case 34, Early-Greek standing mirror. To the right, upon a bracket, Fine lamp of the later imperial period. — Case 35, Ivory pins from Vulci. — Near Case 46, is an early-Etruscan censer (6th cent. B.C.).

V. ROOM (to the left of R. I), EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, including sarcophagi, mummies, and tombs.

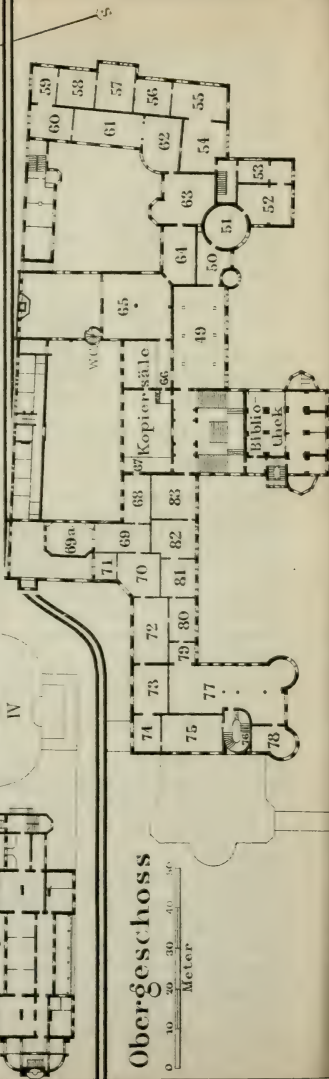
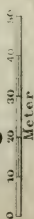
In the Schelling-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 4, I; Nos. 83-93), near the New Pinakothek, are the so-called *Fürstenhäuser*, a row of private residences elaborately adorned with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner; in the court of No. 87 is the kiosque from the old winter-garden of Lewis II. A little to the N., in the Arcis-Str., lies the old *Northern Cemetery* (Pl. E, 3, 4, I; p. 281). Opposite the W. side of the Old Pinakothek rises the **Polytechnic School** (Pl. E 4, I; 1865-68; 765 ft. long), a handsome brick edifice in the Italian Renaissance style of the 16th cent., with ornamentation in granite and sandstone, by *Neureuther* (d. 1887). The cornice is adorned with seventy-two medallion-portraits of celebrated architects, mathematicians, and naturalists. The fine staircase is worthy of inspection. In front of the right wing is a seated marble statue of *G. S. Ohm* (d. 1854), the physicist, by *Rümann* (1895).

BAYERISCHES NATIONAL-MUSEUM

Erdgeschoss



Obergeschoss



The *Bronze Foundry* (Erzgiesserei; Pl. D 4, I), in the Erzgiesserei-Str., enjoys a high reputation. Founded in 1825 by *Stiglmayer* (d. 1844), it was afterwards managed by his nephew *Ferd. von Miller* (d. 1887), and now belongs to the sons of the latter. — A few paces to the N.W., in the Ferdinand-Miller-Platz, is the *Church of St. Benno* (Pl. D, 4; I), in the Romanesque style.

To the W. of the Bronze Foundry lie the *Military Hospital*, the *Maximilian Barracks*, and the *Artillery Workshops*. — Other large military structures have recently been erected in the Marsfeld, to the W. of the Stiglmayer-Platz. Among these are the buildings of the *Corps of Cadets* (Pl. D 4, I; façade 735 ft. long), in the Mars-Platz; the *Military School* (façade 465 ft. long), in the Blütenburger-Str.; and the *Military Academy* (Kriegs-Akademie; Pl. D 4, I), in the Pappenheimer-Str.

g. National Museum. Schack Gallery. English Garden.

A little to the N. of the Hof-Garten (p. 237) begins the PRINZ-REGENTEN-STRASSE (Pl. F, G, 5; II), which leads to the Isar, skirting the S. margin of the English Garden (p. 278) and passing various handsome new buildings. On the N. side of the street are the Bavarian National Museum (see below), the *Hubertus-Brunnen*, a tasteful fountain temple with sculptures, by *A. von Hildebrand*, and the Prussian Embassy, with the Schack Gallery (p. 276). At the end of the street the Isar is crossed by the *Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. G, 5; II), which has been rebuilt since its destruction by a flood in 1899. At the W. end of the bridge are recumbent figures of Bavaria (by H. Hahn) and the Palatinate (by A. Drumm), at the E. end Franconia (by B. Schmitt) and Swabia (by E. Kurz). On the right bank of the Isar flights of steps and inclined driveways ascend to the **Peace Monument** (Pl. G, 5; II), a column with the Genius of Peace, by Petzold, Düll, and Heilmair, erected in 1898 to commemorate the peace of 1871. The view of the city from the terrace is somewhat blocked by new buildings. The Prinz-Regenten-Strasse is continued, passing the *Villa Stuck* (r.), to the *Prinz-Regenten-Theater* (Pl. H, 5, 6, I; p. 219), an imposing and finely articulated edifice, erected by Littmann & Heilmann in 1901, under the inspiration of ancient art. The interior, in a severe Renaissance style, is shown to visitors at 3 p.m. on Tues., Thurs., & Frid. (janitor, Niger-Str., 50 pf.; closed in July, Aug., & Sept.).

The ***Bavarian National Museum** (Pl. G 5, II; adm. see p. 220), founded by King Max II. in 1854 and formerly exhibited in the Maximilian-Str., was transferred in 1900 to an extensive building in the Prinz-Regenten-Str., erected in 1894 et seq. from the designs of *Gabriel Seidl*. The imposing exterior, by a skilful blending of forms characteristic of the various styles or stages in

the development of German architecture, suggests the scope and nature of the museum. The interior also has been skilfully adapted to the nature of the collections. In the historical section each room reflects in its fitting up the period to which its contents belong, while the special collections ('*Fachsammlungen*') of objects of industrial art are exhibited in well-lighted rooms in a modern style. The various original ceilings, from many different centuries, deserve special attention. — Guide (1908) 60 pf. — The briefest visit to the whole museum takes three hours. Those who are pressed for time should confine themselves to the groundfloor.

The 48 rooms of the **GROUND FLOOR** contain chronologically arranged collections of works of art from prehistoric times to the present day, representing Germany, with special reference to Bavaria. On the **FIRST FLOOR** (34 rooms) are the special collections. In a large room on the **SECOND FLOOR** is the *Collection of 'Crèches' or 'Presepes'* (i.e. representations of the Infant Christ in the manger). On the left side of the **BASEMENT** are the *Torture Room*, the *Lead Coffins* from the *Lauingen Vault* (p. 178), and *Cottage Interiors of the Olden Time*. To the right is a *Buffet*. The books of the extensive *Library of Technical Works* and the plates of the graphic collections are shown to students and artists on application in the *Reading and Copying Rooms* on the first floor. The **COURTS** to the right of the vestibule contain, interspersed among the flower-beds, Roman, early-Christian, and mediæval sculptures and architectural fragments, including the so-called Huns' Column of Miltenberg (1st court). In the courts to the left are works of the Renaissance, including a colossal bronze group by Hubert Gerhard (ca. 1590). The court in front of the baroque chapel (No. 32 on the plan of the groundfloor) contains rococo works.

Ground Floor. HISTORIC COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL ART. From the vestibule we enter a hall containing several sepulchral monuments. To the left is the stone monument of a Count of Haag (d. 1566), with a recumbent figure. Adjacent is the tombstone of Orlando di Lasso (1594), the composer (p. 230).

Room 1 (right) contains the **PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES**, chiefly from tumuli in different parts of Franconia. Weapons, utensils, and ornaments of the flint age (before 2000 B.C.), the older and later bronze periods (ca. 2000-1000 B.C.), the earlier iron period (ca. 1000-500 B.C.), and the later iron period (from ca. 600 B.C. to the Roman period; Celtic antiquities). To the right, in Case 7, are a bronze helmet and the so-called 'Golden Hat' of Schifferstadt. In Table Case 9 is a chronologically arranged series of buckles and clasps (fibulæ). — *Room 2*, separated by a row of columns from R. 1, contains **ROMAN ANTIQUITIES**, including altars, milestones, tombstones, tiles, vases, utensils, and ornaments. In the middle are a large mosaic pavement from Westerhofen, near Ingolstadt, an altar from Rheinzabern, and a forge, with its tools, from Grünwald near Munich.

Rooms 3-19 contain **WORKS OF MEDIEVAL ART**, from the early-Christian period to the beginning of the 16th century. *Room 3*: Objects of the Merovingian period (5-8th cent. A.D.), including the

antiquities of Wittislingen (ca. 700 A.D.) and an ivory carving (central case) of the Resurrection and Ascension (5th cent.). The stained-glass windows are from the Minorite church of Ratisbon (ca. 1400; others in RR. 4 & 5). — *Rooms 4 & 5.* Small Romanesque works of art and sculptures. Among the ecclesiastical objects (crosses, book-covers, aquamaniles, goblets; in the glass-cases in R. 4 may be specified the enamelled work on metal (12-13th cent.) and the jewel-box of St. Kunigunde (from Bamberg cathedral) in the 1st case, and the embroidered dalmatic of Emp. Henry II. (d. 1024) in the 4th case. The most noteworthy of the Romanesque sculptures in R. 5 are the stone carvings from Wessobrunn (ca. 1250; main wall), the wooden crucifixes above, and the Madonnas with donors. From the apse we enter —

Rooms 6-19, devoted to the Gothic section of the Museum. *Room 6.* Earliest specimens of Gothic art. Altar-piece from Rosenheim (to the left, No. 5), the earliest Bavarian panel-painting (beginning of the 14th cent.). No. 4 is a mural painting from the monastery of Rebdorf near Eichstätt (ca. 1300). — *Room 7.* Sculptures of the time of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian (1314-47).

Between RR. 7 & 8 are a corridor and staircase leading to the lower floor. *Rooms 7a & 7b* contain tombstones and parts of the choir-stalls in the old abbey-church at Berchtesgaden. — In *Rooms 7c-7l* are casts of Bavarian works of art. We now return to the above-mentioned corridor and enter *Room 8*, which contains paintings and sculptures from about 1350 to 1450. To the left, 1. Large triple altar from the old Franciscan church at Bamberg (1429); 3. Winged altar from Pähl near Weilheim, à tempera (ca. 1400); 2. Votive picture dedicated by Gerhaus Ferin, a nun of Bamberg (1443); 12. Figures of the Apostles in oak from Mölln (first half of the 15th cent.), originally coloured. In the table-case, early-Gothic carvings and combs. Stained glass from Seligental, near Landshut (ca. 1300). In the middle, St. George, a carved wooden figure of ca. 1430; 19. Richly carved domestic altar. — *Room 9.* Ceiling and panelling from the old Weavers' Hall at Augsburg (1457); bridal coffers, cabinets, late-Gothic carvings in wood and alabaster; stained glass of 1472. — *Room 10.* Rich Gothic ceiling in lime-wood from the castle of Oberhaus near Passau (ca. 1490); to the left, tapestry of 1500 (St. Lawrence); tester bedstead of 1470; sculptures, carved furniture, pictures, and stained glass from the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century. — *Room 11*, with a vaulted Gothic timber ceiling, contains similar objects; also paintings of the Madonna and the Circumcision (No. 10, by the exit) by Fr. Herlin (p. 176). — *Room 12.* Staircase and gallery from Alt-Oetting (1508); altar of the Virgin from Weissenburg (ca. 1500); model (No. 7, by the window) of the intended tomb of Duke Lewis the Bearded of Ingolstadt (d. 1447); collection of

Gothic caskets in wood. — *Room 13.* On the N. and S. walls are six paintings of scenes from the lives of SS. Peter and Paul, by *Jan Pollak* of Munich (ca. 1500); large piece of Flemish tapestry representing the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi (ca. 1500); coffers, models, carvings. Stained glass from Upper Bavaria (1462). — *Room 14*, with 14 ancestral portraits (ca. 1470), from the *Alte Hof* (p. 231), and mural paintings. — *Room 15* ('Kirchensaal', in eight sections). In the elevated vestibule: to the left, man with a bone for striking the hours, from the convent of Heilsbronn (1513); tombs, banners, crucifix of 1520. Sec. 1 (r.): Gothic church-vessels of metal (15th cent.). Sec. 2 (opposite): Choir-stalls (beginning of the 15th cent.). Sec. 3 & 4: Monuments of ca. 1490 and 1482 and a 'Palmesel' (wooden ass used on Palm Sunday; 16th cent.). Sec. 7 & 8: Tomb of Bp. Simpert from St. Ulrich's at Augsburg (1492); church-benches of 1513 with procession-poles of the Fishermen's Guild of Ingolstadt (1509); by the 4th pillar to the left, wooden figure of St. Willibald, from Eichstätt (beginning of the 16th cent.); in Sec. 7 (4th to the right), winged altar (No. 18) from Tramin, with paintings of the school of Michael Pacher (ca. 1510). In the apse, high-altar (No. 25) from the former Franciscan church at Munich (1492; by Jan Pollak). — To the right is *Room 16*, containing the Twelve Apostles (Würzburg; 1490; right; No. 3), a winged altar from Gerolzhofen (No. 2), coloured, and other wood-carvings by Tilman Riemenschneider of Würzburg (p. 109). — *Room 17.* To the left, fine Gothic gate; winged altar carved in oak, from the Lower Rhine (beginning of the 16th cent.; No. 6, to the left of the exit); twelve busts in oak (Nos. 8 & 9), by Jörg Syrlin the Elder (ca. 1480); works in leather (Cases 12 & 13). — *Room 18.* No. 1 (to the left of the entrance), Death of the Virgin, group in carved wood from Ingolstadt (ca. 1500); carvings in mother-of-pearl (No. 7; case in front of the window). Here and in *Room 19*, Franconian sculptures and paintings.

**Room 20* (Hall of Armour). To the left of the entrance, 15. Small breech-loading cannon that belonged to Gustavus Adolphus; to the right, 3, 4. Models of tournament and field armour. By the wall, halberds; in the glass-case at the window, ornamented dagger-sheaths and gun-locks. By the central pillar, two suits of armour for man and horse, the gilded suit by the armourer Piccinino of Milan (ca. 1600). Above, targes (cavalry shields with a hole for the lance), cross-bows, and saddles. On the N. wall, armour of 1470-1640, beginning on the right with a Gothic suit and including a fluted suit of the kind known as 'Maximilian' armour. In front of the N. wall, (r.) blunderbusses and (l.) case with swords (1450-1660). By the exit-wall, two-handed swords (1580-1660) and muskets (No. 21). On the left wall, powder-horns and pieces of armour. Case 19 contains Swiss swords and Italian and Spanish

dress-rapiers; above are helmets. In and behind Case 6 are portions of armour and cross-bows; in and above Case 1 are armour, helmets, shields, and quivers. On the upper part of the walls, weapons, hatchments, and banners. — *Room 21*, with the collection of arms and armour from the old Munich Arsenal. Models of cannon, prepared in 1631 for Gustavus Adolphus. To the right, in Case 8, state sword of Elector Maximilian I.; to the left, in Case 12, dress-swords, sword worn by Napoleon at the battle of Ulm; in Case 11, presentation swords.

Rooms 22-48 contain works of art of the RENAISSANCE AND MODERN TIMES. The rooms are provided with original ceilings from châteaux and other Renaissance buildings at Dachau, Neuburg, Donauwörth, and Nuremberg, and from the Frauen-Kirche and the Royal Palace at Munich. The walls are hung with tapestry from Brussels, Lauingen, Munich, and Paris. — *Room 22*, with gold-thread tapestry after Heemskerck and objects of the first half of the 16th century. To the left (No. 1) are two bronze statues by Peter Vischer (a kneeling man and a yeoman). The figure of a youth and the relief of Christ and the Canaanitish Woman (1543; No. 2, by the staircase) are probably by his son, Hans Vischer. The glass-cases contain reliefs in wood representing the ten commandments by Veit Stoss (case in the middle; 1524), draughtsmen with portrait-medallions, an inlaid chess-board (Case 5), and other small works of art. On the cornice is a Milanese coat-of-arms from the château of Oberhaus, near Passau (ca. 1520). — **Room 23* (Italian Room). Ceiling and chimney-piece from N. Italy; Italian fayence, fragments of mosaics, small sculptures; to the left of the entrance, bridal casket of Duchess Jacobæa of Bavaria, with beautiful Italian intarsia; carved chests and chairs. — *Room 24*. No. 1. Bedstead of Countess Palatine Susanna, wife of Count Otho Henry (1502-59); 2. Table of Kelheim stone, elaborately engraved with portraits, arms, and perpetual calendar (1597); 3. Domestic altar, with carvings by G. Bockschütz (1561). In Case 6, miniature portraits on copper, wax, mother-of-pearl, and stone. — *Room 25*. Carved furniture, inlaid work, etchings on lithographic stone. Cases 9 & 10 contain knives, forks, and spoons from the Gothic period to the present day. — *Room 26*. Cabinets with intarsia and carvings. — *Room 27*, adjoining, consists of a complete boudoir richly carved, of a Countess Fugger, from the château at Donauwörth (1546). — From R. 25 we proceed into *Room 28*, illustrating the period of Elector Maximilian I. (1597-1651). The gold-thread Brussels tapestry represents the planets. Carved furniture: 1 & 2. Cabinets of ivory, silver, enamel, and lapis lazuli, by Chr. Angermaier of Weilheim. Ivory carvings by Elector Maximilian I. Bedsteads and cabinets with carved and inlaid work; clocks, tables inlaid with metal and mother-of-pearl. The cases contain

vessels of rock-crystal set in gold and enamel; vessels in Limoges enamel, including eight by P. Reymond; an elaborate reliquary; the gold goblet of the Augsburg Butchers' Guild (Case 4) and other plate; a silver-gilt hammer designed for the use of Pope Julius III. at the opening of the Jubilee Festival of 1550. — *Rooms 29 & 30* (time of Elector Ferdinand Maria, 1651-79). Gilded ceiling from the palace at Munich. In R. 29: cabinets inlaid with tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl; large silver watches from Augsburg; Buhl furniture; fine bronzes by Giov. da Bologna and others; miniature-paintings; to the right of the exit, portrait of Electress Adelheid (d. 1676), ascribed to Kneller. In R. 30: bronze model of the statue of Louis XIV. by Desjardins (destroyed in 1792), placed on an inlaid table; carved furniture; works in amber and agate. — To the right is *Room 31* (antechapel), with votive objects and pictures, 'Totenbretter' (p. 336), etc. — *Room 32* is a chapel in the baroque style, with rococo fittings; to the left, a reduced copy of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment by Müllich (d. 1573), and paintings by P. Candid (d. 1628), two court-painters of Munich. A flight of steps descends hence to the rococo court (p. 270). — We return to R. 30, whence we pass straight into *Rooms 33 & 34* (time of Max Emmanuel, 1679-1726), with utensils and furniture belonging to the Elector. In R. 34 (raised) are Oriental weapons, saddles, and a tent captured by Max Emmanuel at Belgrade (1688). — *Room 35*. Miniature-portraits on ivory, parchment, paper, copper, and enamel; crayon drawings. — **Rooms 36 & 37* (time of Elector Charles Albert, 1726-45), with handsome rococo furniture and decorations from a Munich palace. In R. 36 are early Dresden and Nymphenburg porcelain and carvings in ivory. In R. 37 are paintings of Bavarian châteaux and of the state-galley Bucentaur; collection of intaglio-portraits of Bavarian rulers; Japanese and Chinese porcelain of the 15-18th centuries. — *Room 38* (time of Elector Max Joseph III., 1745-77), with the old bookcases of the Academy (1758) and a collection of old scientific instruments, continued in *Room 39*. — *Room 40*. Rococo room from Landshut, with fans and chessmen. — *Room 41*. Ivory carvings, several by Elhafen (ca. 1720) and Simon Troger (d. 1769). No. 1 on the window-side is a much admired *Cabinet for coins by Angermaier of Weilheim (1624). — *Room 42*. Models of towns, fortresses, and churches, five of Bavarian towns executed in the 16th cent. (incl. Munich; in the tower-room to the right is a model of modern Munich); ship-models of the 16-19th cent.; plans and views of towns. — *Room 43*. Schiller's writing-table, a lottery-wheel, an early velocipede ('Draisine') and other relics and curiosities. — *Rooms 44 & 45* (time of Charles Theodore, 1777-99), with late-rococo fittings and ornaments. — *Rooms 46 & 47* contain personal relics of Kings Max I. (1799-1825), Lewis I.

(1825-48), and Max II. (d. 1864). R. 46 contains two pieces of Gobelins tapestry, and R. 47 is fitted up in the Empire style. — *Room 48.* State bed from the château of Linderhof, prayer-book illustrated in colours in 1867 by Seitz and Lossow, and other reminiscences of King Lewis II. (1864-86). — The ceiling and panelling of the staircase ascending to the first floor are from the Châteaux of Dachau and Donauwörth.

First Floor. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. — *Room 49* (to the right). Smith's work from the 15th cent. downwards, including a superb iron grille from the Dominican church at Ratisbon (1724). — *Room 50.* Seals of German sovereigns, beginning with that of Charlemagne. Heraldic paintings. — *Rooms 51, 52, 52a.* Works in the precious metals, copper, lead, bronze, brass, and pewter. Case 9 (to the right in R. 51) contains pewter ware of the 16-17th centuries. In R. 52a are clocks, watches, and brazier's work from Nuremberg. R. 52 is hung with fine Brussels *Tapestry, with the battles of Hannibal after Giulio Romano; and there is similar tapestry in RR. 53 & 58. — *Room 53.* Coins and medals from the Roman period onwards. — *Rooms 54-56.* Wood-carvings for decorations and furniture. In R. 56 (Cases 3-5) are examples of Nuremberg bismuth-painting, moulds for calico-printing, pastry, and objects in wax, wooden blocks for playing-cards and book-illustrations. — *Room 57.* Musical instruments of 1450-1800.

Rooms 58-69 contain the TEXTILE COLLECTIONS. — *Rooms 58-60.* Lace and embroideries. — *Rooms 61 & 62.* Egypto-Roman, Coptic (5-8th cent.), Byzantine, Oriental, and Occidental dress-materials. — *Room 63.* Embroideries and leathern wall-hangings. — *Room 64.* Old costumes. Case 1 (right), municipal robes of the 17th cent.; Case 2 (left), wedding-mantle of Duke William V. of Bavaria (1568); Case 4 and Table Case 5 (by the 1st window), articles of dress and jewelry, chiefly from the vault of the Counts Palatine of Neuburg at Lauingen; Table Case 6 (by the 2nd window), silver ornaments of patrician ladies (16-17th cent.); Cases 7-10, collection of shoes from the Roman period to the present day; Case 11, copper-gilt neck-chain of ca. 1520. — *Room 65.* Costumes of the 17-18th centuries. Cases 5-7, clothes of kings and queens of Bavaria; Case 8, clothes of King Otho of Greece; Cases 2 & 3, Bavarian national costumes. — Through the passage (*Room 66*) and past the staircase we reach (r.) *Room 67* (embroideries) and *Rooms 68 & 69*, containing ecclesiastical vestments from the 11th cent. onwards. — *Room 70* is a reproduction of the audience-chamber in the castle of Trausnitz, near Landshut (middle of the 16th cent.). — *Room 71* (right) contains recent acquisitions. — *Room 72.* Brussels tapestry after Raphael (Story of the Creation). Cases 1-6, toys of the 16-19th cent.; Cases 9-11, objects used in the Jewish ritual; Case 7, Munich marionettes; Case 8, curiosities.

Room 73. Examples of writing, printing, and illustration. Table Case 2 (to the left of the entrance), three MSS. of the 13-15th cent.; Cases 4-11, incunabula; Case 15, two prayer-books with coloured illustrations by Flemish artists of the beginning of the 16th cent., etc.; Cases 17-19, examples of the development in the art of writing and engrossing documents. — *Room 74.* Book-bindings and playing-cards. — *Rooms 75.* Hunting Room, with trophies of the chase and collections of ornamental guns, hunting-knives, boar-spears, and other objects connected with hunting. — A staircase to the right of the exit ascends to —

Room 76, which contains the *COLLECTION OF CRÈCHES, or representations of the Nativity. Cabinets I. (to the right of the entrance) & II. Examples from Tyrol. Cab. III-VI. Crèches from Munich, with the carvings belonging to them. Cab. VII-X. Crèches from Naples and Sicily, with figures and often a beautiful landscape. — We return to the first floor.

Room 77. CERAMIC COLLECTION. By the walls are stoves and stove-tiles. Cases 2-7, tiles; Case 8, in the tower-room, fayence by Hirschvogel of Nuremberg (d. 1560); Cases 11-26, fayence and stoneware, arranged according to the place of manufacture. — *Room 78*, adjoining. Guild Room, with insignia, goblets, and tools of the Munich and other guilds. We pass through RR. 77 & 79. — *Rooms 80-82.* Porcelain Collection, the most interesting part of which is the Bavarian section, including the Nymphenburg work in R. 82. — *Room 83.* Glass. Case 1, Roman and early-Christian glass; Case 4, Venetian glass.

BASEMENT, to the left of the entrance, *Rooms 84-92*, Early Rooms from peasants' cottages. — From R. 92 we enter *Room 96*, with copies of decorative paintings on cottage-exterior. — *Room 95.* Ancient dugouts from the Chiemsee and the Starnberger-See. — *Room 94.* Zinc coffins from the burial-vault of the Princes of Lauingen. — *Room 93.* Instruments of torture and punishment.

The STUDIO BUILDING contains (temporarily) part of the *Peruvian Antiquities* from the Ethnographical Museum, including textiles and pottery (open on Thurs. 3-5 or 2-4 p.m.).

A little to the E. of the National Museum is the *Palace of the Prussian Embassy* (Pl. G, 5; II), built by Heilmann & Littmann in 1908. It contains the ***Schack Gallery** (adm., see p. 221), bequeathed by *Count Adolf von Schack* (d. 1894), the poet, to the German Emperor. On the ground and first floors are choice modern works of German masters, such as Feuerbach, Schwind, Böcklin, Spitzweg, and Lenbach, forming a valuable complement to the New Pinakothek. In the large hall of the first floor and on the second floor are copies (often admirable) of the great Italian and Spanish masters by Lenbach and others.

Ground Floor. — I. VESTIBULE (to the right). 46. *J. von Führich*, Introduction of Christianity into ancient Germany; 185. *A. Zimmermann*, Brocken scene from Goethe's Faust; 103. *Piloty*, Columbus discovering the New World. — We turn to the right into the adjoining Room II. *Steinle*, *175. Lorelei, 174. Water-colour sketch for No. 175; 31. *Dreber*, Sappho by the sea. — We retrace our steps through the vestibule and enter CABINET III. 176. *Steinle*, Adam and Eve; 2. *Bamberger*, View of Toledo; 108. *Rahl*, Study of a head. — IV. Room. 7, 5. *Bamberger*, Landscapes; 10. *L. Bode*, Alpine bride; 122. *Ed. Schleich*, Venice by night. — V. FIRST GENELLI ROOM. 51. Abraham receiving the news of Isaac's birth; 49. Rape of Europa; 53. Bacchus and the Muses. Also 66. *L. von Klenze*, Interior of a Saracen palace at Amalfi; 62. *Hess*, Thorvaldsen. — VI. SECOND GENELLI ROOM. 50. Hercules and Omphale; 52. Lycurgus fighting with Bacchus and Bacchantes; *53a. Composition for the curtain of a theatre. — VII. Room. 100. *Neureuther*, Scene from Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea; 184. *A. Zimmermann*, Golgotha at the time of the Crucifixion. — VIII. Room. 1. *Bamberger*, View of Gibraltar. — IX. FIRST SCHWIND ROOM. *149. Hermit attending to the horses of his guest; *139. The wedding-journey; 143. Forest chapel; *135. Nymphs watering a stag; *129. Count Gleichen returning from the Crusades (1864); 151. Number Nip; 152. St. Wolfgang constraining the devil to bring stones for building a church; 158. The captive's dream. — X. SECOND SCHWIND ROOM. 147. Duel by night; 141. Youth on his travels; *140. Morning; 144. Dance of the elves; 161. Hermit in a grotto; 137. The Erl-King; 136. Youth lying in a wood and winding a horn; 150. Wieland, the smith.

First Floor. — I. The LENBACH ROOM (lighted from the ceiling) contains *Copies of the great Italian, Flemish, and Spanish masters of the 16th and 17th cent. by *Lenbach*. On the window wall are original works by *Lenbach*: to the left, 79. Portrait of Count Schack; 72. Portrait of a lady (1867); 76. The Tocador de la Reina at the Alhambra; to the right, *71. Shepherd-boy (1860); *73. Portrait of himself; 75. Alhambra. — II (left). FIRST BÖCKLIN ROOM. 12. Ideal landscape; *18. Murderer pursued by the Furies (1870); 14. Pan frightening a shepherd; 25. Autumn-landscape, with Death on horseback; 13. The Anchorite; *22. Ideal landscape, with the journey to Emmaus. — III. SECOND BÖCKLIN ROOM. 21. Ideal landscape in spring; 26. Italian villa in spring; 20. Shepherdess with her flock; 19. The dragon's cave (1870); 15. Villa by the sea; 16. Same subject in another key (1865); *17. Shepherd's complaint (1865); *27. Nereid and Triton. — IV. SPITZWEG ROOM. *163. Serenade (from the 'Barber of Seville'); 166. Turkish coffee-house; 167. Hermit; 168. Herd-girls on an alp; 165. Taking leave; *164. Hypochondriac. Also: *84. *Hans von Marées*, Watering horses

(1864); *78. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Count Schack (1870); 104. *Fr. Preller*, Ulysses and Leucothea (1863); *24. *Böcklin*, Roman tavern in spring; 28 (above the exit), *Böheim*, Satyrs chasing a hare in the Roman Campagna. — V. Room (lighted from the roof). Copies by *A. Wolf*, after the Venetians of the 16th cent. and after Andrea del Sarto. — VI. *ROTTMANN ROOM*. *117, 115. Greek landscapes; 113. The Kochelsee in Upper Bavaria. Also: 67. *J. A. Koch*, Brick-kiln near Olevano; 126. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, The Erl-King; *33. *Feuerbach*, Roman woman (1863); 30. *P. von Cornelius*, Flight into Egypt (of his first Roman period, with a landscape background by *J. A. Koch*); *34. *Feuerbach*, Pietà (1863). — VII. *FEUERBACH ROOM*. 32. Ariosto's garden (1863); 37. Children bathing; *42. Idyll from Tivoli; 35. Francesca da Rimini and Paolo (1864); *40. Hafiz at the fountain (1866); *41. Mother and children at a well (1866); 36. Nymph listening to children performing music (1864); 39. Laura at mass in Avignon watched by Petrarch. Also: 116. *Rottmann*, Fountain of Callirrhoë, near Athens.

Second Floor. — Rooms I & II. Copies by *A. Wolf* after the Venetians (15-16th cent.), masters of the Breseia School (16th cent.), and Correggio. — Room III. Copies after Michael Angelo by *K. Schwarzer* and others.

The ***English Garden** (Pl. G, H, 3, 4; *I*), a park of 600 acres, originally laid out about 1800, with fine old trees, and watered by two arms of the Isar, affords delightful walks in summer. From the corner of the Prinz-Regenten-Str. and the Königin-Str. (Pl. F, 5; *I*) a walk leads along the river to an artificial cascade beside the Brunnhaus (Pl. G, 5; *I*). Farther on we reach the *Monopteros* (Pl. G, 4; *I*), a small temple designed by Klenze (to the left, on a height), and then a small lake, with rare waterfowl, and the *Chinese Tower* (Pl. G 4, *I*; café). Still farther on is the little lake of *Kleinhesselohe* (restaurant), used for boating and skating. To the E. of this is the *Milchhäusl* (Pl. H 3, *I*; café). At the N. end is the *Aumeister*, a forester's house with a restaurant.

To the E. of the park is the *Max-Joseph-Brücke* (Pl. G, H, 4; *I*), which is adorned with animal-reliefs and groups of the Elements. It leads across the Isar to *Bogenhausen*, with the *Observatory* (*Sternwarte*; Pl. H 5, *I*; open on Tues. & Frid., 2-4; adm. 50 pf.; tramway No. 9, p. 218). From *Bad Brunntal*, a health institute with a shady garden, to the right of the bridge, the charming *Maximilians-Anlagen* extend to the Ludwigs-Brücke (comp. p. 280).

h. West, South, and East Quarters of the City. {**Nymphenburg.**

From the Karls-Platz (p. 225) the wide and shady Sonnen-Str. (Pl. E, 6; *II*) leads to the Sendlinger-Tor-Platz. — At No. 6 Schwan-

thaler-Str., a cross-street on the W., is the *Schwanthaler Museum* (Pl. E, 6; II), containing plaster models of nearly all the sculptor's works (open free on Mon., Wed., & Frid. 9-2; on other days 35 pf.).

In the SENDLINGER-TOR-PLATZ (Pl. E, 6; II) is a colossal bust of *Alois Senefelder* (p. 206), by Zumbusch (1877). Sendlinger-Tor and Sendlinger-Str., see p. 229. From this point the Talkirchner-Str. (tramway No. 10, p. 218) leads S. to the Southern Cemetery (p. 281) and on to the *South Railway Station* (Pl. D, 8; I) and the *Isar Railway Station* (Pl. D 8, I; pp. 214, 301).

To the S.W. of the Sendlinger-Tor-Platz is the large *General Hospital* (*Allgemeines Krankenhaus*; Pl. E 6, II), built in 1813. In this district are various *Medical Institutions* belonging to the University. The *Anatomical Building* (Pl. E 6, II; Pettenkofer-Str. 11), erected in 1908 by Heilmann & Littmann, contains important anatomical and pathological collections (adm., see p. 220). — In the Kaiser-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. D, 6, 7; II) is an equestrian statue of *Emperor Lewis the Bavarian* (p. 223), by F. von Miller (1905): the horse of the emperor is led by Captain Rindsmaul (r.) and a youthful knight (l.).

To the W. extends the THERESIENWIESE (Pl. D, 6, 7; I), the scene of the October Festival (p. 219). It is surrounded by new streets containing many handsome buildings in the German baroque style. On the N.E. side is the modern Gothic *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. D, 6; I), by Hauberrisser (1895-1902).

On a height on the W. side of the Theresienwiese, in front of the Hall of Fame and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of the Karls-Tor (tramway-line 19, p. 218), rises a colossal statue of ***Bavaria** (Pl. D, 7; I), in bronze, designed by *Schwanthaler* and cast by *Ferd. Miller* (1850). It measures 62 ft. to the top of the wreath which the figure holds aloft (or, including the pedestal, 100 ft.). The ascent is most comfortably made early in the morning, before the metal has been heated by the sun. (adm., see p. 220). The base of the figure is reached by 66 steps, and an iron spiral staircase of 60 steps more ascends within it to the head, which has room for five persons. In clear weather the view through the apertures includes an extensive panorama of the distant Alps. — The RUHMESHALLE or *Hall of Fame*, a Doric colonnade with projecting wings, designed by Klenze, and completed in 1853, contains busts of eighty Bavarian notabilities. — To the N. of the Bavaria is the Exhibition Building of 1908 (restaurant), including the *Künstler-Theater* (Theatre Café, see p. 217), built by Littmann and interesting for the simplified arrangement of its stage. — On the height in the vicinity is a shed for a *Parseval Air Ship*.

Nymphenburg. — RESTAURANTS. *Zum Kontrolor* (Pl. A, 3; I), to the S. of the château; *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, 3; I), a large popular resort with a hippodrome, a view-tower, etc.; *Hirschgarten* (Pl. A, 4; I),

to the S. of the château. — *Tramway* No. 1 (p. 218) runs from the Central Railway Station to Nymphenburg in 20 min. (fare 15 pf.); the terminus is about $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the château. — Admission, see p. 221; tickets, good also for the Amalienburg, Badenburg, and Pagodenburg, are issued in the central part of the building. The park is open to the public.

Nymphenburg, a village on the W. side of the city but incorporated with it in 1900, deserves a visit because of the château, the Amalienburg, and the park.

The SCHLOSS (Pl. A, 3; *I*), an extensive group of buildings with a façade 660 yds. in length, was erected in 1663-1728. The central structure, with its five stories, was built by *Barelli*, while *Viscardi* added the galleries in 1702, and *Effner* the wings in 1718. The E. part, enclosing pleasure-grounds and a pond, dates from the reign of Max Joseph III. The most interesting part of the interior (adm., see above) is the large hall, tastefully decorated in the German rococo style by *J. B. Zimmermann* (1756).

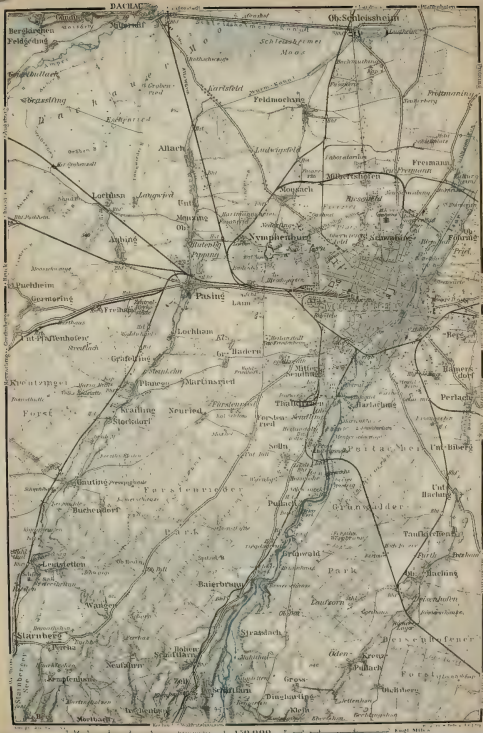
To the W. of the château is a large *Park (comp. inset-map on Plan I), laid out partly in the French, partly in the English style, and containing two large ponds, a cascade descending over marble steps (at the W. end of the canal), and some fine green-houses in which the Brazilian plants are especially noteworthy. In the nearer part of the park, to the N., is the MAGDALEN CHAPEL, built by *Effner* to imitate a ruin (1725); to the S. is the *AMALIENBURG, a small building by *Cuvillies* (1734-39), the interior decoration of which is one of the best efforts of the rococo period. In the remoter part of the park are the BADENBURG (1718; to the S.) and the PAGODENBURG (1716; to the N.).

In the N.E. part of the 'rondell' is the royal **Porcelain Manufactory**, founded at Neudeck in 1747, transferred to Nymphenburg in 1758, and now in private hands. It is open on week-days, except Sat. afternoon, 9-12 and 2-6 (1 *M.*). Dépôt in the city, see p. 222. — To the S. of the château is the *Hirsch-Garten*, a park containing tame stags and white deer. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the château, at the end of the canal, is the new *Orphanage* (*Waisenhaus*; Pl. B 3, *I*), built by Grässel in the German baroque style. To the E. of this, in the Dom-Pedro-Platz, is the *Christus-Kirche* (Prot.), by Th. Fischer.

To the S. of the Viktualien-Markt (p. 229) lies the GÄRTNER-PLATZ (Pl. F, 6, 7; *II*), with statues of *Gärtner* (d. 1847) and *Klenze* (d. 1864), the architects, and the *Gärtner-Platz Theatre* (p. 219).

From the Museums-Insel (p. 233) the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. G, 6, 7; *II*), remodelled in 1891-94 and furnished with allegorical figures of industry and trade (by Eberle), fishing (by Hahn), and art (by Kaufmann), leads to the district of HAIDHAUSEN. Immediately to the left are the imposing *Public Baths (*Städtische Volksbad*; Pl. G 6, *II*), endowed by Karl Müller, the engineer, and erected in 1901 by *Hocheder* in the German baroque style.

Farther to the E. is the *Church of St. John* (Pl. G, H, 6; *II*),



built in the Gothic style by *Berger* in 1852-74. To the N.W. of this point is the *Maximilianeum* (p. 233).

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the Eastern Railway Station (Pl. H, 7; I), lies **Berg am Laim** (called at by suburban trains), with the *Court Church of St. Michael*, built J. M. Fischer in 1737-51; the charming interior, in the rococo style, deserves a visit.

At the S. end of the Museums-Insel is the *Cornelius-Brücke* (Pl. F, 7; I), built by F. von Thiersch, and destined to be adorned with a monument of *Lewis II.*

Farther to the S.W. is the *Reichenbach-Brücke* (Pl. F, 7; I), with reliefs of water-nymphs and kelpies by *Dasio* and *Gedon*. — The *Maximilians-Kirche* (Pl. F, 7; I) was built by H. von Schmidt in the Italian-Romanesque style in 1901. — On the S. side of the *Wittelsbacher Brücke* (Pl. E, 8; I) is a massive equestrian statue of *Otho* of *Wittelsbach*, by *Wrba*.

In the hilly part of the suburb of *Au*, on the right bank of the *Isar*, are numerous beer-gardens (see p. 216). Below is the *Maria-hilf-Kirche* or *Auer-Kirche* (Pl. F, 7; I), built in the early-Gothic style by *Ohlmüller* in 1831-39, and containing stained-glass windows from designs by *Schraudolph* and others (adm., see p. 221). — Farther to the S., in the suburb of *Giesing*, is the high-lying *Giesinger-Kirche* (Pl. F, 9; I), built by *Dollmann* in the Gothic style in 1865-84, and commanding a view of the city and the mountains. *Isar-Auen*, see p. 283.

The finest monuments in the cemeteries of Munich are those in the *South Cemetery* (Pl. E 7, I; tramway No. 10, p. 218), and the *New Cemetery*, adjoining it on the S. Visits may also be paid to the *East Cemetery* (Pl. G 8, I; tramway Nos. 7 & 12), with the colonnade and rotunda by *Grässel*; the *Old North Cemetery* (Pl. E, 3, 4; I); and the new *Waldfriedhof* or *Forest Cemetery*, laid out by *Grässel* to the S.W. of the city (tramway No. 16 or 18; comp. the adjacent map).

i. Environs of Munich.

***Schleissheim**, situated about 7 M. to the N. of Munich on the *Ratisbon Railway* (p. 214; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 1 *M.*, 40 pf.), consists of three châteaux. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the railway-station (1516 ft.) is the *Alte Schloss*, begun in 1597 under *William V.*, and now the seat of the Estate Office and of a cavalry remount dépôt (restaurant). Beyond, to the E., is the *New Schloss*, and 1 M. farther on is the little château of *Lustheim*.

The **NEW PALACE** (*NEUE SCHLOSS*; castellan in the left wing), with a façade 365 yds. in length, was erected for *Elector Max Emmanuel* in 1701-04 by *E. Zuccali* in a style recalling the Palace

of Versailles. The interior was admirably fitted up by *Effner* in 1715-22, and illustrates the transition from the baroque to the German rococo style. Most of the ceiling-paintings are by *Amigoni*, the stucco embellishments of the staircase by *Dubut*.

The château contains an important PICTURE GALLERY, with about 1400 works. It is open free daily, except Mon., from Easter till Oct. 31st (groundfloor 10-12, upper floor 2-6, both open 10-12 & 2-6 on Sun.), and from Nov. to Easter on application to the attendants. Catalogue (1905), 1 *N.* Rooms I-XI (l.), on the groundfloor, contain the early Netherlandish and German schools, while RR. XIII-XVIII (r.) are devoted to the Italian schools. On the upper floor are late-German, Dutch, and Flemish works, portraits, and the Wittelsbach Ancestral Gallery. The portraits are mainly in R. 24. The South Pavilion contains the works of modern masters, including (upper floor) 22 paintings by *H. von Marées* (d. 1887).

Behind the palace are fountains and gardens extending to *Lustheim*, a small château built by Zuccali in 1685-90, and containing some pictures (key kept by the forester in the park behind the château, to the right).

About 5 M. to the W. of Schleissheim and 9 M. to the N.W. of Munich, on the railway to Ingolstadt (p. 208; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 95, 35 pf.), lies **Dachau** (1590 ft.; *Ziegler*, with veranda affording a good view; *Moorbad Dachau*), a market-town with 5000 inhab. on the *Amper*. It is much frequented by painters. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of the railway-station are the loftily-situated church and the district-offices, whence we reach the *Château* in 2 min. by ascending to the left. On the groundfloor of the château is the *District Museum*, containing examples of peasants' rooms fitted up in their original style (open 8-12 & 2-5; 30 pf.). On the first floor is a gallery of modern paintings. Behind the château is the Hof-Garten, commanding a fine view of Dachau, Munich, the surrounding plain, and the distant mountains.

Pasing, to the W. of Munich, the first station on the Starnberg, Augsburg, and Lindau lines (pp. 283, 209, 286; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 11-16 min.; fares 40, 15 pf.), and also reached from the Karls-Platz by tramway No. 29 (p. 218), is the starting-point for a visit to the churches of Pipping and Blumenburg, which possess considerable artistic interest. The church of **Pipping**, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Pasing, was built in 1478-79. The interior has remained unchanged, and, with its old stained glass, altars, choir-stalls, and frescoes, affords a charming picture of a late-Gothic country-church of the 15th century. — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of this lies **Blutenburg**, now a school of English nuns. The church (fee 50 pf.), built in 1490 by Duke Sigismund as a court-chapel, contains a high-altar and two side-altars of 1491, with paintings of the Munich school; fine wooden figures of the Apostles, the Virgin, and the Risen Christ, of the same period; and stained-glass windows of 1497 with scenes from the Passion and coats-of arms of the Wittelsbach family. — Local railway from Pasing to Herrsching, see p. 286.

On the right bank of the Isar, above the Reichenbach bridge (p. 281), begin the pretty **Isar-Auen**, through which roads lead up the river past the Wittelsbach bridge (Pl. E, 8; *I*) and under the railway (fine view of the charmingly situated Talkirchen, p. 301). Then, to the right, we enter the *Marienklause*, ascend the steps, and follow the bank through fine wood to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Menter-schwaige and to Grosshesselohe (see below).

A pleasant excursion may also be made in the **Valley of the Isar**, to the S. of Munich, by taking either the State Railway (p. 303; 22-26 min.) or the Isar-Tal Railway (p. 301; 13-16 min.) to *Grosshesselohe* (p. 302; fares 50, 20 pf.). A suburban railway to Grünwald is under construction. From the station of the State Railway (which is $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the station of the Isar-Tal Railway) we proceed to the E. across the bridge (view; p. 305) to (1 M.) the *Menter-schwaige* (restaurant). — To reach the *Grosshesselohe Restaurant* from the State Railway Station we ascend the path on the left bank (10 min.), while from the station of the Isar-Tal Railway we pass the Brewery (10 min.). From the Grosshesselohe Restaurant we go on through the wood past the little château of *Schwaneck*, erected by Schwanthaler (not accessible), to (25 min.) *Pullach* (p. 302). We now descend to the left to ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Bad Pullach* (restaurant), on the Isar, and return by the romantic lower path along the river (not advisable in wet weather), traversing fine beech-woods and ascending to the station near the Grosshesselohe bridge ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Or from Bad Pullach we may ascend the Isar to (20 min.) *Höllriegelsgereuth* (inn), cross the river by an arched bridge to the (20 min.) old ducal hunting-lodge of *Grünwald* (1913 ft.; Schloss-wirt, with view, best from the tower, 10 pf.; Lindenwirt), and follow the right bank to (1 hr.) the bridge. There is also a ferry at Bad Pullach, by which route Grünwald is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

34. The Starnberger-See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg.

RAILWAY from Munich (*Starnberg Station*, p. 214), to Starnberg ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 32-50 min. (fares 2 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40, 90 pf.); to Peissenberg ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 3 *M* 10, 1 *M* 95 pf.). — STEAMBOAT from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the whole lake), 10 times daily in summer (oftener on Sundays) in 3 hrs. (fares 3 *M*, 1 *M* 65 pf.). Steamboat-tickets may be purchased at the railway-station in Munich as well as on board the steamers. A circular ticket entitles the holder to break the journey twice.

Munich, see p. 214. The train diverges to the S. from the Lindau line (p. 286) at ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pasing*. $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Planegg* (Schloss-wirt, with garden). — 12 M. *Gauting* (Post; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), with sulphur baths and a well-appointed Kurhaus (pens., incl. baths, 4 *M*). — 15 M. *Mühltal*.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Starnberg. — **HOTELS.** *Bayrischer Hof*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-8 *M*; *Bellevue*, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 6 *M*, these two to the left of the rail. station; *Deutscher Kaiser*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Pellet-Meyer*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M*; *Tutzinger Hof*, these two away from the lake. — *Kur-Pension Bad Starnberg*, pens. 6-10 *M*. — *See-Restaurant*, by the Undosa-Bad; *Restaurant Seehof* (with bedrooms), at the rail. station. — *Seebad Hörner*, with swimming-baths; *Undosa-Bad*, with artificial waves. — *Rowing Boats*, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 *M* per hour.

Starnberg (1930 ft.), a considerable place (3300 inhab.) at the N. end of the *Starnberger-See*, dominated by its old castle, is much frequented as a summer-resort.

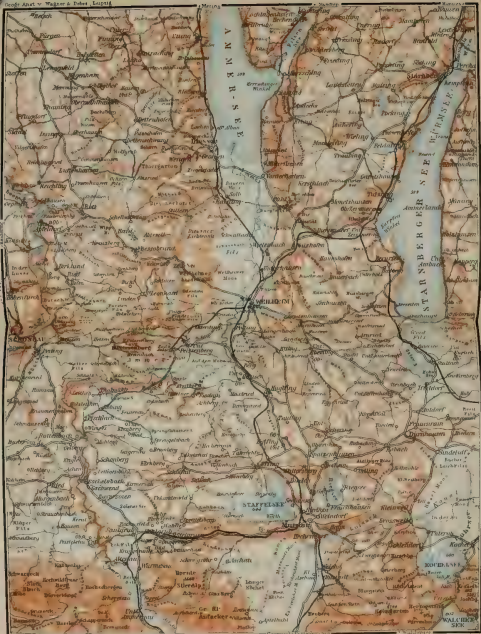
The ***Lake of Starnberg**, or **Würmsee** (1920 ft.), 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 M. in width, and 370 ft. deep, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains to the S. The following are the conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: *Wendelstein*, *Brecherspitz*, *Kirchstein*, *Benediktenwand*, *Karwendel-Gebirge*, *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, *Heimgarten*, *Krottenkopf*, *Wetterstein* range with the *Zugspitze*, and *Ettaler Mandl*.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. On the hill to the right, beyond *Starnberg*, rises the villa of Count Almeida. On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Stat. *Niederpöcking*. **Possenhofen** (*Schauer*), with a château of the late Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the railway-station of that name (p. 285). Pleasant walk through wood, ascending to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) *Feldafing* (see p. 285). In the lake below lies the *Rosen-Insel*, a wooded island with a royal cottage (reached by boat in 10 min.; admission free).

The first station on the E. bank is **Schloss Berg** (*Hôtel am See*, with veranda and garden; *Hôtel Schloss Berg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the lake, both very fair). About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the pier is *Schloss Berg* (adm. daily in summer, 8-11 and 12-6; 50 pf.), a royal château with a large park, where King Lewis II. of Bavaria perished in the lake on June 13th, 1886. A road leads through the park to (1 M.) *Leoni* (see below), passing the spot where the bodies of King Lewis II. and Dr. von Gudden were found. Opposite is a Romanesque memorial chapel (1901).

Farther on, opposite *Possenhofen*, lies **Leoni** (**Hôtel Leoni*, at the wharf, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*; *Bayrisches Haus*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.). On the hill above it rises the church of *Aufkirchen*. A cable-railway (fare 30, down 20 pf.) ascends in 7-8 min. from the landing-place to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the hotel and sanatorium on the top of the *Rottmannshöhe* (2165 ft.). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. is the *Bismarck Tower* (**View*), completed in 1899. — To *Wolfratshausen*, see p. 302.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from *Possenhofen* to (3 M.) *Garatshausen*, with a château of Prince Thurn and Taxis. Next stat. **Tutzing** (**Seehof*, with garden on



the lake, R. from 2 *M*; **Hôtel Simson*, at the station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake, R. 2-4 *M*), with a nunnery. — The *Johannishügel*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., commands a charming view; a still finer one is enjoyed from the **Ilkähöhe* (2390 ft.; inn), near *Oberzeismering* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

Stat. *Bernried*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the rail. station (p. 303), with a château and a fine park (good beer at the beer-garden). The banks become flatter and the Alps more conspicuous. Stat. *Seeshaupt* (Post; *Hôt. Seeshaupt*) lies at the S. end of the lake. — The steamer now returns to *Leoni* and *Starnberg* along the E. bank, passing *Ambach*, *Ammerland* (with a château of Count Pöckl), and the châteaux of *Seeburg* and *Allmannshausen*.

RAILWAY JOURNEY (views to the left). — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Possenhofen*. — 22 M. **Feldafing** (**Kaiserin Elisabeth*, R. 3-6, pens. 7-10 *M*; **Neuschwanstein*), 1 M. from the lake. — Before reaching (25 M.) *Tutzing* (Rail. Restaurant; to *Kochel*, see p. 303) we have a good view of the lake and mountains to the left. The line turns towards the S.W. — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Weilheim** (1845 ft.; *Bräuwaistl*, with garden; Post; *Railway Restaurant*), a small town (4900 inhab.) on the *Ammer*. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., near *Paterzell*, is a wood of yew-trees, 125 acres in area. (Route to *Murnau* and *Partenkirchen*, see p. 296; to the *Ammersee*, see p. 209.)

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Weilheim is the secularized Benedictine monastery of **Wessobrunn** ('Wessobrunner Gebet', see p. 239), founded by Duke Thassilo ca. 753. The convent-church was razed in 1810. The rococo parish-church (1757) contains a painted wooden Crucifix of the second half of the 13th century. The conventual buildings, erected in 1680-1700, now form the château of Baron von Cramer-Klett. On the upper floor is interesting stucco-ornamentation of the early 18th century.

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Peissenberg** (1940 ft.). About $1\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the station is the *Hôtel Bad Hohensulz* (2020 ft.; pens. 4-6 *M*), with sulphur and chalybeate springs, a hydropathic, a restaurant, and shady walks.

The ***Hohe Peissenberg** (3192 ft.), the finest point of view in the vicinity of the *Starnberger-See*, is ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the easy and well-shaded path (indicated by blue and white marks), which diverges to the left from the road beyond the restaurant and leads viâ the *Sulzerbach Waterfall*, the *Quellenhaus*, and the *Schöne Aussicht*. The descent may be made to the S.E., across the ridge (fine views), to the *Weinbauer* (2395 ft., inn, good wine), and thence in windings to (1 hr.) the railway-station of Peissenberg. The Hohe Peissenberg affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit are a pilgrimage-church, a school (with an observatory on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and a plain *Inn*.

*VIEW. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the *Wendelstein*, *Benediktenwand*, *Jochberg* (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy *Venediger*), *Herzogstand*, *Heimgarten* (in front of which lies the *Staffelsee*), *Karwendel-Gebirge*, *Kistenkopf*, *Krotten-*

kopf, Dreitorspitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säuling, Grünten, and Stuiben. To the N. an extensive survey of the plain, embracing the Ammersee, Starnberger-See, Munich, Augsburg, and innumerable towns and villages beyond them.

FROM PEISSENBERG TO SAULGRUB. A carriage-road (diligence daily to Rottenbuch in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) leads round the E. flank of the Hohe Peissenberg via *Böbbing* to (8 M.) *Rottenbuch* (Klosterbräu), picturesquely situated on the left side of the ravine of the *Ammer*. The abbey-church, rebuilt ca. 1472 and remodelled in 1738-57, contains a figure of the Virgin, carved towards the close of the 15th cent. (last altar on N. side). Thence past (4 M.) *Bayersoien*, near the little *Soien Lake*, to (3 M.) *Saulgrub* (p. 299).

The **Ammersee** (1750 ft.), 10 M. long, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad, and 270 ft. deep at its deepest point, commands, like the Starnberger-See, a fine view of the Alps from the Watzmann to the Algäu mountains, with the Zugspitze group in the middle.

FROM MUNICH TO HERRSCHING, $23\frac{1}{2}$ M., local railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 25 pf.). At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pasing* we diverge to the S.W. from the Lindau line (see below). — 16 M. *Wessling* (1930 ft.), on the small Wesslinger-See; $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Steinebach*, on the green *Wörth-See* (1835 ft.); 20 M. *Seefeld-Hechendorf*, on the pretty *Pilsen-See*. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Herrsching** (*Bahnhofs-Hôtel*), on the Ammersee, 250 yds. from the steamer landing-place.

From Herrsching a road leads through the gorge of the *Kienbach* to (3 M.) the 'holy hill' of **Andechs** (2335 ft.; *Andechser Hof*), with a Benedictine monastery and a favourite pilgrimage-church. The latter, dating from the middle of the 15th cent., was lavishly decorated in 1754 and possesses some goldsmith's work of ca. 1500 (in the treasury).

STEAMER from Herrsching in $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to **Diessen**, or *Bayer-diessen* (*Gattinger*; *Ammersee*), a market-town (2000 inhab.) at the S.W. end of the lake, with a handsome abbey-church in the baroque style (1739). Railway Station, see p. 209. — The steamer from Herrsching to Stegen ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 90, 55 pf.) crosses the lake to *Utting*, prettily situated on the W. bank. Farther on are *Schondorf* and *Unter-Schondorf* (Post). The latter, surrounded by orchards and possessing a Romanesque church of the 12th century, is the station for *Greifenberg* (p. 209). We then return to *Breitbrunn*, on the E. bank. The *Amper* emerges from the lake near stat. **Stegen** (*Schreyegg's Inn*), at the N. end. A motor-boat plies on the *Amper* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fare 40 pf.) to *Grafat*, $\frac{2}{3}$ M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 287).

35. From Munich to Lindau.

137 M. RAILWAY. Express in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 19 *M* 10, 12 *M* 40, 7 *M* 90 pf.); ordinary train in 7-8 hrs. (17 *M* 10, 10 *M* 40, 6 *M* 90 pf.). Views to the left.

Munich, see p. 214. Soon after leaving the station we see on the right the park of *Nymphenburg* (p. 280). $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pasing*

(7500 inhab.) is the junction for Augsburg (R. 31) and Starnberg (R. 34). After crossing the *Würm* (p. 209) and passing (7 M.) *Aubing*, the train enters the boggy *Dachauer Moos* (p. 209). — 14½ M. **Fürstenfeld-Bruck** (*Post*), a market-town pleasantly situated on the *Amper*, with a small museum of antiquities. To the right, beside the railway, is the old Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*, now a school for non-commissioned officers, with a church built by Viscardi in 1718-36. — Then across the *Amper* to (20 M.) *Grafrat*, station for the Ammersee (see p. 286). — 26 M. *Gelten-dorf* (p. 209). The train crosses the *Lech* to (35 M.) **Kaufering** (1935 ft.), the junction of a branch-line crossing the *Lechfeld* (see below) to (14½ M.) *Bobingen* (see below).

FROM KAUFERING TO SCHONGAU, 20½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. — 3 M. **Landsberg** (1930-2075 ft.; *Zederbräu*, in the market-place, D. 1½ M.; *Goggl*, *Herkomer-Str.*), a quaint little town with 6500 inhab., on the right bank of the *Lech*. Coming from the railway-station, we turn first to the right and then to the left, and before reaching the bridge over the *Lech* turn again to the left and reach the (7 min.) so-called *Mutterturm*, a structure in the English castellated style, erected in 1888 in honour of his mother by Hubert Herkomer, who was born in *Waal*, 6 M. to the S.W. of *Landsberg* (view of town and valley; open 1-3 p.m., adm. 20 pf.). We then return to the bridge, near which is a weir 10 ft. high, and beyond it follow the *Herkomer-Str.* to (5 min.) the market-place. To the left stands the *Rathaus*, erected in 1699 and possessing a stucco façade of 1720. On the second floor is the Council Chamber, containing two paintings by Herkomer; while on the third floor is a Banquet Room, containing four mural paintings of scenes from the history of the town by Piloty and Schwoiser. A little to the E. is the *Liebfrauen-Kirche*, a Gothic brick edifice of the 15th cent., with a high-altar of 1680. Proceeding to the S. from the *Rathaus*, through the *Schmalzturm* and across the *Berg-Str.*, we reach the (6 min.) *Bayer-Tor*, a gate-tower (1425), 118 ft. in height, with sandstone reliefs on the E. side (view from the top). Adjoining it on the E. is the old *Jesuit Church* (1754). — 20½ M. **Schongau** (2330 ft.; *Post*), an ancient little town with an old *Rathaus*, renewed in 1515, lies picturesquely on a hill on the *Lech*. The *Johannisbad* (restaurant and pension) here is well fitted up.

42½ M. **Buchloe** (2030 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM AUGSBURG (p. 179) TO BUCHLOE, 25 M., railway in ½-1 hr. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 4-7 hrs.). The line traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. 7½ M. *Bobingen* (branch-line to Kaufering, see above); 14½ M. *Schwabmünchen* (*Post*), a manufacturing place. — The line then crosses the *Gennach*, and reaches (25 M.) *Buchloe*.

FROM BUCHLOE TO MEMMINGEN, 28½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. Beyond (2½ M.) *Wiedergeltingen* the train crosses the Wertach. From (5 M.) *Türkheim* (1995 ft.; Krone), a pleasant little market-village on the Wertach, an electric tramway plies to (3 M.; ¼ hr.) **Wörishofen** (2065 ft.; *Kreuzer, Victoria, Bellevue, Geromiller, Gary*, all with baths; *Luitpold; Rössle*; numerous *Pensions*; visitors' tax 4-12 M.), a thriving village (2600 inhab.) on the Wettbach, noted for the hydropathic establishment founded by the Rev. *Sebastian Kneipp* (d. 1897). For lodgings apply to the Kur-Verein in the Casino. Opposite the Casino is the Kurhaus Sebastianum, conducted by monks; to the S. of it stands a bronze statue of Kneipp by Albertshofer (1903), and to the W. lies the Kneippianum hospital. — 12 M. *Mindelheim* (1970 ft.; *Post*; *Mohren*), an old town (4400 inhab.) situated among woods and frequented

in summer. In the church is the fine red marble tomb of Duke Ulric of Teck (d. 1432) and his wife Ursula (d. 1429). Near it is the *Mayen-Bad*, with a mineral spring and a medical establishment. A branch-line runs hence to (10½ M.) *Kirchheim*. — 23½ M. *Ungerhausen*, whence a branch-line runs to *Ottobeuren* (see below). — 28½ M. *Memmingen* (p. 45).

FROM UNGERHAUSEN TO OTTOBEUREN, 7 M., railway in 26 minutes. — **Ottobeuren**, a market-village with 2200 inhab. and a pilgrimage-shrine, has a *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 764 and ranking once as a principality. The convent buildings (1711-31) are magnificently fitted up. The *Church, completed in 1766, is the most important rococo building of S. Germany and contains superb paintings, fine choir-stalls, and a rich treasury.

The train enters the broad valley of the Wertach. — 50 M. *Pforzen*. The background of the landscape is here formed by the Zugspitze, the Hochplatte, the Säuling, and other mountains. The line crosses the Wertach.

54½ M. **Kaufbeuren** (2230 ft.; *Sonne, Hirsch*, both in the Kaiser-Max-Str.), an old town with 8900 inhab., the W. side of which is still enclosed by walls. From the railway-station we proceed to the left and then after a few paces descend to the right. After 5 min. we turn again to the right and follow the Bahnhof-Str. to (5 min.) the *Rathaus*, built by Hauberrisser in 1888 and containing the Municipal Museum (on the groundfloor, to the left). Farther on we follow the wide Kaiser-Max-Str. to the left and the Kirchengässchen to the right to (2 min.) the *Church of St. Martin*, renewed in the Gothic style in 1438 et seq. A little to the W. is the agricultural school, containing a small *Local Museum* (20 pf.). High up in the N.W. angle of the town is the *Church of St. Blasius* (15th cent.), with a fine high-altar and a round tower. — A branch-line runs hence to *Füssen* (p. 291).

The line now winds between densely wooded hills. — 58½ M. *Biessenhofen* (2295 ft.; Post; comp. p. 291). — 69½ M. *Günzach* (2630 ft.) lies near the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. — 77½ M. *Betzgau*. The Iller is crossed.

81½ M. **Kempten** (2280 ft.; *Algäuer Hof, Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, both at the station; *Krone, Kornhaus-Platz: Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of the *Algäu*, with 20,500 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Iller. It consists of two parts, the *Neustadt*, on the high ground, and the *Altstadt* on the Iller. From the railway-station we descend to the right through the Bahnhof-Str. and the Fischer-Str. to the (10 min.) old *Palace* of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in 1651-74 in the baroque style and now partly used as a barracks. The finest rooms are the Fürsten-Saal and the Kapitel-Saal. Adjacent is the handsome *Church of St. Lawrence*, the old abbey-church, of the same date as the palace. A little to the W. is the *Corn Exchange*, containing an historical museum. From the palace we descend to the E. through the Gerber-Str. and then follow the Kronen-Str. to the

right to the (5 min.) *Rathaus-Platz*, with the *Rathaus* (end of the 15th cent.) and the pretty *Rathaus Fountain*, by Hans Krumper (1601). To the E. is the Prot. *Church of St. Magnus*, a late-Gothic brick structure with a choir of the early 15th century. To the S. of the choir is the tasteful *St. Magnus Fountain*, by Wrba (1905).

To the S. of the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station, rises the ***Burghalde**, occupying the site of the old castle of Hilarimont, surrounded by pleasure-grounds (restaurant). It affords an admirable view of the town and of the mountains from the Zugspitze to the Stuiben. — Another good view is obtained from the *Mariaberg* (3002 ft.; inn), $\frac{3}{2}$ M. to the W., reached viâ *Feilberg* and *Eggen*.

FROM KEMPTEN TO REUTTE, $30\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The line diverges to the right from the main line beyond the bridge over the Iller (p. 288) and rapidly ascends, viâ the iodine baths of (5 M.) *Sulzbrunn* (2685 ft.), to (11 M.) *Oy* (2980 ft.). At ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Maria-Rain* the *Wertach* is crossed. — 15 M. *Nesselwang* (2845 ft.; Post; Krone; Rail. Restaurant), a large village, is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Edelsberg* (5330 ft.), the easy and attractive ascent of which may be made in 2 hrs. 17 M. *Kappel* belongs to the parish of *Pfronten*, which consists of thirteen villages. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pfronten-Weissbach* (Rössle; Haf.). — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pfronten-Ried** (2870 ft.; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel zum Falkenstein*) is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Vils. With the adjoining villages of *Heitlern* (Adler) and *Dorf* (Krone) it is visited as a summer-resort. The attractive ascent of the ***Falkenstein** (4190 ft.; hotel and fine view), at the top of which is a ruined castle, may be made by road in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The train follows the valley of the *Vils* and crosses the Austrian frontier to ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schönbichl* (inn), at the base of the *Falkenstein* (see above). — 26 M. *Vils*, the smallest town in Tyrol (600 inhab.). — From ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ulrichs-Brücke* a diligence runs to (50 min.) *Füssen* (see p. 291). — The railway now follows the left bank of the *Lech* to ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Musau* (p. 294), beyond which it crosses the river and reaches (29 M.) *Pfäach* (p. 294). — $30\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Reutte** (p. 294).

FROM KEMPTEN TO ISNY, $23\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. This line, affording a fine view of the Bavarian mountains from the Mädelegabel to the Zugspitze, winds up through the deep valley of the *Rottach*. Just short of (11 M.) *Hellengerst* it crosses the watershed (3077 ft.) between the Danube and the Rhine, the highest point reached by any standard-gauge railway in Germany. It then descends through the picturesque *Weitnauer-Tal*. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Isny*, see p. 77.

From Kempten to *Ulm*, see p. 45.

Beyond Kempten, from which the train backs out, we follow the left bank of the Iller. Finest views to the left. Beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* the *Nieder-Sonthofen Lakes* (2310 ft.) are seen on the right, at the foot of the *Stoffelberg* (3490 ft.). — 91 M. *Seifen*. To the left is the green and sharp-edged *Grünten* (p. 290).

$94\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Immenstadt** (2400 ft.; ***Bayerischer Hof**; ***Kreuz** or *Post*; *Hirsch*; ***Kur-Hôtel Friedrichsbad**; Rail. Restaurant), a busy town of 4600 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the *Steigbach*, at the foot of the *Immenstädter Horn* (4890 ft.).

Fine view from the *Calvarienberg* (1 M. to the N.). — The ascent of the ***Stuiben** (5790 ft.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide unnecessary) is recommended. We ascend the *Steigbach-Tal* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Almagnach Inn*, whence a good footpath leads to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stuiben-Haus* (5205 ft.; inn), about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the summit, which commands a splendid view.

FROM IMMENSTADT TO OBERSTDORF, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. — The line follows the smiling valley of the Iller. 5 M. **Sonthofen**

(2440 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*, at the rail. station; *Engel*), a market-town with 3900 inhab., pleasantly situated in the broad green valley. The ***Grünten** (5712 ft.) may be ascended hence viâ (2¼ M.) *Burgberg* (2465 ft.; *Kreuz*), at the S.W. base of the hill. The bridle-path is easily found (2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse 12 *M.*). About ½ hr. below the summit is the *Grünten-Haus* (4945 ft.; bed 1½ *M.*). The view (best by evening-light) embraces the E. half of the Lake of Constance and the Sentsis.

13 M. **Oberstdorf** (2665 ft.; *Park-Hôtel Luitpold*; *Mohren*; *Wittelsbacher Hof*; *Löwe*; *Sonne*), a favourite summer-resort (2500 inhab.), beautifully situated in the midst of the Algäu Alps, near the confluence of the *Trettach*, *Stillach*, and *Breitach*, the valleys of which with their ramifications afford a great variety of excursions. To the *Faltenbach Waterfall*, 25 minutes. — *Hoffmannsruhe* (2970 ft.). ½ hr., viâ *St. Loretto* (fine view from the hill; *Alpenrose Inn*). — **Wasach*, 1 hr. Beyond the *Breitach* bridge we ascend to the left from the *Immenstadt* road (inn); beautiful view (best by evening-light). We may return viâ *Tiefenbach* (1¼ hr.). — *Zwingsteg* and *Walser Schanze*, 1½ hr. A carriage-road crosses the *Stillach* to the W. and leads over the ridge to the *Walser Schanze* (inn), just beyond the Austrian frontier, in the valley of the *Breitach* or *Kleine Walser-Tal*. About 8 min. before it is reached, a path descends to the right past the *Zwingsteg*, an iron bridge 200 ft. above the *Breitach*, and through the deep and narrow *Gorge of the Breitach* (adm. 50 pf.) to a (¾ hr.) restaurant; thence to *Oberstdorf*, 1¼ hr. — **Freiberg-See* (3050 ft.; 1 hr.); beyond *St. Loretto* a footpath diverges to the right through meadows, crosses the *Stillach*, and ascends to the dark-green lake (inn). — *Spielmannsau* (*Trettach Valley*). 2 hrs., carriage-road viâ *St. Loretto*, skirting the N. foot of the *Himmelschrofen*, to the hamlet of *Spielmannsau* (3225 ft.; inn), amid grand scenery (*Trettachspitze*, *Kratzer*). — **Hölltobel*, in the *Dietersbach* valley (a side-valley of the *Spielmannsau*). 1½ hr.; waterfall in a picturesque ravine. — *Oytal* (to the *Stuiben Fall* 3 hrs.), repaying; road to the inn, about halfway. — *Birgsau* (*Stillach Valley*), repaying; road to (6 M.) the village of *Birgsau* (inn); then on foot to (40 min.) *Einödsbach* (inn), at the mouth of the *Bacher Loch*, a huge gorge on the W. side of the *Mädelegabel* (½ hr. to the waterfall). — For details, mountain-ascents (*Nebelhorn*, *Mädelegabel*, etc.), and the passes to the *Schröcken*, the *Lech Valley*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

FROM SONTHOFEN TO REUTTE. 32 M. From *Sonthofen* to *Hindelang*, motor-diligence 8 times daily in ½ hr.; from *Hindelang* to *Schattwald*, diligence daily in summer in 1½ hr.; from *Schattwald* to *Reutte*, daily in 4¼ hrs. Carriage from *Sonthofen* to *Hindelang* 5, with two horses 7 *M.*; to *Schattwald*, 12 or 18 *M.*; to *Reutte*, 24 or 40 *M.* — The road follows the valley of the *Ostrach* to (5 M.) the village of **Hindelang** (2705 ft.; 2650 inhab.; *Adler*; *Sonne*), whence it ascends in curves to the (8 M.) *Vorderjoch* (3770 ft.). It then traverses a monotonous plateau and descends to (12½ M.) *Vilsrein*, with the Austrian custom-house, in the upper valley of the *Vils*, ¼ M. from *Schattwald* (3516 ft.; *Traube*), with its sulphur-baths. We next reach (16 M.) **Tannheim** (3600 ft.; *Post*), the capital of the valley, whence we proceed past (18½ M.) the *Haldensee* (inn) to (22 M.) *Nesselwängle* (3765 ft.; *Kreuz*). We then descend through the *Pass Gacht*, the finely wooded gorge of the *Weissenbach*, to (26 M.) *Weissenbach*, in the *Lechtal*, and to (32 M.) *Reutte* (p. 294).

We now turn to the W. into the valley of the *Ach*, pass *Bühl*, on the *Alpsee* (2375 ft.; 2 M. long), and follow the *Konstanzer-Tal* to (102½ M.) *Talkirchdorf*. We then ascend to (105 M.) **Oberstaufen** (2600 ft.; *Wittelsbacher Hof*; *Büttner*), a market-town on the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. At the end of a tunnel, just short of *Oberstaufen*, we have a *View of the *Weissach-Tal*, the mountains of *Bregenz*, and the *Sentis* chain beyond.

Before we reach (113 M.) *Rötenbach* (2300 ft.) the valley is crossed by the *Rentershofener Damm*, an embankment 656 yds. long and 174 ft. high. — 123 M. *Hergatz* (1815 ft.; branch-line to *Kisslegg*, p. 76). — 132 M. *Oberreitnau*. The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (p. 86), then turns to the S.E., and crosses an embankment 600 yds. long into the station of (137 M.) *Lindau* (p. 85).

36. From Munich to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) and to Imst viâ Reutte and the Fern Pass.

124½ M. RAILWAY to Kaufbeuren. 54½ M. in 1½-3½ hrs., from Kaufbeuren to Füssen, 26½ M., local railway in 2 hrs. — Omnibus from Füssen (Bayrischer Hof) to Ulrichs-Brücke Station (2½ M.) thrice daily in 50 min. (50 pf.); thence railway to (5½ M.) Reutte in 25 minutes. — Motor Diligence from Reutte to Imst (36 M.) twice daily in 4-4½ hrs. (11 K). diligence twice daily in 8-10 hrs. (11 K 60 h), omnibus in 9¼ hrs. (9 K 40 h). — OMNIBUS from Füssen to Hohenschwangau in connection with the trains in ¾ hr. (70 pf.); also omnibuses of the Hohenschwangau hotels (1 M). — CARRIAGE from Füssen to Hohenschwangau with one horse 4, with two horses 6 M, there and back with 1 hr's. stay 5 or 8 M; to Neu-Schwanstein 6 or 9 M, there and back 8 or 12 M; to Reutte 8 or 12 M; to Lermoos 20 or 30 M; to Linderhof 18 or 30 M; to Oberau 36 or 50 M; to Imst 50 or 70 M. Driver's fee 10 per cent. of the fare.

From Munich to (54½ M.) *Kaufbeuren*, see pp. 286-288. — 58 M. *Biessenhofen* (p. 291); 62 M. *Oberdorf* (2390 ft.; Alte Post), a market-town with an old château; 76 M. *Weizern-Hopferau*. To the left appears the *Hopfensee*.

81 M. **Füssen**. — The *Railway Station* lies a short distance from the town, ½ M. from the bridge over the Lech. — HOTELS. **Bayrischer Hof*, at the station, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 5½-9 M; **Hirsch*, R. 1½-4 M; *Alte Post*; *Neue Post*, R. 1¼-2 M; *Mohr*; *Sonne*.

Füssen (2615 ft.), a small town (4500 inhab.) pleasantly situated on the left bank of the *Lech*, and dominated by a castle erected by the bishops of Augsburg in the 15th cent., restored by King Lewis I., and now occupied by the district-court, is a frequented summer-resort. Below the castle are the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *St. Mang*, founded in 629 (now private property), and the *Church of St. Magnus*, erected in 1701-17 on older foundations, with an early-Romanesque crypt beneath the E. choir. The gate in the town-wall between the castle and the church commands a fine view. — On the Lech, about ½ M. to the W. of Füssen, is the small sulphur bath of *Faulenbach*.

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to (½ hr.) the **Calvarienberg* (3130 ft.), commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the Lech and Füssen, Hohenschwangau, and Neu-Schwanstein. A footpath leads hence, skirting the *Schwansee*, direct to (1 hr.) *Hohenschwangau*.

The ROAD FROM FÜSSEN TO HOHENSCHWANGAU (3 M.) crosses the Lech, turns to the left, and descends the right bank of the Lech. It then turns to the right, passing the *Café Rupprecht* and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Alterschrofen Inn*, and leads through the park, skirting the Schlossberg, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Hohenschwangau. — PEDESTRIANS ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) follow the road to Reutte (p. 294), to the right beyond the bridge, for 5 min., then ascend the path to the left on the slope of the Calvarienberg, which leads past the (7 min.) view-point known as the 'Kanzel', and passes through wood to (6 min.) the so-called 'König-Strasse' (driving forbidden). We now descend gently to the left, while the route to the Alpenrosen-Weg (see below) maintains a straight direction. In 18 min. we pass through a deer fence and obtain our first glimpse of the Schwansee, with Hohenschwangau to the right and Neu-Schwanstein to the left. Before reaching the *Schwansee* (2592 ft.) we take the footpath to the right, which skirts the lake and (18 min.) ascends to the right. In 12 min. we descend to the left by the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (to the right, below, the Alpsee). In 2 min. more we may either keep straight on for (5 min.) the village of Hohenschwangau or turn to the left for the castle. — A longer but finer route ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is offered by the *Alpenrosen-Weg*, which begins at the Weissshaus (p. 294) and winds along the wooded slope of the *Schwarzenberg*, commanding beautiful views. This route may be joined from the Schwarz-Brücke or from the Königstrasse (see above).

Hohenschwangau. — HOTELS. **Hôt.-Pens. Schwansee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Alpsee, outside the park, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *ℳ*; **Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose*, beautifully situated on the Alpsee, R. 3-7 *ℳ*, B. 1 *ℳ* 30 pf., D. 4 *ℳ*; *Hôt. Liesl*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 *ℳ*, very fair.

The castles of Hohenschwangau and Neu-Schwanstein are open from May 10th to Oct. 18th, week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. and holidays 10-12 and 2-5; closed on June 13th, the anniversary of King Lewis II.'s death. Adm. to Schloss Hohenschwangau 50 pf., to Schloss Neu-Schwanstein 3, Sun. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *ℳ*.

Hohenschwangau (2690 ft.), a small village at the foot of a wooded hill crowned by the castle of the same name, is a pleasant summer-resort with numerous attractive walks in the vicinity. It lies near the beautiful bluish-green **Alpsee*, which is girdled with fine woods, while the steep crags of the Pilgerschrofen rise above its S. end. Well-made paths make the entire circuit of the lake ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). — The footpath to the old Schloss ascends opposite the Liesl Hotel (5 min.). Admission, see above.

***Schloss Hohenschwangau** (2840 ft.), formerly called *Schwanstein*, originally belonged to the house of Guelph, but in 1191 came into the possession of the Hohenstaufen Dukes of Swabia and in 1567 passed to the Dukes of Bavaria. It was sold for a trifling sum in 1820, and in 1832 purchased by King Max II. of Bavaria, then crown-prince, who caused the ruin to be entirely re-

constructed and decorated in the interior with frescoes from German legend and history by *Schwind*, *Lindenschmit*, and other artists. The castle commands charming views of the plain, the Alpsee, and Neu-Schwanstein. It was the favourite residence of King Lewis II.

Opposite the ascent to Hohenschwangau, near the Liesl Hotel, begins the road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Neu-Schwanstein, from which (5 min.) the road to the Blöckenau (p. 294) diverges to the right; 6 min. farther on (opposite the footpath from the Hôtel Schwansee) a steep footpath ascends on the right to the Jugend; and 12 min. farther on a bridle-path diverges to the right, near a stall on the left side of the road, to the Marien-Brücke and the Jugend. The road next passes the *Castle Restaurant* (*Schloss-Restaurant*) and in 8 min. reaches the castle of —

***Neu-Schwanstein** (3165 ft.), begun by King Lewis II. in 1869 on the site of the old castle of *Vorder-Hohenschwangau*, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock. The castle, built in the Romanesque style from designs by *Von Dollmann*, *Riedel*, and *Hofmann*, is planned after the style and arrangement of the Wartburg, but on a much larger scale. Admission, see p. 292; the visit takes about 1 hr. The castle is splendidly fitted up, and its windows command beautiful views, especially of Hohenschwangau and the Alpsee to the S., and of the profound gorge of the Pöllat and its waterfall, spanned by the Marien-Brücke, to the E.

The imposing PALAS has four stories: the groundfloor contains the offices, the first floor is occupied by the attendants, the second is unfinished, and the royal apartments are on the third. Visitors ascend to the third floor by a staircase of 96 steps in the main tower, 195 ft. high. The landing at the top of the staircase is adorned with frescoes by Hauschild, illustrating the legend of Sigurd. To the left we pass through the *Adjutant's Room* to the *King's Study*, with scenes from the story of Tannhäuser by Aigner; and thence through the *Stalactite Grotto* to the former *Winter Garden*, a balcony commanding a view of the plain. Next follow the *Sitting Room*, with pictures from the Lohengrin legend by Hauschild; the *Dressing Room*, with scenes from the lives of Walter von der Vogelweide and Hans Sachs by Ille; the Gothic *Bedchamber*, with illustrations of the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; the *Oratory*, with scenes from the life of Louis IX. of France by Hauschild (fine view of the valley of the Pöllat from the balcony). The *Dining Hall* is embellished with scenes from the Wartburg under the Landgrave Hermann, by F. Piloty. The ante-chamber leads back to the landing, whence we enter the *Throne Room*, with pictures by Hauschild, and an open loggia (view of the Alpsee and the mountains). — Hauschild has also adorned the landing at the top of the staircase on the fourth floor with a series of 12 pictures from the story of Gudrun. On this floor is the *Festsaal* or *Sängersaal* (Minstrels' Hall), 90 ft. long, with pictures from 'Parzival' by Spiess, Munsch, and Piloty.

A footpath, diverging to the left from the road at the N. angle of the castle, leads to the W. round the castle to the above-mentioned bridle-path. [Before the latter is reached (4 min.), a footpath descends to the left to the *Gorge of the Pöllat*, where we have a good view of the castle and of the *Pöllat Waterfall* from

below.] We ascend by the bridle-path and in 5 min. reach a point whence two footpaths diverge; one, to the right, leading down to the (1 min.) **Jugend* (2950 ft.), a clearing in the wood commanding a charming view of Hohenschwangau and the Alpsee; the other, to the left, ascends to the (4 min.) **Marien-Brücke*, a bridge 138 ft. long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall and affords the best view of the castle of Neu-Schwanstein. — Returning from the bridge, we take the path to the left, which brings us in 2 min. to the Blöckenau road, at which also the bridle-path ends (to the village of Hohenschwangau by this road $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

From Hohenschwangau an attractive footpath leads to the *Ammerwald Hotel* (p. 301) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., through the *Blöckenau* and across the *Schützensteig* or *Jägersteig*. Thence to *Linderhof*, see p. 301.

Other excursions (*Tegelberg Alp*, *Säuling*, *Hochplatte*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

PEDESTRIANS proceeding from Hohenschwangau to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen, but may either follow the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (p. 292) high above the N. bank of the Alpsee, or the good path past the 'Pindar-Platz' (a rocky projection with a fine view of the lake), to the W. end of the lake, and then return to the road. We pass the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) 'Cordonisten-Haus' on the Austrian frontier and descend in windings to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schluxen Inn*, on the road from Pinswang to Pfach, which we follow to (3 M.) *Pfach* (comp. below), 2 M. from Reutte.

The ROAD FROM FÜSSEN TO (8 M.) REUTTE leads up the right bank of the Lech to ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) a narrow ravine (on the left bank a bust of King Max II.; on the right bank a war-monument). From the iron *König-Max-Steg* a fine view of the fall is obtained. We then cross the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schwarz-Brücke* (p. 292) and reach the Austrian frontier at the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weissshaus* (good inn). The main road then crosses the Lech by the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ulrichs-Brücke* (rail. station, p. 289), passes *Musau* and *Rossschlag*, and shortly before reaching (5 M.) *Pfach* (p. 289), recrosses to the right bank.

PEDESTRIANS will find it shorter and pleasanter to diverge to the left before reaching the Ulrichs-Brücke, and proceed by *Unter-Pinswang* and the *Kniepass* (2979 ft.), a rocky barrier narrowly confining the Lech, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pfach*.

At *Pfach* the *Arch-Bach*, issuing from the Plansee, is crossed. Then through the broad valley of the Lech to (2 M.) —

89 M. **Reutte** (2790 ft.; *Post*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -5 K; *Hirsch*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ K; *Tiroler Hof*, at the rail. station, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -3 K, all very fair; *Adler*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 K), a large market-village (1800 inhab.) in the midst of a basin intersected by the Lech, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the Säuling and Dürreberg, E. the Zwieselberg and Tauern, S. the Axljoch, Thaneller, and Schlossberg, W. the Gachtspitze, Gehrenspitze, and Gimpel.

The church at *Breitenwang*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., contains a Dance of Death in relief in the mortuary chapel. Emp. Lothaire died here in 1137 on his return from Italy (memorial tablet).

To the ***Stuiben Falls**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back. The cart-track crosses the Archbach above the hamlet of *Mühl* and returns to the left

bank at ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the electric plant. The Hermannsteig (path) ascends thence to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Lower Stuiben Fall*, a cascade 100 ft. in height, formed by the Arch, finely framed with trees. At the finger-post a path ascends (right) to the Reutte road, by which we may return (to Reutte 1 hr.). Those bound for the Plansee ascend from the Lower Fall along the Arch to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) smaller *Upper Fall* (60 ft. high), and turning to the right regain (4 min.) the road, 10 min. from the Little Plansee (p. 301).

From Reutte to *Linderhof*, *Ober-Ammergau*, and *Partenkirchen*, see R. 38. *Upper Lechtal*, *l'ass Gacht*, and viâ *Tannheim* to *Immenstadt*, see p. 290 and *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The considerable ruins of *Ehrenberg*, to the S., above the pass of that name (see below), crown the pine-clad *Schlossberg* (3280 ft.). In the background rises the *Thaneller* (see below). The road skirts the (92 M.) *Ehrenberger Klause*, a defile, and descends to (94 M.) *Heiterwang* (Post; Hirsch) in the Hintertoren Tal. About 1 M. to the N.E. is the *Heiterwang Lake*, connected with the Plansee by a channel (steamboat, see p. 301). — From (97 M.) *Bichelbach* (Hirsch; Traube) the *Thaneller* (7687 ft.) may be ascended in 4 hrs., viâ *Berwang* (4385 ft.; Rose). At (99 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lahn* the road reaches the infant river *Loisach*. — 102 M. **Lermoos** (3265 ft.; Post, *Drei Mohren*, both good), a village situated in a wide green valley, from which on the E. rise the barren rocky walls of the imposing *Wetterstein Chain*, culminating in the *Zugspitze* (9725 ft.) to the N. At the base of the *Wetterstein*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E., lies the village of *Ehrwald* (3260 ft.; *Sonnenspitze*; *Grüner Baum*; *Adler*, all plain but good), on the road to *Partenkirchen* (motor-omnibus viâ *Griesen* in summer thrice daily in 2 hrs., stage in 3 hrs.; one-horse carr. 12 *M*; comp. pp. 297-8).

The road to *Nassereit*, the finest mountain-pass between Bavaria and Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) or in an open carriage (from *Lermoos* to *Nassereit* 12 *K*, with two horses 20 *K*). Beyond (103 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bieberwier* (*Löwe*) it affords a fine retrospect of the *Wetterstein Mts.* and ascends, passing the *Weissensee* (left) and the beautiful *Blindsee* (right), to the (108 M.) **Fern Pass** (3970 ft.; inn). The old road past the castle of *Fernstein* is prohibited and is blocked halfway by a wall. The new road descends in wide curves (a path descending to the right, beyond telegraph-post 161, about 1 M. from the inn, is a short-cut). In the bottom of the valley we pass the picturesque castle of *Fernstein*, on the right; at its base is the *Fernstein Inn* (3305 ft.). To the left, the ruins of the *Sigmundsburg* rise from the dark-green *Fernstein Lake*, the outlet of which we cross by a stone bridge. — At (114 M.) **Nassereit** (2745 ft.; Post, very fair; *Grüner Baum*, *Lamm*, both plain but good) the road divides, the left branch (preferable) crossing the saddle of *Obsteig* to the E. and leading viâ *Ober-Mieming* to *Telfs* (13 M.), while the right branch leads through the *Gurgler-Tal* to —

124 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Imst**, 2 M. to the N. of the railway station (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

37. From Munich to Partenkirchen and to Zirl (*Innsbruck*) viâ Mittenwald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 284, 296.

90½ M. From Munich to *Partenkirchen*, 62 M., RAILWAY in 2¼-4 hrs. (fares 8 *ℳ* 20, 5 *ℳ*, 3 *ℳ* pf.; express-fares 9 *ℳ* 20, 6 *ℳ*, 3 *ℳ* 80 pf.); from *Partenkirchen* viâ (11 M.) *Mittenwald* to *Scharnitz*, 15 M., MOTOR DILIGENCE 5-7 times daily in 1¼ hr.; thence stage to *Zirl*, 13½ M. in 4 hrs. (4 *ℳ*; railway in progress).

From Munich to (33½ M.) *Weilheim*, see pp. 283-285. The train traverses the wide valley of the *Ammer*. 42 M. *Uffing*. The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the *Staffelsee* (2160 ft.), with its islands, passing the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen*, to —

46½ M. **Murnau** (2265 ft.; *Hotel-Restaurant*), at the S.E. end of the *Staffelsee* and 140 ft. above it (**Kur-Hôtel Staffelsee*, ½ M. from the rail. station, R. 1½-3, pens. 5½-7 *ℳ*; *Seerose*; good baths in the lake). About ¾ M. from the station and the lake is the prettily-situated village of Murnau (*Post*; *Pantlbräu*; *Griesbräu*; *Zacherlbräu*; *Angerbräu*). Some of the houses are painted from suggestions by E. von Seidl. The *Vier Linden* (lime-trees), to the E., and the *Asamshöhe* (with tower) command a view of the mountains (E. the *Heimgarten*, *Kistenkopf*, and *Krottenkopf*; W. the *Ettaler Mandl*; S., in the background of the *Loisach-Tal*, the *Wetterstein* range). Electric railway to *Ober-Ammergau*, see p. 298.

The railway skirts the W. side of Murnau and descends in a wide curve, affording a fine view of the spacious *Loisach* valley, to (48½ M.) *Hechendorf*. It then crosses the *Loisach* and reaches (50½ M.) *Ohlstadt*. At (53 M.) *Eschenlohe* (Altwirt; Brückenwirt) the valley contracts. From (57 M.) *Oberau* (2160 ft.; *Post*) a road leads to the right viâ *Ettal* to *Ober-Ammergau* (see p. 300).

Beyond (59½ M.) *Farchant* the broad basin of *Partenkirchen* opens to the S. On the left is the *Kuhflucht*, a gorge with waterfalls, descending from the *Hohe Fricken*. Fine view of the *Wetterstein* range from the *Dreiterspitz* to the *Zugspitze*. — 62 M. *Garmisch-Partenkirchen* (2295 ft.; *Bayerischer Hof*; *Zum Werdenfelser Michl*; *Stadt Wien*, all at the station), between the two villages.

Partenkirchen. — HOTELS. **Park-Hôtel Bellevue*, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 *ℳ*; **Gibson*, R. 3-10, B. 1¼, D. 2½ *ℳ*; **Post*; **Stern*; **Kainzen-Bad*, see p. 298; *Baumgartner*; *Zum Rassen*; *Melber*; *Werdenfelser Hof*. — *Pensions* and *Private Apartments* numerous; apply at the official bureau. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Partenkirchen (2350 ft.; 2400 inhab.), a favourite resort both in summer and winter, is beautifully situated at the base of the *Eckenberg*. It possesses a handsome modern Gothic church (1865-71), a new Protestant church (1890), and a small English church. The district school of carving and design, near the station, is open to visitors. The *Villa Orient*, above the village, has a beautiful garden and contains various collections (adm. 50 pf.).



A beautiful view is obtained from the monument of King Lewis II. in the lower **St. Anton Park**, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village. The peaks (from left to right) are the Wettersteinwand, Dreitorspitze, Alpspitze, Waxenstein (behind it the Zugspitze), the pointed Upsberg (in the distance, beyond the Eibsee-Törleu); to the right, the Kramer. A little higher up is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Anton* (2400 ft.; café).

Garmisch. — **HOTELS.** **Park-Hôtel Alpenhof*, R. 3-5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$. D. 3 *M.*; **Neu-Werdenfels*, R. 2-1 *M.*; **Husar*; **Post*; *Drei Mohren*; *Kainzenfranz*; *Lamm*; *Zur Zugspitze*; **Hôt.-Pens. Sonnenbichl*, finely situated 1 M. to the N. of the station. — Numerous *Pensions*.

Garmisch (2290 ft.), a thriving village (2700 inhab.) 1 M. to the W. of Partenkirchen, the seat of the district-court, is another favourite resort.

EXCURSIONS (for details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). ***Partnachklamm** and **Vorder-Graseck** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; guide unnecessary; omn. from the station to the Partnachklamm Inn in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 *M.*). After following the Mittenwald road to the S. of Partenkirchen (see p. 298) for a few paces, we turn to the right at a finger-post, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. reach the first bridge, at the mouth of the *Partnach Valley*. Beyond the bridge we pass the bridge of the electric plant and reach the (12 min.) *Partnachklamm Restaurant*, near the second bridge, where the road ends. Beyond the bridge the direct path to Graseck ascends, in windings, to the left. The path to the 'Klamm', or gorge, leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) fourth bridge, 225 ft. above the Partnach, is the finest point. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 10 min. to the forester's house of *Vorder-Graseck* (2920 ft.; restaurant), where a fine view is enjoyed. — A narrow path (*Triftsteig*), constructed for the use of the 'lumberers' and diverging to the left before the third bridge, leads along the bottom of the gorge, close to the water. It is provided at places with wire-ropes and is quite safe for those reasonably free from giddiness. About 5 min. beyond ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the end of the gorge is a finger-post, whence we ascend to the left to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Vorder-Graseck*. — **FROM GRASECK TO MITTENWALD VIA ELMAU**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From the forester's house we ascend the pastures for a short distance, and then turn to the right. After 20 min. we go straight on (not to the right to *Mittel-Graseck*) to (10 min.) *Hinter-Graseck*; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., bridge over the *Ferchenbach*; then straight on through the wood to (25 min.) *Elmau* (3320 ft.; inn). From this point a road leads via the *Ferchen-See* and the *Lauter-See* to (6 M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 298).

The ***Eibsee** (3190 ft.), 6 M. from Garmisch, is reached by the road via *Unter-Grainau* (stage from Partenkirchen thrice daily in 2 hrs., returning in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fare each way $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*); or, from Garmisch, by the path to the left at the W. end of the village, which leads across meadows to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ober-Grainau* (Post), and thence to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the lake. The Eibsee, 3 M. long, 2 M. wide, and 90 ft. deep, has seven small islands and is enclosed by wooded hills, above which tower the enormous rocky walls of the Zugspitze (*Terne's Inn*, with veranda, boats, and baths, R. from 2, pens. 6-7 *M.*). Travellers are rowed (50 pf. each) to the *Ludwigs-Insel* in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (50 pf.). — Near Unter-Grainau is the charming little **Badersee* (hotel-pension).

LONGER EXCURSIONS (*Eckbauer, Höllental-Klamm, Reintal* and *Blaue Gumpen, Schachen, Krottenkopf, Zugspitze*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

To **LERMOOS** (p. 295), 18 M., by a good road through the wooded *Loisach-Tal* (motor-omnibus or carr., see p. 295). The frontier-inn at *Griesen* (p. 301) lies $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Partenkirchen and $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Lermoos. — A shorter but unattractive path leads from the Eibsee over the *Törleu* (4954 ft.) to (3 hrs.) Lermoos. — To *Reutte*, see p. 301.

MOTOR DILIGENCE to *Ober-Ammergau*, see p. 299.

The new road to Mittenwald passes near the (63 M.) *Kainzen-Bad* (2415 ft.; p. 296), with alkaline and iodine springs, and then ascends through undulating pastures. The old road is shorter and steeper. Beyond (66½ M.) *Kaltenbrunn* the bold peaks of the Karwendel range appear in front. 68 M. *Gerold*; 69½ M. *Klais* (Schöttl's Inn; to the *Barmsee* and *Krün*, see p. 304). The road passes the marshy *Schmalsee*, and winds down into the *Isar-Tal*.

73 M. **Mittenwald** (3020 ft.; **Post*; *Wetterstein*; *Traube*, these two well spoken of; *Zum Karwendel*, plain but good), the last Bavarian village, with quaint old houses, is overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendel-Gebirge* (7825 ft.). The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the main occupation of the inhabitants. In front of the church is a bronze statue of *Michael Klotz* (d. 1743), who introduced the violin-industry. — To *Kochel*, see R. 39 b.

EXCURSIONS. To the **Lauter-See* (3315 ft.), ¾ hr., and the *Ferchen-See* (3400 ft.), ¼ hr. farther up (see p. 297); to the **Hohe Kranzberg* (4565 ft.; inn), 1¼ hr. (splendid view); to the *Leutasch-Klamm*, near the *Scharnitz* road (see below; 1 hr. there and back); *Leutasch Valley*, *Vereins-Alpe*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The road traverses the level bottom of the Isar valley as far as the (77 M.) *Defile of Scharnitz*, the boundary between Bavaria and Tyrol, formerly protected by a strong fortress which was completely destroyed by the French in 1805. Extensive remains are still extant on the hillside beyond the Isar. Beyond the adjacent village of (77½ M.) *Scharnitz* (3160 ft.; *Adler*; *Traube*; *Neuwirt*) the road quits the Isar and ascends to (83½ M.) **Seefeld** (3860 ft.; *Post*, very fair; *Stern*, well spoken of), with a 14th cent. Gothic church. It then leads past the small *Wildsee* to (86 M.) *Reith*, beyond which it descends viâ *Leiten* (3310 ft.; *Hirsch*) in wide curves, affording magnificent views of the Inn valley and the Tyrolean Alps, to (90½ M.) *Zirl* (1955 ft.; *Post* or *Stern*; *Löwe*). On the opposite bank of the Inn is (91½ M.) the railway station of that name (*Zur Martinswand*). Railway to *Innsbruck* (9½ M., in 25 min.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Baedeker's Austria*.

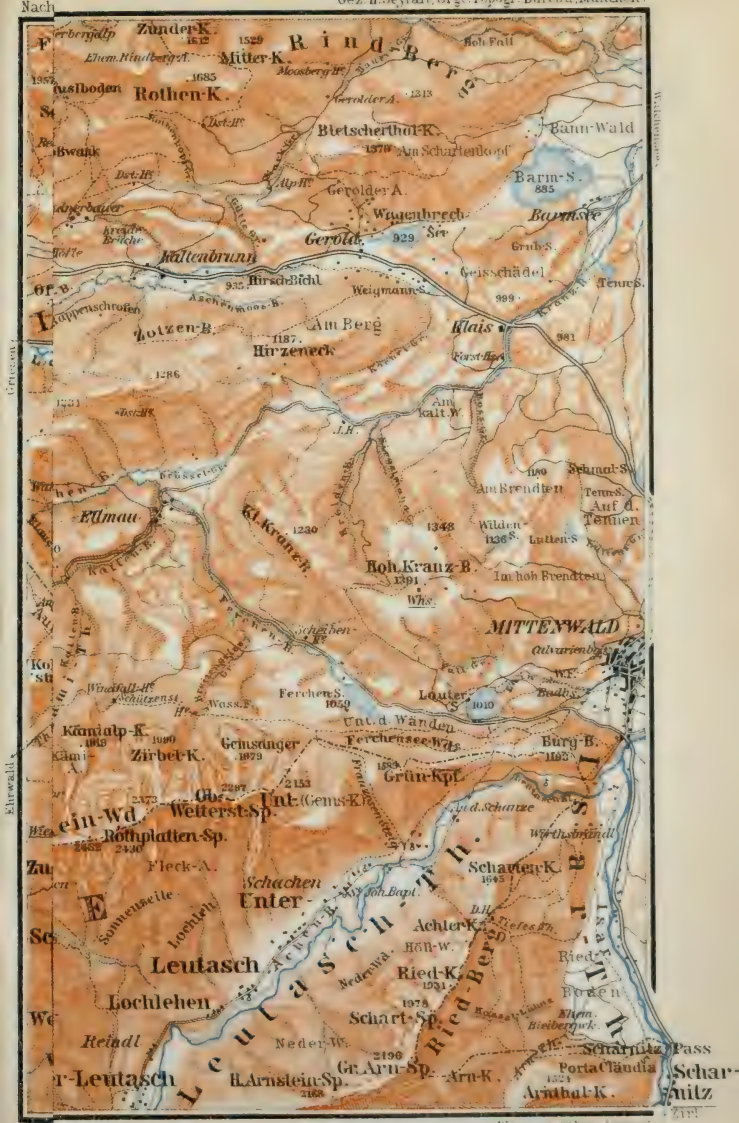
38. From Munich to Füssen viâ Linderhof.

Comp. Maps, pp. 284, 296, 294.

a. To Linderhof viâ Murnau and Ober-Ammergau.

69 M. From Munich to *Murnau*, 47 M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 10, 3 *M* 60, 2 *M* 40 pf.; express fares 6 *M* 60, 4 *M* 10, 2 *M* 65 pf.); fares to Ober-Ammergau (2nd & 3d cl.) 4 *M* 90, 3 *M* 30 pf.; from Murnau to Ober-Ammergau, 14½ M., electric railway in 1 hr. 10 min. (fares 1 *M* 30, 95 pf.). From Ober-Ammergau to *Linderhof*, 7½ M., omn. twice daily in 1¾ hr. (1 *M* 20 pf.).

From Munich to (46½ M.) *Murnau*, see p. 296. The line thence





to Ober-Ammergau describes a wide curve to the W., and skirts the ridge that divides the Staffel-See from the plain of the Loisach. To the S. opens a fine mountain view. — $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grafenaschau* (2255 ft.). — Beyond a wood and an embankment, 46 ft. in height, we reach (53 M.) *Jägerhaus*. The line now ascends more steeply along the mountain-slope. 54 M. *Kohlgrub*, station for the picturesquely situated village of that name (2715 ft.; Lehmann's Inn, Schwarzer Adler, both plain but good). We again ascend by a lofty embankment and in a deep cutting reach ($54\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Bad Kohlgrub** (2820 ft.). About $1\frac{1}{3}$ M. to the S., at the base of the Hörnle (see below), are the prettily situated chalybeate and peat baths (2940 ft.; **Kurhaus*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -5 M.; **Hôtel-Pension Lindenschlösschen*, with garden, R. 1-3 M.; *Bayrischer Hof*, R. 1-3 M.), frequented also as a mountain health-resort.

The *Olga-Höhe* and the *Faller-Alm* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; rfmts.) command fine views to the N. of the hills and lakes of Upper Bavaria. — The highly attractive ascent of the **Hörnle** (5080 ft.; refuge-hut) may be made in 2 hrs.; splendid mountain-view (Zugspitze); the Bavarian plain, with Munich, is visible to the N.

From ($55\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saulgrub* a road leads to the right to *Rottenbuch* (p. 286). Soon reaching its highest point (2870 ft.), the line now descends to the S. into the *Ammer-Tal*. $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Altenau* (2750 ft.; Limmer), charmingly situated at the W. base of the Hörnle, contains the generating station of the railway. — $58\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Unter-Ammergau* (2740 ft.; Schuhwirt). — We cross the Ammer.

$61\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ober-Ammergau** (2745 ft.; *Wittelsbacher Hof*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -5 M.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M.; *Alte Post*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Osterbichl*, R. 1-2 M.; *Lamm*; *Pens. Veit*; *Pens. Edel*; charges higher during the Passion Plays), a village with 1650 inhab., celebrated for the Passion Plays performed here every ten years (next in 1910). The *Theatre*, built in 1900 and containing 4200 seats, stands at the N. end of the village, near the railway-station. Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. A noteworthy *Crèche* (comp. p. 270), with old figures, is to be seen at Seb. Lang's house (No 73). About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W., at the N. base of the *Kofel* (4405 ft.), stands a colossal group of the Crucifixion in sandstone, executed by Halbig, and presented by King Lewis II. in 1875.

In 1910 the PASSION PLAYS will take place from May 16th to Sept. 25th every Sunday and on certain festivals, and from the middle of July to the middle of Sept. on Wed. also. The performance begins at 8 a.m. and lasts till 6 p.m. (with an interval of 2 hrs. at noon). It will be repeated on the following day, if there should not be sufficient seating accommodation for all the visitors at the regular representation. Seats 2-10 M. Farther information and also tickets may be obtained from Cook & Son, London, and from Schenker & Co., Munich (p. 222).

MOTOR DILIGENCE to *Garmisch* (p. 297), viâ *Oberau* (p. 296), $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., 5-8 times daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to *Kochel* (p. 303), viâ *Garmisch-Partenkirchen*, *Mittenwald*, and *Walchensee*, $44\frac{1}{2}$ M., in summer thrice daily; to *Bad Tölz* and *Tegernsee*, see p. 307.

From Ober-Ammergau to ($71\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Linderhof*, see p. 300.

b. To Füssen viâ Oberau and Linderhof.

93 M. From Munich to *Oberau*, 57 M., RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. fares 7 *M* 60, 4 *M* 60 pf., 3 *M*; express fares 8 *M* 60, 5 *M* 60, 3 *M* 50 pf.). — In summer an OMNIBUS (15 seats) runs twice daily from Oberau to Linderhof in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fare $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*) and, after a halt of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. here, goes on to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Füssen (in all 36 M. in 12 hrs.; fare 8 *M* 50 pf.). From Linderhof an omnibus runs in connection to Ober-Ammergau (see p. 298). — From Partenkirchen (Goldener Stern) an OMNIBUS runs daily in summer to Hohenschwangau in 13 hrs. (fare 9 *M* 20 pf.) viâ Linderhof, Reutte, and Füssen. This omnibus reaches Linderhof in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fare 2 *M* 70, return 4 *M* 80 pf.) and halts there for $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. before resuming its journey. — CARRIAGE from Oberau to Ober-Ammergau with one horse 10, with two horses 14 *M*; to Linderhof 18 and 30, to Reutte 30 and 40, to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) 36 and 50 *M*; from Füssen to Plansee 12 and 18, to Linderhof 20 and 35, to Oberau 35 and 50 *M*; driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

From Munich to (57 M.) *Oberau*, see p. 296. The road to Ober-Ammergau (motor-diligence see p. 299) leads to the W., passing the ($\frac{2}{3}$ M.) *Untermberg Inn*, and ascends gradually, at first in a wide sweep to the right, along the N. side of the wooded gorge of the *Giessenbach* (short-cuts for pedestrians). At the bottom of the valley runs the old road. The upper end of the gorge is closed by the *Ettaler Berg*, which the road circumvents by curving to the left.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ettal* (2875 ft.; *Klosterwirtschaft*), a Benedictine convent founded by Emp. Lewis the Bavarian in 1330, and rebuilt after a fire in 1744. The church, with a massive dome (236 ft. high), was remodelled in the baroque style; it contains six fine side-altars by J. B. Strauch (1757-61); on the high-altar is a celebrated figure of the Madonna (Italian marble of the 14th cent.). The ascent of the *Ettaler Mandl* (5360 ft.), protected by wire-rope, takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.

About $\frac{2}{3}$ M. farther on the road forks, the right branch leading to (3 M.) *Ober-Ammergau* (p. 299). The road to Linderhof (driving preferable to walking) unites $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on with the road from Ober-Ammergau to Linderhof. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Graswang* (2885 ft.; inn), beyond which we ascend through the *Graswang-Tal*, or upper valley of the Ammer; to the left opens the wide *Elmauer Gries*, above which peeps the Zugspitze. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Linder*, a forester's house, with restaurant and beds. We pass the Bavarian custom-house (right), and then cross the Ammer to —

11 M. ***Schloss Linderhof**, erected in the rococo style by Dollmann for King Lewis II. in 1869-78 (adm. from May 10th to Oct. 18th daily, 9-12 & 1.30-5; fee 3 *M*, Sun. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, including grotto and kiosque; closed on June 13th). To the left of the entrance are the office and the *Schloss Restaurant*, with 50 beds ($1\frac{3}{4}$ -3 *M*). — A visit to the palace and gardens takes about 2 hrs.

The *Vestibule* of the château (adm. in parties of 12 pers.) contains a equestrian statue of Louis XIV. of France, in bronze after Bosio. On the *First Floor* is a series of finely fitted up rooms with portraits of French celebrities in the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. — The extensive and beautiful *Gardens* are embellished with fountains, statuary, etc., and contain the *Monopteros*, a small temple with a figure

of Venus (good view), and the so-called *Grotto*, with a subterranean lake, which is illuminated with electric light upon the purchase of at least 10 tickets. Near the grotto is the *Kiosque*, in the Moorish style, with stalactite vaulting, enamelled bronze peacocks, etc. Behind the palace are the *Cascades*, where the fountains play at noon and at 6 p.m.

We continue to ascend the finely-wooded Ammer-Tal to the ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grenz-Brücke*, or frontier bridge, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left of which is the *Hundings-Hütte*, a blockhouse in the old German style (comp. Wagner's opera of the 'Walkyrie'; open 9-12 & 2-6, adm. 50 pf.), erected by King Lewis II. — We then skirt the N. base of the *Geyerkopf* (7095 ft.), traversing the thickly wooded *Ammerwald-Tal*, and reach (18 M.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Ammerwald* (3575 ft.), whence the 'Schützensteig' leads to the right to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Hohenschwangau (see p. 294).

About 3 M. farther on the road emerges from the wood and near the ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Austrian Custom House* reaches the dark-green **Plansee** (3190 ft.; **Hôt. Plansee* or *Forelle*), a fine sheet of water, 3 M. long by $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ M. broad and 250 ft. deep, enclosed by wooded mountains. Steamboat in summer 5-6 times daily from the Forelle Hotel to Seespitz (see below; 25 min.) and Heiterwang (p. 295; 20 min. more).

FROM THE PLANSEE TO PARTENKIRCHEN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by road through the wooded *Neidernach-Tal* viâ the Bavarian custom-house of *Griesen*, see p. 297.

The shadeless road to Reutte skirts the N. bank of the Plansee, passing the *Kaiserbrunnen*. At the ($24\frac{1}{2}$ M.) W. end of the lake is the *Seespitz Inn* (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ K). Farther on we skirt the *Kleine Plansee*, cross the *Arch*, and reach ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a chapel, near a spring.

A footpath descends $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on to the right, through wood, to the *Upper* and (20 min.) **Lower Stuiben Fall* (p. 295). Thence we may ascend to the left and join the road again (10 min.), or we may follow the Arch to *Mühl* and (1 hr.) *Reutte*.

The road crosses the *Rossrücken*, affording a fine view of the Lechtal, with the Klimspitze and Hochvogel in the background. We then descend the slope of the *Tauern*, where the path from the lower Stuiben Fall (comp. above) joins the road at a stone with an inscription. The road afterwards proceeds past *Krekelmoos* to (28 M.) *Reutte* (p. 294). From Reutte to (36 M.) *Füssen*, see R. 36.

39. From Munich to Mittenwald viâ Kochel. Walchensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 305, 296.

a. Isartal Railway from Munich to Kochel.

RAILWAY (Isartalbahn) from Munich to ($36\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kochel* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 M 40, 3 M 80, 1 M 60 pf.). MOTOR DILIGENCE 5-7 times daily in 2 hrs. from Kochel viâ *Walchensee* to ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mittenwald*.

Munich, see p. 214. The trains start from the *Isartal Station* (rail. restaurant; p. 214). — $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Talkirchen* (1855 ft.; *Deutsche Eiche*, with garden), a prettily situated suburb of Munich, with a

hydropathic (Dr. Uibeleisen). — Beyond ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Maria-Einsiedel* the line ascends to (3 M.) *Prinz-Ludwigs-Höhe*, with its numerous villas and wooded environs, and crosses the state-railway near the Grosshesselohe station (p. 305). — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Grosshesselohe** (1870 ft.), see p. 283. — Farther on we traverse wood and pass the little château of *Schwaneck* (left; p. 283).

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pullach** (1905 ft.; *Rabenwirt*; *Bürgerbräu-Terrassen Restaurant*, both with view), charmingly situated on the high left bank of the Isar. The Gothic church dates from the 15th century. On the Isar, 8 min. below, is the well-equipped *Pullach Hydropathic* (p. 283).

$5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Höllriegelsgreuth-Grünwald* (1955 ft.; inn). A road descends from the station to the left to the *Höllriegelsgreuth Restaurant*, whence a bridge crosses to Grünwald (see p. 283). — 8 M. *Baierbrunn* (2035 ft.; Post; Konradshöhe); 10 M. *Hohenschäftlarn* (2145 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a high-lying village to the right.

At (11 M.) **Ebenhausen-Schäftlarn** (2170 ft.; Post), with a view of the Alps, the railway reaches its highest point.¹

From the station we may descend through wood in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (or from Hohenschäftlarn in 20 min.) to the convent of **Schäftlarn** (1830 ft.; *Klosterwirtschaft*), a Benedictine priory, with a boys' boarding-school and a richly ornamented church built in the rococo style by Cuvillies and Gunezhainer in 1732-64. Picturesque paths lead through wood to Baierbrunn ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), Icking (1 hr.), etc. — A fine view is obtained from the *Röschenuer Höhe*, above Zell (2250 ft.; inn), 1 M. to the N.W. of Ebenhausen. — From Ebenhausen a marked path leads to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Schloss Berg*, on the Lake of Starnberg (p. 284).

Farther on we enjoy a fine view of the Isar valley and the mountains. From ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Icking* (2135 ft.; Klostermeier) a road leads in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Schöne Aussicht Restaurant* (2335 ft.), above *Walchstadt*, with a belvedere (43 ft. high; 10 pf.) and extensive view of the Alps. — We descend through deep cuttings and along the slope of the *Schletterleiten*, obtaining a survey of the wide valley of the Isar, with its sandy islets, and the confluence of the *Loisach*.

16 M. **Wolfratshausen** (1890 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), the station for which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the prettily-situated village (2000 inhab.; *Kronmühle*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Haderbräu*; *Humplbräu*). Above, on the *Calvarienberg*, are shady walks affording pleasant views.

The Lake of Starnberg may be reached hence by pleasant routes viâ *Münsing* (2180 ft.; inn) to (2 hrs.) *Ammerland* (p. 285); viâ *Dorfen*, *Höhenrain*, *Aufhausen*, and *Aufkirchen* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Schloss Berg* or *Leoni* (p. 284); or from the Calvarienberg viâ *Buchsee* to the (2 hrs.) *Rottmannshöhe* (p. 284).

The railway crosses the winding Loisach to (18 M.) *Degerndorf* (Bruckmaier's Restaurant) and follows the left bank viâ ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bolzwang* (1900 ft.). The ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bolzanger Höhe* (2365 ft.) and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther) *Degerndorfer Höhe* (2350 ft.) command fine views. — 21 M. *Eurasburg* (1920 ft.; Post) has a handsome château

on a wooded eminence, near which ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the station) is the *Sommerkeller* (picturesque view). — At the prettily situated village of (23 M.) **Beuerberg** (2005 ft.; *Post*) is a convent-school for girls.

A road leads hence to the W. to *St. Heinrich* and (6 M.) *Seeshaupt* (p. 285). To the S. of the road, about 3 M. from Beuerberg (viâ *Buch* and *Maierwald*), are the view-points of *Hohenleiten* and *Oedbauer*. An attractive path leads viâ *Hohenleiten* to *Seeshaupt* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Farther on we traverse the swampy and wooded left bank of the *Loisach*, but cross to the right bank near ($26\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fletzen*. The mountains (*Benediktenwand*, *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, *Heimgarten*) approach nearer to the line. Beyond an extensive swampy district we reach (30 M.) *Bad Heilbrunn* (Rail. Restaurant), whence an omnibus plies to the baths of that name, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. (30 pf.; see p. 305). At ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bichl* the Isartal railway unites with the state-line. Thence viâ *Benediktbeuern* to ($36\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kochel*, see below.

b. From Munich to Kochel and Mittenwald viâ Tutzing.

67 M. BAVARIAN STATE RAILWAY to *Kochel*, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 \mathcal{M} 40. 3 \mathcal{M} 80. 2 \mathcal{M} 50 pf.). MOTOR DILIGENCE from *Kochel* to ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mittenwald*, see p. 301.

From Munich to (25 M.) *Tutzing*, see p. 285. — $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bernried*; $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seeshaupt*, both (see p. 285) $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right lies the little *Ostersee*. — $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Staltach*; $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neu-Penzberg*, station for the village of **Penzberg** (1980 ft.; *Bernrieder Hof*), with coal-mines. — The railway crosses the *Loisach* beyond (41 M.) *Schönmühle*, and at (42 M.) *Bichl* (*Löwe*, very fair; *Grüner Hut*) joins the Isartal railway (see above).

43 M. **Benediktbeuern** (2025 ft.; *Post*; *Zum Herzogstand*): on the right lies the former monastery, founded in 740. To the E. rises the *Benediktenwand* (5910 ft.; $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a red-marked path; guide not indispensable for experts).

Beyond *Benediktbeuern* the railway skirts the side of an extensive marsh, and leads viâ *Ried* and *Ört* along the *Rohrsee* (now drained) to ($46\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Kochel** (*Prinz Ludwig*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ \mathcal{M} ; *Stöger*; *Post*), the terminus of the railway, separated by a hill from ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the lake *Bad Kochel*, with grounds on the lake. A bronze statue in the village, erected in 1900, commemorates *Balth. Maier* (d. 1705), the 'Smith of Kochel'. The **Kochelsee** (1970 ft.), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, is fed by the *Loisach*, and is bounded on the S. by the *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, and *Heimgarten*. The pavilion near *Bad Kochel* affords a good view. — To *Tölz*, see p. 305.

Opposite, at the N.W. end of the lake (3 M.; omn. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; motor-boat in 35 min., 50 pf.) lies the village of *Schlehdorf* (2015 ft.; *Klosterbrauerei* & *Hôt.* zum *Herzogstand*, with beer-garden; *Heimgarten*). The *Herzogstand* (p. 304) may be ascended hence in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by the 'Pionier-Weg'.

The ROAD TO MITTENWALD (motor-diligence, p. 301) approaches the lake at the (48 M.) *Gasthof am See* and skirts it, passing

the *Hôtel Grauer Bär*, to the (49 M.) *Kesselberg Hotel* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of which lies the *Altjoch Hotel*). It then ascends in easy windings (shorter way by the old road) to ($51\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the pass of the **Kesselberg** (2825 ft.). To the right of the road are the pretty falls of the *Kesselbach*, along which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. To the S. appear the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges, while below us lies the deep-blue ***Walchensee** (2630 ft.), $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, 3 M. broad, and 645 ft. deep, surrounded by wooded mountains. At the N. end (52 M.) is the hamlet of *Urfeld* (*Jäger; Fischer*).

The ***Herzogstand** (5679 ft.) presents an easy and attractive ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). From Urfeld a bridle-path ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Herzogstand-Häuser* (5165 ft.; bed 2 & 3 *M*), belonging to the German Alpine Club, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the summit, which commands an admirable view of the mountains as far as the Tauern, and of the plain with its numerous lakes. — A narrow arête, protected by a wire rope at one place, but advisable for persons with steady heads only, connects the Herzogstand with the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Heimgarten* (5875 ft.) to the W. — Beyond the Herzogstand-Häuser a narrow path to the right, affording fine glimpses of the Walchensee and the mountains, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 2 hrs.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake to (3 M.) the hamlet of Walchensee. It is, however, preferable to proceed from Urfeld across the lake direct to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Obernach* (fares for 1, 2, 3, and 4 persons, 2 *M* 50, 3 *M* 50, 4 *M* 80, 5 *M* 30 pf.). From the middle of the lake a fine panoramic view is enjoyed.

55 M. **Walchensee** (2645 ft.; *Post*), on a bay of the lake. On the opposite bank are the school and parsonage of *Klösterl*.

The road passes the (57 M.) *Einsiedl Hotel* by the forester's house of *Obernach*, at the S. end of the lake. Thence through a lonely pine-clad valley. — Near ($60\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Walgau* (*Neuner*) the broad valley of the *Isar* is reached (road to Vorder-Riss, see p. 306). — 62 M. *Krün* (*Post*).

From Krün a road leads past the picturesquely situated Barmsee to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Klais*, on the highroad from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen (p. 298).

On the S. the precipitous Karwendel-Gebirge is conspicuous; to the S.W. rises the Wetterstein-Gebirge.

67 M. *Mittenwald*, see p. 298.

40. From Munich to Bad Tölz and Mittenwald.

72 M. RAILWAY to (36 M.) *Bad Tölz* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 *M* 50, 2 *M* 90, 1 *M* 85 pf.). MOTOR DILIGENCE from Bad Tölz to (6 M.) *Lenggries* five times daily, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. DILIGENCE daily from Lenggries to (12 M.) *Jachenau* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. and to (15 M.) *Vorder-Riss* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., going on to Hinter-Riss in 2 hrs. more.

The train starts from the *Central Station* (p. 214) in *Munich* and curves towards the S. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mittersendling*. Just beyond



(7 M.) *Grosshesselohe* (p. 302) the *Isar* is crossed; to the left we obtain a view of the deep bed of the river, with Munich in the distance. Then through wood. — 16 M. *Sauerlach*. The *Teufelsgraben* ('devil's dyke'), a deep, dry hollow, is crossed, and the train reaches (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Holzkirchen* (2240 ft.; *Oberbräu*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the lines to *Rosenheim* (p. 310) and *Schliersee* (p. 309).

29 M. *Schaftlach*. Branch-line to *Tegernsee*, see pp. 306, 307. — 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reichersbeuern*, with a château.

36 M. **Bad Tölz**. — HOTELS. In Tölz: *Kolberbräu*, *Klammerbräu*, both in the market-place; *Bellevue*, at the railway-station. In *Krankenheil*: **Kur-Hôtel*, D. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 *M*.; **Kaiserhof*; **Seilmair*, these three closed in winter; *Germania*; *Bruckbräu*, with garden, near the *Isar* Bridge. — *Railway Restaurant*. — Wine at *Schwaighofer's* in the market-place. — POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Bahnhof-Str.* — VISITORS' TAX (1st week free), 1 person 10, 2 persons 15, 3 or more persons 18 *M*. The season last from May 10th to Sept. 10th. — MOTOR DILIGENCE to *Tegernsee*, 8 M., 3-5 times daily in 1 hr. 10 min. (see also p. 307).

Tölz (2155 ft.), prettily situated on the *Isar* and containing 6000 inhab., consists of the Old Town on the right bank, with the railway-station and many houses frescoed with Biblical subjects, and of *Krankenheil*, the quarter of the baths, on the left bank. The town is adjoined by extensive woods. The springs contain iodine, soda, and sulphur and are used both for bathing and drinking; they were discovered in 1846 on the slope of the *Blomberg* and are conducted to the town in pipes. From the railway-station we descend to the right through the *Bahnhof-Str.* to (10 min.) the long and narrow market-place, the chief street of the town. Traversing this to the right and crossing the *Isar*, we reach (5 min.) the beginning of *Krankenheil*. On the S. side of the market-place is the *Museum of the Historical Society of the Bavarian Oberland*, which is open on Mon., Wed., & Frid. 4-6 p.m. (fee 20 pf.; at other times 50 pf.). A little to the S. of the market-place is the handsome *Parish Church*, dating from the end of the 15th cent. and restored in 1906. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the market-place, reached viâ the *Jäger-Str.* and the *Nockhergasse*, is the *Calvarienberg* (2320 ft.) surmounted by the Chapel of St. Leonard, visited by pilgrims (on Nov. 6th). It affords a fine view of the valley of the *Isar* with the long *Benediktenwand* and the conical *Kirchstein* forming the background to the S.W. — To the W. of the *Krankenheil Conversationshaus* is the *Zollhaus* (inn), near which is the *Alpenhaus Kogel*, affording another pretty view (inn; D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*).

FROM TÖLZ TO THE WALCHENSEE there are two roads: viâ *Kochel* (20 M.), or through the *Jachenau* (23 M.). The KOCHEL ROAD (motor-diligence to Kochel 4-6 times daily in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) leads to the W., past the *Zollhaus* (see above), *Stallau*, and (6 M.) the baths of *Heilbrunn* (*Kurhaus*; *Bellevue*), with the *Adelheidsquelle*, containing iodine, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the railway-station of *Heilbrunn* on the *Isar-Tal* railway (p. 303). We

then pass *Unter-Steinbach* and reach ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bichl* (p. 303). Hence to *Kochel* and the *Walchensee*, see pp. 303, 304.

The **LENGGRIES AND JACHENAU ROAD** crosses to the left bank of the Isar beyond (6 M.) **Lenggries** (*Post*; *Altwirt*; on the opposite bank is the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg's château of *Hohenburg*), and reaches ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wegscheid* (inn, rustic). The road now skirts the flanks of the *Langenberg* to the right, enters the **Jachenau**, a secluded valley, 12 M. in length, and reaches (18 M.) the village of *Jachenau* (2590 ft.; *Post*). The road to *Urfeld* ascends a little farther and then descends through wood to ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sachenbach*, at the E. end of the *Walchensee*, and (23 M.) *Urfeld* (p. 304).

FROM BAD TÖLZ TO MITTENWALD, 36 M. To (6 M.) *Lenggries*, see above. The road continues to follow the right bank of the Isar viâ *Anger* and *Fleck* (2275 ft.; hotel) to (10 M.) *Winkel*. The valley contracts. The road crosses the *Walchen* or *Achen*, on the right bank of which a road leads to (9 M.) *Achenwald* (p. 308). $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fall* (2430 ft.; hotel). — 21 M. **Vorder-Riss** (2650 ft.; *Kapfhammer's Inn*), a royal forester's house surrounded by pines, at the confluence of the *Riss* with the Isar.

THROUGH THE RISS TO THE ACHENSEE, 9 hrs., attractive. The road ascends the valley past the *Oswald-Hütte* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Hinter-Riss** (3055 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in a finely-wooded valley. At the foot of the small Gothic château is the *Klösterl Inn*, while 1 M. farther on is the *Alpenhof*. From *Hinter-Riss* to (6 M.) *Hagel-Hütte* (3575 ft.) the road is still available for carriages; beyond that it ascends (steep at places) to the (6 M.) *Plumser Joch* (5410 ft.), and then descends through the wooded *Gerntal* to (6 M.) *Pertisau* (p. 308).

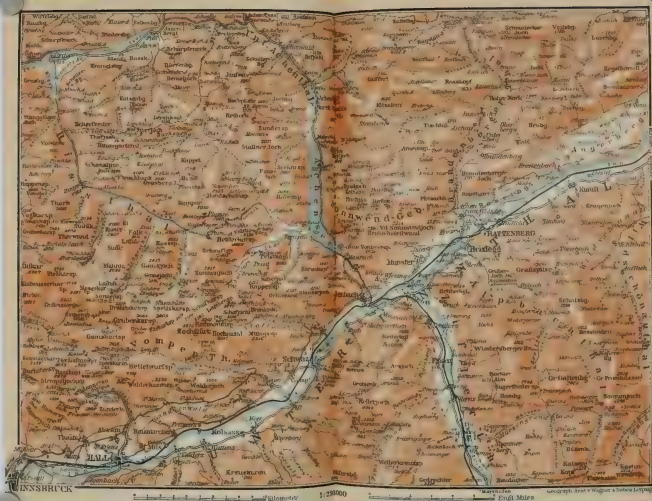
The road to *Mittenwald* crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to ($30\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Walgau* (p. 304), on the highroad from the *Walchensee* to (36 M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 298).

41. From Munich to Jenbach (*Innsbruck*) viâ Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

Comp. Map, p. 305.

$69\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY to (37 M.) *Tegernsee* in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 *M* 30, 3 *M* 40, 2 *M* 20 pf.; beyond *Gmund* best views to the right). MOTOR DILIGENCE from *Tegernsee* to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Glashütte* 7-11 times daily in 1 hr. 10 min., viâ ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bad Kreuth* (50 min.). From *Glashütte* omnibus to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Achensee* (*Scholastika*) thrice daily in 3 hrs. (fare 3 *K* 60 h). — CARRIAGE from *Tegernsee* to *Bad Kreuth* with one horse 7, with two horses 12 *M*, to the *Scholastika* 16 or 24 *M*; from the *Scholastika* to *Bad Kreuth* 14 or 22 *K*, to *Tegernsee* 20 or 30 *K*; carr. & pair from *Jenbach* to *Kreuth* 36, to *Tegernsee* 44 *K* (fees and tolls included). — STEAMBOAT on the *Achensee* from the *Scholastika* to the *Seespitz* (and back) eight times daily in summer in 50 minutes. — RAILWAY from the *Seespitz* to *Jenbach* (8 trains daily in 39 min.) in connection with the steamboat (see p. 308).

From Munich to (29 M.) *Schaftlach*, see p. 305. The branch-line to *Tegernsee* diverges to the left from the line to *Tölz* (on the right, the *Benediktenwand*) and reaches the lovely **Tegernsee**



INNSBRUCK

Kilometer

1:25000

Miles

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

(2380 ft.; $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad), surrounded by wooded mountains, at (34 M.) *Gmund* (Bahnhof-Hôtel; Oberstöger; Herzog Maximilian), where the *Mangfall* issues from the lake.

MOTOR LAUNCH from Gmund to Schwaighof (see below), at the S. end of the lake, 9 times daily in 55 min. (65 pf.). Best survey of the lake just short of *Kaltenbrunn* (restaurant), a farm of the late Duke Charles Theodore, 1 M. to the W. of Gmund (motor-launch from Tegernsee in 25 min.; row-boat in 1 hr., 1 *M* 40 pf.).

From Gmund the line runs along the E. bank, viâ *St. Quirin*, to —

37 M. Tegernsee. — **HOTELS.** **Serben-Hôtel*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -6, pens. from 8 *M*; **Bahnhof-Hôtel Niggel*, R. 2-4 *M*; *Steinmetz*, R. 2-5, pens. 7-10 *M*; *Post*, R. 2-5, pens. 7-8 *M*; *Guggemos*, R. 2-4 *M*; *Tegernseer Hof*. — Lodgings may also be procured. — At the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreuth, at *ROTTACH* (*Seerose*; *Plendl*) and at *EGERN* (*Bachmair* or *Bartlmä*; *Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt*). — Beer at the *Bräustühl*, in the brewery of the ducal château; *Sommerkeller*, with veranda, near the château. *Café am See*, with view-terrace; *Café am Alpbach*. — **MOTOR LAUNCH**, see above. — **MOTOR DILIGENCE** from Tegernsee to (11 M.) *Schliersee* (p. 309), 6-9 times daily in 50 min.; to *Bad Tölz*, see p. 305; express diligence to *Ober-Ammergau*, viâ *Bad Tölz*, *Kochel*, *Walchensee*, *Mittenwald*, and *Garmisch-Partenkirchen*, 72 M., in summer twice daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Tegernsee (2390 ft.), a small market-town (1750 inhab.), with many villas, attracts numerous visitors in summer owing to its charming situation and beautiful walks. The *Schloss*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded in 719, and suppressed in 1803, now belongs to Duke Lewis William of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery. Above the portal of the *Church* is an ancient relief in marble (1457) representing the princely founders of the abbey.

ENVIRONS (numerous guide-posts). A favourite point is the **GROSSE PARAPLUIE** (2625 ft.), an open 'rondel' with a pretty view, 20 min. to the S.E. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the S.E. angle of the *Schloss* we ascend the steps to the left, passing a memorial to the poet Carl Stieler (1842-85). — The *Pfiegthof* (2755 ft.; rfmts.), 10 min. to the E. of the *Parapluie*, also commands a fine view.

Other excursions may be made to the *Rottachfälle*, *Neureut*, *Riederslein*, *Hirschberg*, *Wallberg*, *Risserkogel*, etc. (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The highroad from Tegernsee to Kreuth passes the baths of *Schwaighof* (sulphur-spring), crosses the *Rottach*, and leads through (39 M.) *Rottach* (see above). About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, at the *Weissach Inn*, it crosses the *Weissach*.

Pedestrians save over $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by taking the motor-launch (see above) from Tegernsee across the lake to *Egern-Ueberfahrt*; the road on the other side reaches the highroad at ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Weissach* bridge.

The valley contracts near the village of ($42\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreuth* (2530 ft.; *Lehmann*), to the right of which rises the conical *Leonhardstein* (4760 ft.). On the left is ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the prettily-situated *Inn zur Rainer-Alpe*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond which a road to the left diverges to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

45 M. Wildbad Kreuth (2715 ft.), a large bath-house and hotel (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M*), the property of Duke Lewis William of Ba-

varia, situated in a broad green basin. The springs, containing salt and sulphur, have been known since 1500. Fine grounds by the Kurhaus. Excursions to the *Gaisalp*, the *Königsalp*, ascent of the *Schildenstein*, *Schinder*, etc.

The road from Bad Kreuth to the W. crosses the Weissach and joins the main road. The latter gradually ascends the wooded Weissach-Tal, passing the (48 M.) Bayerwald Hotel and the (50 M.) hamlet of *Glashütte* (2925 ft.; inn), with the Bavarian custom-house of *Stuben*. Beyond the *Stuben-Alp* (3090 ft.), about 1 M. farther on, the road descends rapidly through profound ravines, and in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen* (2875 ft.) crosses the Tyrolese frontier. The Austrian custom-house is near the village of (54 M.) *Achenwald* (2695 ft.; Hagenwirt). The road then ascends along the *Achen* or *Walchen*, the outlet of the Achensee (see below). To the E. rise the rocky horn of the *Guffert* (7190 ft.) and the long ridge of the *Unnütz* (see below).

59 M. **Achenkirchen** (3025 ft.; *Kern*; *Post*, with baths, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on; *Adler*), a long village extending almost to the Achensee. At the N. end of the lake, 3 M. from the Achenkirch post-office, are *Mayer's Hotel* and the (59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hôtel Scholastika*. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Hôtel Achenseehof*.

The ***Unnütz** (6815 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 6 *K*) is ascended on the E. by a good path leading to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Kögl-Alp*, whence the summit (*Vorder-Unnütz*) is reached in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Extensive and magnificent view.

The ***Achensee** (3050 ft.), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, and 430 ft. deep, a dark-blue lake, is the finest in N. Tyrol. The road leads on the E. bank to (64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Buchau*, at the S. end of the lake (a drive of 1 hr.). The steamer is preferable (see p. 306). Row-boat from the Scholastika to Pertisau in 1 hr.; to the Seespitz in 2 hrs. On the S.W. bank of the lake is the *Pertisau*, a green promontory frequented as a summer-resort (*Fürstenhaus*, on the lake, the property of the Benedictine abbey of Fiecht; **Alpenhof*, R. 2-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *K*; **Hôtel Stephanie*; Pfandler, Karlwirt, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake, unpretending). Charming view of the lake; to the S. the mountains of the Innthal and of the lower Ziller-Tal.

A road (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) leads from Pertisau to the (66 M.) *Seespitz Hotel*, at the S. end of the lake. Thence we may either follow the road through the *Käsbach-Tal* (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.), or proceed by railway (adhesion and rack-and-pinion line; 40 min.) viâ *Maurach* and the pilgrimage-resort of *Eben* to (4 M; 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Munich) **Jenbach**. Railway hence to (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Innsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Baedeker's Austria*.

42. From Munich to Kufstein viâ Schliersee and Bayrisch-Zell.

Comp. Map, p. 305.

68 M. RAILWAY to (38 M.) *Schliersee* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fare 4 *M* 80, 3 *M*, 1 *M* 95 pf). — From Schliersee to (10 M.) *Bayrisch-Zell* MOTOR DILIGENCE 5-7 times daily in 50 min. (railway under construction); from Bayrisch-Zell to (20 M.) *Kufstein* OMNIBUS in summer twice daily in 4 hrs.; carriage-and-pair from Schliersee to Kufstein in 7 hrs., 70 *M*.

From Munich to (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 305. At (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Darching* the line enters the picturesque *Mangfall-Tal*. Opposite is *Weyarn*, formerly a monastery, now a school. — 29 M. *Talham*. The train crosses the *Mangfall*, and traverses the *Schlierach-Tal*. — 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Miesbach* (2290 ft.; *Miesbacher Hof*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*: *Waitzinger*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M*; *Post*; *Greiderer*), a market-village and summer-resort, prettily situated. The train crosses the *Schlierach* twice and passes *Agatharied* and (36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hausham*, with coal-mines.

38 M. *Schliersee* (2575 ft.; *Seehaus*; *Wittelsbach*; *Seerose*, all three very fair; *Wendelstein*; *Post*; *Rote Wand*), prettily situated on the *Schliersee* (2 M. long; motor-boat to end of lake in 10 min., 25 pf.), and much frequented in summer and winter. Peasants' theatre on Sat., Sun., and holidays in summer at 7 p.m., in the *Seehaus* garden. The (5 min.) *Weinberg-Kapelle* affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the *Schliersberg*, *Rohnberg*, *Alpelspitz*, *Jägerkamp*, *Brecherspitzze*, *Baumgartenberg*, and *Kreuzberg*). Baths in the *Gasthaus zum Bad* at the S. end of the village. Motor Diligence to *Tegernsee*, see p. 307.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake. 40 M. *Fischhausen* (*Finsterlin*) lies at the S. end of the lake. At (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neuhaus* (2640 ft.; *Hotel*) the road divides, the right branch leading to *Falepp*, the left to *Bayrisch-Zell*. To the E. rises the *Wendelstein*.

The ROAD TO FALEPP leads through the *Josephs-Tal* and ascends in numerous windings between the *Brecherspitzze*, on the right, and the *Jägerkamp*, on the left, to the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) lonely *Spitzing-See* (3550 ft.). Thence it follows the *Rote Falepp*, which issues from the lake, to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the forester's house of *Falepp* (2860 ft.; *Inn* at the forester's), prettily situated at the union of the *Rote* and *Weisse Falepp*. In the vicinity is the *Erzherzog-Johann-Klause*. A path (comp. the Map. p. 306) leads hence through the *Brandenberger-Tal* to (8-9 hrs.) *Brixlegg* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

***Wendelstein** (see p. 310), 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (motor-diligence as far as *Birkenstein*; 40 min.). From *Neuhaus* we ascend to the E. viâ the *Fischer-alm Inn* to (1 hr.) *Stauden*; thence the summit is reached either viâ $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Birkenstein* (*Kramerwirt*), or viâ the (10 min.) *Hôtel Hammer*.

The road to *Bayrisch-Zell* next passes *Aurach* and (44 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Geitau* (inn), and crosses to the right bank of the *Leitzach*, before reaching (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Osterhofen*.

48 M. *Bayrisch-Zell* (2625 ft.; *Post*; *Wendelstein*), prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the *Wendelstein*, *Seeburg*, and *Traithen*.

***Wendelstein** (6030 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary), a very fine and much frequented point of view. Starting opposite the school-house, we ascend past some isolated farms to the (2 hrs.) *Upper Wendelstein Alp* and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Wendelstein-Haus* (5655 ft.; Inn, with 40 beds at 2-3 *M* and 50 shake-downs at 1 *M*), whence a safe path, cut in the rock, leads to the (20 min.) summit, on which stands a chapel. Fine panoramic view. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Feilnbach* (p. 311) or (3 hrs.) *Brannenburg* (see p. 311).

FROM *BAYRISCH-ZELL* TO *OBERAUDORF*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A road leads by the *Tanner-Alp* and the *Grafenberg-Alp* to the *Auer-Brücke*, and through the *Auerbach-Tal* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hotel Tatzelwurm* (2510 ft.), near a fine fall of the *Auerbach*. Then past *Rechenau* to (2 hrs.) *Oberaudorf* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The road to *Kufstein* follows the finely-wooded *Ursprung-Tal* and crosses the Austrian frontier at the (53 M.) *Bäcker-Alp* (2790 ft.). $53\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ursprung Inn* (good wine). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond (57 M.) *Landl* (2255 ft.; Inn), a small village in the *Tiersee-Tal*, the road forks. The branch to the left leads through the valley of the *Tierseer Ache* to ($62\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Tiersee* or *Schrecksee* (2020 ft.; *Seewirt*). Thence it crosses the *Marblinger Höhe* (fine view of the *Kaiser-Gebirge*), and descends through wood, to (68 M.) *Kufstein* (see p. 311).

The more attractive road to the right from *Landl* ascends viâ ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hinter-Tiersee* (2840 ft.; *Grasshoff*) and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Vorder-Tiersee* (*Pfarrwirt*; *Kirchenwirt*), to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schrecksee* (see above).

43. From Munich to Salzburg and Reichenhall.

a. VIÂ ROSENHEIM.

To *Salzburg*, 95 M., express in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 14 *M* 50, 9 *M* 40, 5 *M* 80 pf.). ordinary trains in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 *M* 50, 7 *M* 40, 4 *M* 80 pf.); to *Reichenhall*, 100 M., express in $3\frac{1}{2}$ (fares 15 *M*, 9 *M* 70 pf., 6 *M*), ordinary trains in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Best views to the right.

Munich, see p. 214. The line coincides with the *Mühldorf* line (R. 43b) as far as the *East Station*, where it diverges to the right (see p. 313). — 23 M. *Grafring*. A branch-line runs hence to the N.E. viâ (2 M.) *Markt Grafring* and (4 M.) *Ebersberg* to (18 M.) *Wasserburg* (p. 332). — Between *Assling* and *Oster-München* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the *Wendelstein*, to the left the *Kaiser-Gebirge*.

40 M. Rosenheim. — **HOTELS.** *Deutscher Kaiser*, Promenade-Str., with a garden, R. 2-4 *M*; *Kaiserbad*, Kaiser-Str., with a large garden and a sanatorium, R. 2-3 *M*; *Reuter's Hôtel Wendelstein*, Bahnhof-Str., these three very fair; *Deutsches Haus*, König-Str.; *König von Griechenland*, Max-Joseph-Platz. — *Firtner's Wine Restaurant*, Max-Joseph-Platz; *Railway Restaurant*. — **POST OFFICE** near the railway-station. — **BATHS** (mineral and others) in the *Kaiserbad* (see above), *Elisenbad*, and *Dianabad*.

Rosenheim (1460 ft.), the junction of the *Kufstein* (see p. 311), *Mühldorf* (R. 48), and *Holzkirchen* railways (see p. 311), is a town



of 15,400 inhab. situated on the left bank of the *Inn* at its confluence with the *Mangfall*. Many of the late-Gothic and Renaissance houses have an arcade on the groundfloor. From the railway-station we follow the *Bahnhof-Str.* in a straight direction, then turn to the right into the *Münchener-Str.*, which passes near the *Royal Salt Works*, the brine for which is brought from *Reichenhall*, a distance of over 50 M. We then traverse the *Max-Joseph-Platz* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Mitter-Tor*, which contains the Town Museum of Folk Lore (open on Sun. 10-12 and Thurs. 1-3). To the right is the *Ludwigs-Platz*, on the S. side of which stands the *Parish Church*, erected in the last half of the 15th cent., but restored and remodelled in 1881. From this point the *Inn-Str.* leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schlossberg* (restaurant), situated upon the right bank of the *Inn* and commanding a fine view of the mountains.

FROM MUNICH TO ROSENHEIM VIA HOLZKIRCHEN, 46 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. To ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 305. — 40 M. *Aibling* (1600 ft.; *Ludwigsbad*, very fair; *Duschl*; *Schuhbräu*; *Kur-Hôtel Wittelsbach*; *Johannisbad*; *Theresienbad*; *Wilhelmsbad*), a market-town on the *Glönn*, with salt and mud-baths. An electric railway runs from *Aibling* to (35 min.; 45 pf.) *Feilnbach* (1770 ft.; *Wendelstein*; *Öbermaier*; *Schmid*), at the N. base of the **Wendelstein* (p. 309; ascended hence in 4 hrs.; shortest route from Munich). — Beyond ($43\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kolbermoor*, with a large cotton-factory, the *Gross-Venediger* becomes visible on the right. — 46 M. *Rosenheim*, see p. 310.

FROM ROSENHEIM TO KUFSTEIN (Innsbruck), 21 M., in $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. (from Munich to Kufstein, $61\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; express-fares 8 *ℳ* 80, 5 *ℳ* 70, 3 *ℳ* 60 pf., ordinary fares 7 *ℳ* 80, 4 *ℳ* 70, 3 *ℳ* 10 pf.). — The line turns to the S. and follows the left bank of the *Inn*. From (5 M.) *Raubling* a bridge crosses the *Inn* to (3 M.) *Neubeuern* (*Niggl*; *Glaserwirt*), commanded by a château on a wooded hill ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. up the valley are the mineral baths of *Nussdorf*). — 8 M. *Brannenburg* (1550 ft.). The village (*Hôt. zum Schloss*, moderate), with a château and park, lies 1 M. to the W. Fine view from the *Bierkeller*, to the S. The *Wendelstein* (p. 309) may be ascended from *Brannenburg* by a marked path in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — On a rock to the right near (11 M.) *Fischbach* is the ruin of *Falkenstein*, with a restored tower, and high above it is the pilgrimage-chapel on the *Petersberg* (2780 ft.). — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oberaudorf* (1580 ft.; *Zum Brunnstein*; *Grafenburg*); 19 M. *Kiefersfelden*. Near the *König-Otto-Kapelle* the train crosses the Austrian frontier in the *Klause*, a narrow defile, and approaches —

46 M. *Kufstein* (1585 ft.; *Egger*; *Auracher*; *Post*, on the *Inn*; *Drei Könige*; *Hôt. Gisela*, by the station, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town of 5000 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort for the sake of its beautiful environs. It lies on the right bank of the *Inn*, commanded by the deserted fortress of *Geroldseck* (1990 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the railway-station; adm. 20 h). To the E. of the cemetery is a monument to *Friedrich List* (d. 1846), the political economist, by *Pfretzschner* (1906). Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, 1 M. from the station. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on are the baths of *Kienbergklamm* (pens. from 5 K). — For details and continuation of the railway to *Innsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the *Inn*, and passes (44 M.) *Stephanskirchen* and the *Simsee* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. long). — 56 M. *Prien* (1745 ft.; *Hôtel Chiemsee*, at the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ *ℳ*; *Bayrischer Hof*; *Hôt.*

Kampenwand), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling *Priental*, 1 M. from the W. bank of the Chiemsee.

A BRANCH RAILWAY runs from Prien to the S. through the richly wooded *Priental*, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to (6 M.) **Nieder-Aschau** (2020 ft.; *Zur Kampenwand; Rest*), another summer-resort. About 1 M. to the S. is the château of *Hohen-Aschau*, belonging to the Baron von Cramer-Klett (at the foot the *Inn zur Burg*).

From Prien a STEAM TRAMWAY runs in 8 min. to *Stock* (*Strand Hotel & Sanatorium, R. 3-5 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 4 *M*; Hôtel Dampfschiff; Hôtel-Restaurant Ortmann), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies nine times daily to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the Herren-Insel and to (25-40 min.) the Frauen-Insel (return-ticket to the Herren-Insel, 2 *M* 40 or 1 *M* 80 pf.). A circular trip round the lake, affording a pleasant view of the Alps to the S., is also recommended.

The **Chiemsee** (1700 ft.), 11 M. long and 7 M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herren-Insel*, the *Frauen-Insel*, with a Benedictine nunnery, and the uninhabited *Kraut-Insel*. The *Frauen-Insel*, a favourite resort of artists, is also the site of a fishing-village, and of a good *Inn*. On the *Herren-Insel* (9 M. in circumference) rises the large ***Schloss Herrenchiemsee**, built in the style of Louis XIV. by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles in 1878-85, but not completed (adm. daily from 10th May to 18th Oct., 8.30-5; fee 3 *M*, Sun. and holidays $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; closed on 13th June). A visit to the Schloss takes 2 hrs., including the walk to and from the steamer. A few minutes walk from the pier is the *Schloss-Hôtel*, with a terrace. Thence we proceed through the grounds of the *Old Castle* (with an old Benedictine convent) and then through wood to (10 min.) the *New Palace*, built on three sides of a square (open on the E.). The fountains are now without water.

The interior is sumptuously decorated. The pillared *Vestibule*, adorned with an enamelled group of peacocks, opens on a *Court*, paved with marble, on the right side of which is the magnificent *Staircase*, richly adorned with imitation marble, stucco, and paintings. On the first floor, turning to the right, we enter successively the *Salle des Gardes* ('Hartschier-Saal'), the *Première Antichambre* (lilac), the *Salon de l'Oeil de Boeuf* (green; with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., by Perron), and the **Chambre de Parade*. This last apartment is adorned with purple and gold, and contains a lavishly gilded bed. Of the remaining rooms the chief are the *Salle du Conseil* (light-blue), the *Galerie des Glaces* or *Spiegelgalerie* (245 ft. long and illuminated with 35 lustres and 2500 candles), the *Salon de la Guerre* and the *Salon de la Paix* (opening on the right and left of the *Galerie*), the royal *Bed Chamber* and *Study*, the *Dining Room* (with the table descending and ascending through the floor), the *Small Gallery*, and the *Bath Room* (groundfloor). — The woods clothing the S. part of the island afford pleasant promenades. The long chain of the Bavarian and Salzburg Alps forms the S. background of the landscape.

At (64 M.) *Uebersee* the line crosses the *Ache*. 69 M. *Bergen*, $21\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of which are the baths of *Adelholzen*.

73½ M. Traunstein (1935 ft.; *Traunsteiner Hof*; *Krone*, at the station; *Wiespauer*; *Post*), a thriving place with 7808 inhab., on the *Traun*, is frequented as a summer-resort. It possesses monuments to King Max II. and Prince Regent Luitpold (1905), the Luitpold Fountain (1894), the Liendl Fountain (1526), and the historical museum of the Chiemgau. The salt-works are situated on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall, a distance of 22½ M. Baths at Kur-Anstalt Traunstein and at the Marienbad.

FROM TRAUNSTEIN TO TROSTBERG, 13 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr., through the pretty Trauntal, viâ (2 M.) *Wildbad Empfing*, (10 M.) *Stein an der Traun*, and (11 M.) *Altenmarkt*. The two last-named are both charmingly situated.

FROM TRAUNSTEIN TO REICHENHALL, 22½ M. Railway in 26 min. to (3¾ M.) *Siegsdorf*. Beautiful road thence viâ (7 M.) *Inzell* (2275 ft.: *Post*), a village in the bed of an ancient lake, and through a succession of magnificent mountain-scenes to *Weissbach* and (16 M.) **Mauthäusl* (inn), a very fine point of view much frequented from Reichenhall. Then through the *Nesselgraben* and past the *Thumsee* to (22½ M.) *Reichenhall*, see p. 316.

The Salzburg train skirts the hills with their woods or pasture-land, to the right above which towers the *Staufen*, and farther on, the *Untersberg*. — 84 M. *Teisendorf* (1650 ft.; *Wieninger*; *Post*), a summer-resort with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg*. — 90½ M. *Freilassing* (1380 ft.; *Föckerer*; *Schmidhäusl*), another summer-resort, the junction of the lines to the S. to Reichenhall (p. 314) and on the N. to Mühldorf (see below). The train crosses the *Saalach* (the Austrian frontier); to the right is *Schloss Klesheim*; to the left, the church of *Maria-Plain*. The *Salzach* is then crossed.

95 M. **Salzburg**, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Baedeker's Austria*.

b. VIÂ MÜHLDORF.

EXPRESS TRAIN to (98 M.) *Salzburg* in 2¾ hrs. (fares as at p. 310).

Soon after leaving the *Central Station* (p. 214) the train diverges to the left from the *Holzkirchen* line (R. 39) and skirts the city to the (3 M.) *South Station*; it then crosses the *Isar* and reaches the (6 M.) *East Station* (p. 310). In the distance, to the right, appear the Alps, of which the *Wendelstein* is the most conspicuous.

Farther on we traverse a flat district. From (19½ M.) *Schwaben* a branch-line runs to (8½ M.) *Erding* (1515 ft.), a small town with 3400 inhab., a Gothic parish-church, an old gate (the *Oster-Tor*), and a Municipal Museum. — 30 M. *Thann-Matzbach* is the junction of another branch-line to (11 M.) *Haag*, which possesses a ruined castle with a well-preserved keep. This line passes (4½ M.) *Isen*, with an old Benedictine abbey-church, built at the end of the 12th cent. and afterwards remodelled. The Romanesque W. portal should be noticed. — At (47½ M.) *Ampfing* Emp. Lewis the Bavarian defeated his rival, Frederick of Austria, and took him prisoner (1322).

52½ M. **Mühldorf** (1350 ft.; *Schwan*; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*; *Railway Restaurant*), a small town on the *Inn* with 3400 inhab., lies below the level of the line, from which its towers only are visible. — To *Rosenheim* and *Plattling*, see R. 48; to *Linz*, see R. 45.

The train now crosses the *Inn* to (55 M.) *Mühldorf-Ehring*, a prettily-situated village. — 57 M. *Tüssling*.

FROM TÜSSLING TO BURGHAUSEN, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. — 4½ M. **Alt-Oetting** (1322 ft.; *Post*), a famous pilgrim-resort with 5100 inhabitants. In the market-place is the *Heilige Kapelle*, an early-Romanesque structure, on the altar of which is a silver tabernacle containing a miraculous black wooden image of the Virgin (beginning of the 14th cent.). The *Abbey Church*, built in 1228-45 and remodelled in 1499-1511, has three carved wooden doors (1513-20) and contains the tomb of Tilly (p. 198). Among the numerous valuable objects in the treasury is the so-called 'Goldene Rüssel', an admirable piece of French goldsmith's work with translucent enamel (ca. 1400). Steam tramway to Neu-Oetting, see p. 321. — The train now runs in a S.E. direction through the *Kastler Wald* to (7½ M.) *Kastl* and crosses the *Alz* to (9½ M.) *Burghausen* and (11½ M.) *Pirach*. At (13 M.) *Raitenhaslach* the line reaches the W. verge of the deep *Salzach-Tal*. — 15 M. **Burghausen** (1275 ft.; *Grötzer*, very fair; *Post*), a quaint town with 2600 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Salzach* and possessing an interesting old ducal castle, ⅔ M. in length, the platform of which commands a charming view, while the interior contains a collection of antiquities. Boating and bathing in the neighbouring *Wörsee*.

The train now turns to the S. and crosses the *Alz* at (62½ M.) *Garching*. 67 M. *Kirchweidach*, with a parish-church of 1770-74. — 75 M. *Wiesmühl*.

From *Wiesmühl* a branch-line runs to (3½ M.) the little town of *Tittmoning*, the mediæval wall of which is to a large extent still standing. The Augustine Church of All Saints contains an interesting high-altar of 1686. The *Château* dates from the 15th and 17th centuries; the *Rathaus* has a façade of 1681.

86 M. *Laufen*, a town with 2600 inhabitants. The parish church (ca. 1335) is the oldest Gothic church of its type in Southern Germany. It contains numerous tombs and epitaphs from the 14th to the 19th centuries. — At (94 M.) *Freilassing* (p. 313) our line unites with that coming from *Rosenheim*. Hence to (98 M.) *Salzburg*, see p. 313.

The REICHENHALL LINE diverges to the left at *Freilassing* (p. 313) and ascends the left bank of the *Saalach*. 93 M. *Hammerau*; 97½ M. *Piding*.

100 M. **Reichenhall**. — HOTELS: **Kurhaus Achselmannstein*, R. 3½-10, D. 3½-5, pens. 10-16 *ℳ*; **Grand-Hôtel Burkert*, adjoining the Kur-Park, R. 3-10, B. 1½, D. 4 *ℳ*; **Hôtel Panorama*, five houses in a park, R. 3-10, pens. 9-20 *ℳ*; **Kur-Hôtel Central*, Luitpold-Str., R. 2-5 *ℳ*; **Deutscher Kaiser*, with garden-restaurant, R. 3-5 *ℳ*; **Goldner Löwe*, a dépendance of the last; *Luisenbad*; *Ludwigsbad*; *Lilienbad*; *Post* or *Krone*, R. 2-4 *ℳ*; *Habsburg*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel Bahnhof*; *Münchner Hof*; *Goldner Hirsch*. — *Hôtel Bavaria*, at the Reichenhall-Kirchberg station, R. 1½-2¼, pens. 5½-6 *ℳ*. — *Hôtel am Forst*, at Bayrisch Gmain (p. 316). — Apartments with pension at numerous villas (list on application at the baths office).



VISITORS' TAX (after the first week) 15 *M.*, for every additional member of the family 5 *M.* Music daily 7-9 a.m. and on Mon, Wed., & Sat. 4-6 p.m. in the Kur-Park; on Sun. & Thurs. afternoons at the Achselmannstein; and on Tues. & Frid. afternoons at Kirchberg.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE in summer.

Reichenhall (1545 ft.), a favourite watering-place on the *Saalach* (6200 inhab.), is picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains: the *Untersberg* (6480 ft.), *Latten-Gebirge* (5700 ft.), *Müllnerhorn* (4500 ft.), and *Hochstauffen* (5815 ft.). This is the central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 75 M. Reichenhall is resorted to by patients suffering from general debility, chronic rheumatism, pulmonary affections, asthma, etc., who find relief in the mild and highly ozonized air, as well as from the salt-baths, saline and pine-needle inhalation, etc. The chief rallying-point of visitors (about 13,000 per annum) is the *Kur-Park*, beside the *Gradierhaus*, with the Kurhaus, the *Sol-sprudel* (a salt-water fountain 20 ft. in height), a Trinkhalle, etc. (music, see p. 314).

In the Salinen-Strasse are the large *Salinen-Gebäude*, or salt-work buildings, consisting of the *Haupt-Brunnhaus* (Pump Room) and *Quellenbau* (Spring House), in the middle, with the four *Sudhäuser* ('boiling-houses', from 'sieden'; comp. Engl. seethe, suds) to the right and left. In the Haupt-Brunnhaus (second door to the left) tickets of admission (80 pf.) are issued for the springs and the boiling-houses.

The sources of the saline springs of Reichenhall, sixteen in number, are in the Quellenbau, about 50 ft. below the surface of the soil, and are reached by a flight of 72 steps. Two of them are so strongly impregnated (24 per cent) that they are at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of ten of the weaker springs is conducted to the Gradierhaus (see above) and also supplies the fountain in the Gradier-Park. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained-glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains, adorned with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert.

The Romanesque *Church of St. Nicolas*, built in the 12th cent. and lately restored, is adorned with frescoes by *Schwind*. The *Museum* contains prehistoric objects and late-Romanesque carved figures (25 pf.). Above the town rises the old castle of *Gruttenstein* (1680 ft.).

About $\frac{1}{3}$ M. to the E. of the railway-station lies *St. Zeno* (Hofwirt, with garden), formerly an Augustine convent established by Archbishop Conrad I. of Salzburg (d. 1147), suppressed in 1803, and fitted up as a nunnery and school in 1853. The Romanesque church, dating from the second half of the 12th cent., was altered in the late-Gothic style in 1512-20. The interesting W. portal, built of marble, shows distinct traces of Italian influence (beginning of the 13th cent.). The most notable features of the interior are the

early-Renaissance pulpit of red marble, the carved wooden lid of the late-Gothic font, and the choir-stalls (1520 et seq.). By one of the pillars on the window-side of the W. walk of the Romanesque cloisters is a relief of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa. — The *Königs-Weg*, a winding path among the fine pines of the *Kirchholz*, begins behind the convent and ascends gradually to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Klosterhof* (1735 ft.; restaurant). The direct walk back to town from this point takes 20 minutes.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Reichenhall, the Luitpold-Brücke crosses the Saalach to the **Kur-Hôtel Bad Kirchberg* (rail. station, see p. 317).

About 2 M. to the E. lies the much-frequented little village of **Gross Gmain** (1715 ft.), at the foot of the Untersberg, with very fair wine-rooms and coffee-houses (*Untersberg, Kaiser Karl*). — On the left bank of the Saalach, 1 M. to the W., lies **Nonn** (1590 ft.; *Hôtel Fuchs; Hohenstauffen Restaurant*), with an old church (beautiful winged altar, 1513). From here the road ascends to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Padinger Alpe* (2175 ft.), with a café and a charming view. — Other attractive walks may be taken to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bayrisch Gmain* (see p. 314; railway in 16 min.), to (1 hr.) the *Listsee*, etc.

Among the nearer mountain-excursions, the ascent of the ***Zwiesel** (5840 ft.), the W. and highest peak of the *Stauffen-Gebirge*, is particularly recommended (4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) farm of *Langacker* (rfmts.), at the foot of the mountain; bridle-path thence, for the most part through beautiful beech and pine woods, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Zwiesel-Alp* (4550 ft.; inn) and the (1 hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent mountain-panorama.

RAILWAY from Reichenhall to *Berchtesgaden* viâ the *Pass Hallturm*, see p. 317; road viâ the *Schwarzbachwacht*, see p. 321.

FROM REICHENHALL TO LOFER (16 M., diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.; carr. with one horse 16, with two horses 26 *ℳ*) is a very attractive excursion. The new road leads through the valley of the Saalach, viâ *Fronau*, to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schneizelreuth* (see below). Pedestrians are recommended to follow the old road, passing the baths of *Kirchberg* and ascending through a narrow wooded ravine. After 1 hr. we reach, on the right, two rocky knolls crowned with the *St. Pancras Chapel* and the ruin of *Karlstein*, both with a fine view; still farther on, also to the right, is the *Thumsee*, a small lake, well stocked with fish (restaurant on the other bank). The road ascends through the picturesque *Nesselgraben* to (3 M.) the *Nesselgraben Pump House* (2125 ft.), and divides $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, leading on the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the **Mauthäusl* (2075 ft.; inn) and viâ *Inzell* to *Traunstein* (see p. 312), and on the left descending to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schneizelreuth* (1670 ft.; inn), a hamlet in the Saalach valley, beyond which it crosses the *Bodenbühl* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Melleck* (2015 ft.; with the Austrian and Bavarian custom-houses) and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Unken** (1810 ft.; *Post; Krämerwirt*), a favourite health-resort. About 2 M. to the S. are the small baths of *Oberrain* (hotel). A visit should be paid to the imposing gorge of the *Schwarzberg-Klamm*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to the W., and to the *Staubfall* (3 hrs.). The **Sonntagshorn* (6436 ft.), ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., commands a magnificent view. — From Unken the road traverses the *Kniepass* to (6 M.) **Lofer** (2096 ft.; *Post; Bräu; Schweizer*), beautifully situated between the *Loferer Steinberge* to the W. and the *Reiteralpe* to the E. Pleasant excursions to the *Loferer Hochtal*, the *Loferer Alpe*, etc. About 6 M. to the S., on the Ober-Weissbach road (p. 321), is the interesting **Vorderkaser-Klamm*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Baedeker's Austria*.



44. From Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

Comp. Map, p. 286.

12 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 \mathcal{M} 90, 1 \mathcal{M} 30. 90 pf.). The tickets are sold by the conductor on the train. — CARRIAGE from Reichenhall viâ Hallturm to Berchtesgaden in 3 hrs., with one horse 11 \mathcal{M} 20 pf., with two horses 17 \mathcal{M} (fee included); viâ Hintersee and Ramsau 15 or 27 \mathcal{M} . — ELECTRIC RAILWAY and CARRIAGES for the Königs-See, see below and p. 318.

Reichenhall (1545 ft.), see p. 314. The train skirts the W. side of the town to (1 M.) *Reichenhall-Kirchberg Station* (p. 316), and then ascends to the left through the valley of the *Weissbach* (1 : 25). — At (2 M.) *Gmain* (1765 ft.; Hôtel am Forst) we obtain a view of the Untersberg (left) and the Latten-Gebirge (right). — The train then steadily ascends along the base of the Latten-Gebirge, crosses the *Weissbach*, and proceeds through fine wood to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hallturm* (2270 ft.; **Hôt.-Pens. Hallturm*, R. from 2. board 5 \mathcal{M}), situated on the saddle between the Untersberg and the Latten-Gebirge.

We next descend (1 : 50) through a wide green valley (in front, to the right, the Hochkalter, with the Blaueis glacier, to the left the Watzmann) and skirt the *Bischofswieser Ache*.

Below ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bischofswiesen* the train crosses to the left bank of the Ache. The next part of the line leads through the wild *Tristram Ravine* (short tunnel) to (11 M.) *Gmundbrücke* (1805 ft.), at the confluence of the Bischofswieser Ache with the *Ramsauer Ache*. The train runs along the bank of the latter to (12 M.) *Berchtesgaden* (1770 ft.); the station lies to the S.W. of the town, near the salt-works (omnibuses for the principal hotels in waiting; short-cut by the steps on the other side of the station).

Berchtesgaden. — HOTELS. **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus*, R. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4, board $6\frac{1}{2}$ \mathcal{M} ; **Bellerue*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -7, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-12 \mathcal{M} ; *Kur-Hôtel Wittelsbach*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -7, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, pens. 7-15 \mathcal{M} ; **Leuthaus* or *Post*, R. 2-5 \mathcal{M} , B. 80 pf., pens. 6-9 \mathcal{M} ; *Vier Jahreszeiten*, with view; **Deutsches Haus*; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, at the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-8 \mathcal{M} ; *Schwabenhof*; *Eldorado*; *Hôt. Stifts-Keller*, *Krone*, *Bayrischer Hof*, *Bavaria*, these four in the Bahnhof-Str.; *Watzmann*, R. 2 \mathcal{M} ; *Neuhaus*; *Nonntal*; *Bär*; *Hirsch*; *Triembacher*.

CAFÉS. *Forstner*; *Wittelsbach*, in the Maximilian-Str., with view; *Vogelthenn*. — MUNICH BEER at *Forstner's*, the *Krone*, and the *Vier Jahreszeiten*.

BATHS. *Wilhelmsbad*, *Giselabad*, Maximilian-Str.; bathing at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 2 M. to the N.W. of the town. — VISITORS' TAX, for a stay of more than four days, 5 \mathcal{M} , families 8-12 \mathcal{M} .

CARVED WARES in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by S. and P. *Zechmeister*, *Kaserer*, and others.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY (station on the right bank of the Ache, opposite the State Railway Station) to (3 M.) the *Königs-See* in 17 min. (15 trains daily; fares 50 or 30 pf.).

CARRIAGES. From the market-place or the station to any point within the town-limits, per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. with one horse 70 pf., with two horses 1 \mathcal{M} .

20 pf.; each addit. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. or fraction thereof 50 pf. or 1 *M.* To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 *M.*, two-horse 12 *M.* (each addit. hr. 1 *M.* or 1 *M.* 70 pf.); to *Ramsau* 13 or 20 *M.*; *Hintersee* 10 or 16 *M.*, there and back 13 or 22 *M.*; *Reichenhall* viâ Schwarzbach-wacht, returning viâ Hallturm, 18 or 27 *M.* (fees included). — MOTOR DILIGENCE to the *Hintersee* in summer 10 times daily in 1 hr. 5 min. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; to *Ilsank* 50, *Wimbachklamm* 80, *Ramsau* 90 pf.); also stage from the *Schwabenwirt* (there and back $\frac{3}{2}$ *M.*).

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1870 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2800 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry or ecclesiastical principality (founded in 1108), the dominions of which were so mountainous and so limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad. The handsome old abbey is now a royal *Château*. The *Abbey Church*, originally a Romanesque edifice of ca. 1200, has a lofty early-Gothic choir dating from the end of the 13th cent.; the body of the church was remodelled at the end of the 15th cent. and the towers were renewed in 1865. The choir-stalls are in the Gothic style; the sacristy contains a Romanesque font adorned with reliefs, and in the late-Romanesque cloisters are some interesting tombstones. In the *Rathaus* is a relief-map of the *Berchtesgaden* district. The *Luitpold Park*, in front of the *Royal Villa* to the S. of the town, contains a bronze statue of Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria, by F. von Miller (1893). This point commands a fine view: to the left the *Schwarzort*, *Hohe Göll*, and *Hohe Brett*, in the background the *Stuhl-Gebirge* and *Schönfeldspitze*, to the right the *Watzmann* and *Hochkalter*. In the valley, on the *Ache*, near the station, are the *Royal Salt Works*.

The *Salt Mine* (1740 ft.) is reached from the market-place in 20 min. by descending the *Bergwerks-Str.* to the *Breitwiesen-Brücke* across the *Ache*, and then following the *Bergwerks-Allée* on the right bank (electric railway in 8 min., see above). The visit to the mine takes 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Visitors are admitted daily, with the exception of *Whit-Sunday* and *Whit-Monday*, 8.30-11.30 a.m. & 2.30-5 p.m. (fee 2 *M.* each). Parties up to 12 persons are admitted at any time from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. for an extra payment of 3 *M.* in all. The mine is lighted by electricity. The temperature is low (50° Fahr.), so that warm clothing should be worn. The most interesting parts of the visit are the trip across the 'Salzsee' and the toboggan-slide into the deserted works of the *Kaiser Franz* mine. It ends with the so-called 'Apotheosis of Salt Mining'. — Visitors may return by the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Gollenbach* bridge, across the *Gernbach*, whence the *Salzburg* road ascends through the straggling suburb of *Nonntal* to (1 M.) *Berchtesgaden*.

The **Lockstein* (2235 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of *Berchtesgaden*. We turn to the right by the abbey-church and ascend by the old *Reichenhall* road; at (10 min.) the former hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the *Villa Weinfeld*, and proceeding through wood to the restaurant at the summit. — About 2 M. to the S., on the *Schönau*, an undulating plateau between the *Königsseer Ache* and the *Ramsauer Ache*, is the *Pension Panorama* (2065 ft.), with a café-restaurant and a fine view. — About 2 M. to the N.W., beyond the prettily situated café of *Rostalm* (2060 ft.), is the *Aschauer Weiher* (2135 ft.), with swimming baths.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green ****Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 5 M. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500 ft. in height above the lake. Electric railway from Berchtesgaden, see p. 318. The road crosses the Ache near the station by the *Adelgunden-Brücke*, gradually ascends past the *Wemholz* (branch-road to *Unterstein*), and then continues fairly level as far as ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the lake. On the N. bank lies the village of *Königssee* (Grösswang's Inn; Schiffmeister). The *Malerwinkel*, on the E. bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., commands a charming view.

Motor-boats, holding 75 persons, ply ten times daily to Bartholomæ ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and the Sallet-Alp ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Rowing-boats are much preferable. The 'Schiffmeister' presides over the boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomæ 3 *ℳ*; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomæ $4\frac{1}{2}$, to the Sallet-Alp $7\frac{1}{2}$ *ℳ*; with three rowers (7 pers.) $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 *ℳ* (small gratuity). The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

LAKE VOYAGE. To the left, on a promontory, among trees, is the *Villa Beust*; in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the *Falkenstein* (on the right), a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims in 1742. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff (2625 ft.) into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake, a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the *Brentenwand* (50 pf.). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch*, from which a streamlet enters the lake. The boat touches at the **Kessel**, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the *Kesselbach* (bridle-path to the *Gotzen-Alm*, see p. 320).

The boat now proceeds to the S.W. to **St. Bartholomæ**, a green promontory, with a chapel and a former royal shooting-lodge. At the garden-restaurant (clean) good salmon-trout (*Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. *Saibling*) may be obtained.

On the S.W. bank of the lake the *Schrainbach* is precipitated into it from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a poor pasture $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful ***Obersee** (2005 ft.), a lake $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices of limestone. To the left rises the sheer *Kauner-*

wand; beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7745 ft.), from which a brook descends over the *Röt wand* in several arms from a height of 1800 ft. Boating is not allowed on the Obersee. — Fine view of the huge Watzmann on the return-route to the landing-place.

From the Kessel (p. 319) a good path ascends in long windings to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) ***Gotzen-Alm** (5530 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomæ (rustic quarters in the *Springel Hut*). Magnificent view of the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Kessel*, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

TO THE RAMSAU a road leads direct from the Königs-See viâ *Schönaun* (p. 318) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ilsank* (see below).

The RAILWAY FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO REICHENHALL (12 M.) has already been described in the reverse direction at p. 317. A far preferable route, however, is the road by the ***Ramsau** and the *Schwarzbachwacht* (20 M.; motor-diligence and carr., see p. 318). From the railway-station the road follows the left bank of the Ache to ($\frac{2}{3}$ M.) the station of *Gmundbrücke* (p. 317), where the road from the Grand-Hôtel joins ours on the right. Here we cross the *Bischofswieser Ache* (p. 317). $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ilsank* (1910 ft.; Hôtel zum Watzmann, R. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on is the *Brunnhaus Ilsank*, with a pumping machine by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1200 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M. The road now runs along the left bank of the foaming Ache through the gorge of the *Kniepass* (short tunnel); to the left a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. On the left ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the Wimbach-Klamm and Jagdschloss.

A path crossing the bridge (2050 ft.; restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ***Wimbach-Klamm**, which is about $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the upper end of the ravine a view is disclosed of the romantic *Wimbach-Tal*, enclosed by huge mountains (Watzmann, Hundstod, etc.).

The ascent of the ***Watzmann** (*Vorderer Gipfel* or *Hocheck* 8700 ft.; 6-7 hrs. from Ilsank; guide 10 M.) is not difficult for experts. The route leads viâ the *Watzmann-Haus* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) the *Falzköpfl* (6320 ft.; Inn in summer).

On the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the finger-post (see above), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm*, and $\frac{1}{3}$ M. farther on is the *Inn zum Hochkalter*. Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ramsau* (2190 ft.; Oberes Gasthaus, well spoken of). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on the road divides. The ROAD TO OBER-WEISSBACH (left) crosses the Ache and at ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Hinterseeklause* reaches the **Hintersee** (2592 ft.), a small lake about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, where we summon the ferryman by ringing the bell (ferry 10 pf.). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond this point (ca. $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the upper end of the lake) are the forester's house of *Hintersee* and

the Bavarian custom-house, opposite *Auzinger's Hotel*. We here rejoin the old road which follows the W. bank of the lake, past two good hotels, the *Post* and the *Gemsbock*.

The road goes on hence viâ the (6 M.) *Hirschbichel* (3783 ft.; inn), with the Austrian custom-house, and the **Seisenberg-Klamm* to (4½ M.) *Oberweissbach* (2140 ft.; Auvogl), situated in the valley of the Saalach, on the road from Lofer to (12 M.) *Saalfelden*. Comp. p. 316 and *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The ROAD TO REICHENHALL ascends straight on (right), past the small *Taubensee* (2780 ft.) and through beautiful pine-woods, to the (2¼ M.) *Schwarzbachwacht* (2910 ft.), a pump-house on the summit of the pass. About ¼ M. farther on is the small *Inn zur Schwarzbachwacht*. The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the *Reiter-Alpe* on the left and the *Latten-Gebirge* on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the *Schwarzbach*. At the (1 M.) *Jettenberg* pump-house (1795 ft.; rfmts.), at the foot of the imposing Alpenhorn, another bridge crosses the *Schwarzbach*, which forms a fine cascade (*Staubfall*) here and falls into the Saalach immediately below. The road skirts the right bank of the Saalach to (4½ M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 314).

FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO SALZBURG. 16 M., electric railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 2 *M* 30, 1 *M* 25 pf.; no first class). The line descends the left bank of the Ache viâ the stations of (¾ M.) *Breitwiesen-Brücke* and (1¼ M.) *Bergwerk*, opposite the salt-mine (see p. 318). It then crosses the Ache to the stations of (3 M.) *Au* and (¾ M.) *Almbachklamm* (restaurant), to the W. of which opens the **Almbachklamm*, a picturesque gorge through which the Almbach descends in cascades from the Untersberg (to the *Theresienklause* 1¼ hr.). — We cross the Ache twice and reach (6 M.) *Schellenberg* (1570 ft.; *Forelle*), an old market-town, the last Bavarian station. — Thence to (16 M.) *Salzburg*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

45. From Munich to Linz viâ Simbach.

148 M. RAILWAY in 7¼-9¼ hrs. (fares 11 *M* 20, 6 *M* 80 pf.).

From Munich to (52½ M.) *Mühldorf*, see R. 43b. — 60 M. *Neu-Oetting*; the little town of that name (Post), with 2900 inhab., lies 1½ M. to the S., on the right bank of the Inn. Steam-tramway from the station viâ the town to (3 M.) *Alt-Oetting* (p. 314). The line approaches the Inn, which here flows through a broad willow-clad valley; to the left are wooded hills. — 64 M. *Perach*, prettily situated on the hill to the left. A long embankment skirting the river is next traversed. — Near (68½ M.) *Markt* the mountains recede on the left, and the train quits the Inn, into which the Salzach falls 3 M. to the S. — 76½ M. *Simbach* (1130 ft.; *Traube*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the last Bavarian station (pop. 3000; luggage examined). The Inn is then crossed.

78 M. *Braunau* (*Fink*; *Post*), an old-fashioned town with 3100 inhabitants. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Stephen*, of the 15th cent., has a fine tower (interior modernized in bad taste). In

the Promenaden-Platz by the Spital-Kirche rises the *Palm Monument* (1866), in bronze, designed by Knoll, in memory of John Palm, the patriotic bookseller of Nuremberg, who was shot at Braunau by Napoleon's order (comp. p. 159). — Branch-line to *Steindorf*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

Beyond this the country is pretty and wooded. — 88 M. *Obernberg-Altheim*. The line ascends gradually; to the left, farther on, we have a fine survey of the Inn valley. — 100½ M. *Ried* (*Goldener Hirsch*; *Löwe*), the capital of the Austrian district of the Inn (4500 inhab.), on the *Oberach* and *Breitach*, is the junction of the line from Attnang to Schärding. — The line again ascends, affording views to the right and left. — 114½ M. *Neumarkt*. Thence to *Wels* and (148 M.) *Linz*, see p. 330 and *Baedeker's Austria*.

46. From Nuremberg to Furth (*Prague*).

100 M. RAILWAY to Furth in 3¼-5½ hrs.; express to Prague in 7½ hrs.; Austrian custom-house examination at Furth.

Nuremberg, see p. 149. The line ascends the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (on the right bank the line runs to Eger viâ Schnabelwaid, p. 174). — 2¼ M. *Nürnberg-Mögeldorf* (Restaurant zur Ostbahn); ¾ M. from the station is the *Schmausenbuck* (p. 173). — On the right, beyond (7 M.) *Rötenbach*, rises the conspicuous *Moritzberg* (1916 ft.; shady path to the top in 1¾ hr., viâ *Rockenbrunn*). — 10½ M. *Lauf*, on the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (p. 174; Oertel's Restaurant, at the station); 15 M. *Henfenfeld*, with a small château of Herr von Schwarz. — 17½ M. *Hersbruck* (p. 174); the station lies on the left bank of the *Pegnitz*, ½ M. from the town, and 1½ M. from the other station (p. 174) on the right bank of the *Pegnitz*, on the W. side of the town.

Near (20 M.) *Pommelsbrunn* (1170 ft.; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, at the station; *Paulus, Vogel*, in the village), a frequented summer-resort, prettily situated at the N. base of the *Hohbürg* (2015 ft.), the line quits the *Pegnitz-Tal*, which here turns to the N. Scenery picturesque. — 26½ M. *Etzelwang* (N.E., the ruined *Rupprechtstein*, now a hotel, and the well-preserved *Schloss Neidstein*). — 28 M. *Neukirchen* (1470 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), on the watershed between the Main and the Danube.

A road leads to the N., passing *Schloss Holnstein*, to the (3 M.) *Steinbach-Höhle*, an interesting stalactite cavern (guide at the entrance).

FROM NEUKIRCHEN TO WEIDEN, 31½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. — 12½ M. *Vilseck* (1325 ft.; *Hotel*), an old town on the *Vils*, with a late-Gothic church. 26 M. *Weiherhammer*, where the *Haidenaab* is crossed. — 31½ M. *Weiden* (p. 210).

34 M. *Sulzbach* (1305 ft.; Goldene Krone, R. 1-1½ M; pop. 5600), with an old Schloss of the Dukes Palatine of Neuburg-Sulz-

bach, now a house of correction. — 36 M. *Rosenberg* (1280 ft.), with the blast-furnaces and rolling-mill of the *Maxhütte*. To the right rises the *Erzberg*, with its iron-mines and blast-furnaces.

42 M. **Amberg** (1225 ft.; *Pfälzer Hof*; *Mayerhofer*, both near the station; *Löwe*), a town on both banks of the *Fils*, with 24,300 inhab. and a brisk manufacturing industry (small arms, enamelled iron-ware), has a well-preserved wall and moat, and is encircled by fine avenues. The old gates are picturesque. The *Prinzregenten-Str.* leads directly from the railway-station to (5 min.) the market-place, to the right in which stands the *Rathaus*, built at the end of the 15th cent., with a balcony of 1552 on the W. façade. The small council-chamber has panelling and a wooden ceiling in the Renaissance style. Another room contains the valuable archives of the town. On the S. side of the square is the late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (15th cent.), with a tower 321 ft. high. Behind the high-altar is the tomb of the Count Palatine Rupert (d. 1390). About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of the market-place and reached by the *Georgen-Str.* is the large *Jesuit College*, now occupied by a gymnasium, a seminary, and a brewery. On the *Mariahilfberg* (1620 ft.), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the railway-station, is a pilgrimage-church, commanding an extensive prospect (inn).

46 M. *Hiltersdorf*; on the right lies the *Haidweiher*, a small lake about 1 M. long. — 55 M. *Irrenlohe* (Rail. Restaurant; p. 211). — We then cross the *Naab*.

58 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Schwandorf**, junction of the line from Hof (Eger) to Wiesau and Ratisbon (R. 32). Our line now traverses wood and passes several large ponds. — 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Roding* (1205 ft.), a thriving village on the *Regen*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.

88 M. **Cham** (1225 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Alte Post*, very fair; *Gress*), an old town with 4200 inhab., on the N. margin of the Bavarian Forest (p. 335), is the old capital of the *Chamberich*. It was largely rebuilt after the fires of 1873 and 1877. Gothic *Rathaus* of the 15th cent.; adjoining it is the parish-church of *St. James*, reconstructed in 1702, with rococo decoration in the interior.

Good views are obtained from ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Calvarienberg* and (more extensive) from ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Luitpoldhöhe* (1673 ft.; view-tower). — The church of *Chammünster*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the town, on the left bank of the *Regen*, is a late-Gothic church (15th cent.) on early-Gothic foundations. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on is the *Oedenturm*, a ruined tower of the castle of *Chameregg*. The *Lamberg* (1975 ft.; view), to the S.E., may be ascended from Cham in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From Cham to *Straubing*, see p. 325; to *Lam*, see p. 335.

A branch-line runs to the N. from Cham to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Waldmünchen* (1600 ft.; Post, R. 1 *℥* 20 pf.), a town with 2800 inhab., 6 M. to the E. of which (path marked red and blue) is the *Czerkow* (p. 324).

We now traverse the deep *Chamb-Tal*. — 97 M. *Arnschwang* (1275 ft.; *Mühlbauer's Bräuhäus*), with a ruined water-tower.

To the S.E. rises the finely-shaped **Hohe Bogen** (highest point, the *Schwarzriegel*, 3520 ft.). The *Burgstall* (3205 ft.), the W. peak, commands a fine survey of the valley of the Regen and of a great part of Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate. It is ascended from Arnschwang (to the *Diensthütte* 2 hrs., red & white way-marks) or Furth (comp. below), viâ the finely situated *Diensthütte* (2955 ft.; rfmts.; 6 beds, 1 *M* each), in 2½-3 hrs. On the S.W. spur lies the ruin of *Lichtenegg*, with a restored tower (2320 ft.); hence to *Kötzting* (p. 336). 2 hrs. From the *Diensthütte* we may descend either to the S. to (1 hr.) *Watzelsteg* (p. 336), or to the N.E. to (1½ hr.) *Neukirchen beim heiligen Blut* (see below); or we may follow the top of the hill to the E. (red way-marks) to the (1½ hr.) *Sautrift*, proceed thence viâ *Höllhöhe* to *Kolmstein*, and follow the highroad viâ *Engelshütte* to (7½ M.) *Lam* (p. 336).

100 M. **Furth** (1335 ft.; *Zum Hohenbogen*, at the station, R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Post*, in the town, R. 1-1½ *M*, both very fair; *Waschinger*; *Scherbauer*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town (5600 inhab.) with a ruined castle. On the second Sunday in August the popular festival of the 'Drachenstich' is held here.

Fine views are obtained from the *Äpfelkuppe* (*Maximilianshöhe*, R. 80 pf.), ¾ M. to the N.W. of Furth, and from *Voithenberg* (restaurant), 2¼ M. farther on (white-marked forest-path). — Another marked path (red cross) leads from Furth to the N. viâ *Böhmisch-Brunnen* to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Schwarzkoppe* (Bohemian, *Czerkow*; 3409 ft.), with a belvedere and a shelter-hut of the Bohemian Forest Club. We may descend on the W. to *Waldmünchen* (p. 323) in 1¾ hr. — The *Hohe Bogen* (see above) is ascended from Furth in 3 hrs. by a path marked in white and red. The path leads to the S. through the *Chamb-Tal*, past the (¼ hr.) *Wutzmühle* (inn) and (½ hr.) *Grub*, to the above-mentioned *Diensthütte*, below the *Burgstall*.

From Furth a diligence runs daily in 4 hrs. to (14½ M.) *Lam* (p. 336). The road leads by (3½ M.) *Eschlkam* (1345 ft.; *Neumaier*), a prettily situated market-village, and (8 M.) *Neukirchen beim heiligen Blut* (1495 ft.; *Post*; *Kammermeyer*), at the N.E. base of the *Hohe Bogen*, with a pilgrimage-church. From *Neukirchen* we may reach the *Diensthütte* (see above) in 1½ hr. by a red-marked path, while the *Osser* (p. 337) may be reached in 3 hrs. by a path marked in white and blue.

From Furth to *Prague*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

47. From Ratisbon to Passau and Linz.

The Danube from Passau to Linz.

139 M. RAILWAY to (73½ M.) *Passau* in 1¾-3½ hrs., to (139 M.) *Linz* in 4-8 hrs. — STEAMBOAT from *Passau* to *Linz* twice daily from May 1st to Sept. 20th in 4 hrs. (fares 5 *K* 60, 3 *K* 40 *h*); upstream from *Linz* to *Passau*, 8½-9 hrs. (fares 3 *K* 60, 2 *K* 70 *h*). The custom-house examination takes place on the purchase of tickets in the *Rathaus*.

From *Ratisbon* to (5 M.) *Obertraubling*, see p. 211. — 20 M. *Radldorf*, where the *Kleine Laber* is crossed.

25½ M. **Straubing** (1070 ft.; *Neumayer*; *Röhr's Brewery*; *Post*; *Schwarzer Adler*; wine at *Hochgrassl's*; *Café Lust*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town (pop. 21,000) on the right bank of the Danube, lies in an extensive and fertile plain, the granary of Bavaria. Turning to the left on leaving the station and then to the right, we follow the *Eisenbahn-Strasse* and the *Steinergasse* to the

($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Gothic *Stadt-Turm* (190 ft.), with its four corner-turrets, erected in 1316. To the right of the tower is the *Ludwigs-Platz*, with its baroque and rococo houses, and a fountain of 1644; to the left lies the *Theresien-Platz*, with a similar fountain and a Trinity column erected in 1709.

Facing the tower on the N. rises the Gothic *Rathaus*. To the N. of the Trinity column we reach the church of *St. James* (ca. 1430-1512), a late-Gothic edifice with an ambulatory and chapels, containing a fine carved altar of ca. 1500, and good stained glass (1442 and 1503).

The *Fraunhofer-Strasse* and *Fürstengasse* lead to the N. from the *Ludwigs-Platz* to the Gothic *Schloss* (now barracks), on the S. side of which is a relief-portrait of *Fraunhofer* (b. 1787 in *Straubing*), by *Hahn*. The building was once occupied by Duke *Albert III.* with his wife *Agnes Bernauer* (p. 180). Her father-in-law Duke *Ernest*, exasperated by his son's mésalliance, cruelly and unjustly caused her to be condemned to death for witchcraft and thrown into the Danube (1435). Her remains were interred in the cemetery of *St. Peter*, as recorded by an inscription on a slab in the *Agnes Bernauer Chapel* (see below). From the iron bridge beside the *Schloss* we command a view of the towers of the church of *St. Peter*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., in the cemetery on the lofty bank of the Danube, a Romanesque basilica (modernized in the interior) on the site of the Roman *Serviodurum*. In the cemetery is the *Agnes Bernauer Chapel* (1436).

From the *Schloss-Platz* the *Burggasse* leads back to the *Ludwigs-Platz*. To the right in it is the Gothic *Karmeliter-Kirche*, completed in 1430 by *Stethaimer* (p. 212), the choir of which contains the fine monument of Duke *Albert II.* (d. 1397).

FROM STRAUBING TO CHAM, 40 M., railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. The line, running to the N.E., crosses the Danube and reaches (6 M.) *Bogen* (1055 ft.; Post, R. 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a pleasant market-village at the foot of the *Bogenberg* (1415 ft.), which is crowned by a Gothic pilgrimage-church (view). — 21 M. **Konzell** (1935 ft.; *Ettl*; *Dietl*), a picturesquely situated village. Extensive views from the *Gallnerberg* (2295 ft.), 3 M. to the S.W., and from the *Zeller Höhe* (2790 ft.), 3 M. to the E. — *Miltach*, *Chameran*, and *Runding*, see p. 336. — 40 M. *Cham*, see p. 323.

Another branch-line runs from *Straubing* to ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neufahrn* (p. 211).

33 M. *Strasskirchen*, $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of which are the mineral-baths of *Münchshöfen* (diligence twice daily); $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stephansposching*. To the N.E. is the *Natternberg* (1265 ft.), with a ruined castle. To *Deggendorf*, see p. 333. — $40\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Plattling** (1055 ft.; Post; Rail. Restaurant), an ancient market-town on the *Isar*, is the junction for *Mühldorf* and *Eisenstein* (p. 333; excursion to the *Bavarian Forest*, see p. 335).

The *Isar* is crossed. 56 M. *Pleinting*. The line nears the Danube, and follows it to *Passau*. On the left bank rises the well-preserved ruin of *Hilgartsberg*.

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Vilshofen** (1025 ft.; *Ochs; Bayrischer Hof*), the Roman *Castra Quintana*, lies at the confluence of the *Vils* and *Danube*. — 64 M. *Sandbach*. On a rock to the left, farther on, we observe a recumbent lion, erected to the memory of King Max Joseph I., the projector of the highroad, which between this point and *Passau* is in many places hewn through the rock.

70 M. *Heining*. The towers of *Passau*, the fortress of *Oberhaus*, and the charming environs of the 'Coblenz of the Danube' now come into view. Luggage is examined at the station.

73 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Passau**. — **HOTELS.** *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. a; C, 3), *Ludwig-Str.*, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ℳ*, omn. 60 pf.; *Passauer Wolf* (Pl. h; B, 3), R. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *ℳ*; *Zur Eisenbahn* (Pl. d; A, 3); *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. e; A, 3), all three in the *Bahnhof-Strasse*. — *Goldene Sonne* (Pl. c; C, 3), *Untere Sand*; *Schwarzer Ochse* (Pl. f; B, 3); *Weisser Hase* (Pl. g; B, 3), R. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ℳ*, these two in the *Ludwig-Str.* — **WINE SALOONS.** *Rathauskeller*, in the *Rathaus* (p. 327); *Niederleuthner*, *Schrottgasse* (Pl. D, 3); *Heilige-Geist-Stiftsschenke* (see below). — **RESTAURANTS.** *Railway Restaurant*; *Theatre Restaurant*, *Bismarck-Str.* (Pl. C, 3); *Stadt Wien*, *Café Wittelsbach*, both in the *Ludwigs-Platz* (Pl. B, 3); *Mühldorfer*, *Schuster-gasse*, near the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. D, E, 3); *Stockbauer-Garten* (Pl. E, 2, 3), near the steamboat-pier, with view of the *Danube*; *Peschlkeller* (Pl. A, 3); *Stockbauerkeller* (Pl. B, 4), with fine view; *Schmeroldkeller*, *Heilkeller* (Pl. A, 4), beyond the drill-ground; *Innstadtkeller* (Pl. E, 4), in the *Innstadt*.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICES, at the rail. station (Pl. A, 3) and in the *Domplatz* (Pl. D, 3). — **MOTOR OMNIBUS** thrice daily in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., from the rail. station to (25 M.) *Schönberg* (p. 341; fare 2 *ℳ* 10 pf.). — **BATHS** in the *Danube*, left bank (Pl. B, 2); also in the *Ilz*, right bank (Pl. F, 2), warmer. Warm Baths, *Heilige-Geistgasse* (Pl. B, C, 3).

PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ day): *Cathedral*; *Mariahilf*; *Rathaus*; *Oberhaus*.

Passau (995 ft.), the *Castra Batava* of the Romans, an episcopal see from 737 to 1803 and again since 1827, with 19,000 inhab., lies on a rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* (317 yds. in breadth) with the *Danube* (only 262 yds. wide). Numerous houses, chiefly of the 17th and 18th cent., on the banks of the rivers, especially on the *Inn*, give the town an imposing appearance. All the churches were restored between 1840 and 1870. The peculiar and picturesque situation of the town at the confluence of the *Danube*, *Inn*, and *Ilz*, and the variety of views commanded by the neighbouring heights, will amply repay a short visit to *Passau*, one of the most beautiful places on the *Danube*.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 3) the *Bahnhof-Str.* leads to the E. to the *Ludwigs-Platz* (Pl. B, 3), and thence, somewhat to the left, to the *Neumarkt* or *Ludwig-Str.*, which, with its E. continuation the *Rinder-Markt*, is the busiest part of the town. To the right, at the corner of the *Heilige-Geist-Str.*, is the aisleless *Votiv-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), erected in 1564 and remodelled in the Romanesque style in 1864. On the façade are statues of Christ and the Apostles. — Adjacent, on the right, is the *Heiligegeistspital*, with a Gothic church (1422; with two aisles), old stained glass (1513), and the tavern mentioned above.



Farther on, on the left side of the Rinder-Markt (p. 326), is the *St. Johannes-Spittalkirche* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the beginning of the 13th cent. and rebuilt in 1512, with numerous wood-carvings, ancient and modern, ranged along the walls, and tombstones in red marble. To the right, higher up, is the *Parish Church of St. Paul* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1678 and painted in the interior in 1852.

Passing through the Paulusbogen, adjoining the church on the left, we ascend to the right through the Postgasse to the high-lying *Parade-Platz* or *Domplatz* (Pl. C, D, 3), in which stands a bronze statue of *King Maximilian Joseph I.* by Joseph von Jorhann (1824). On the W. side is the former *Canons' Residence*, historically interesting as the place where the Treaty of Passau (1552), establishing religious toleration, was concluded between Emp. Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony. The present building dates from 1724. On the E. side rises the —

***Cathedral of St. Stephen**, founded perhaps as early as the 5th cent., restored in the Romanesque style after a fire in 1181 and in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., and rebuilt in a florid baroque style by *C. Lorago* after a fire in 1662. The choir, transept, and dome date from the 15th cent. restoration; the towers were completed in 1896-98 by *Von Schmidt*. The sumptuous stucco decoration of the interior is by *J. B. Carlone*. This is one of the finest German churches of the 17th century. The fine organ, by Hechenberger (1889), is the largest in Bavaria.

On the N. side is the *Domhof*, with interesting restored chapels; on the wall of the cathedral here are numerous old gravestones. The *Missions-Kreuz-Kapelle* (W. side), with gilded carvings, dates from 1710. The chapel of the *Holy Trinity* (1572; W. side) has pointed vaulting; in the centre is the monument of the founder, Prince-Bishop Trenbach (d. 1598). The *Kreuzweg Chapel* (1323, restored in 1414; E. side) has four slender octagonal pillars, and interesting old tombstones of red marble on the walls. The adjacent *Mt. of Olives* or *Oelberg Chapel*, founded in 1288, contains a marble tomb of Count Heinrich III. of Ortenburg, erected in 1360.

To the E. of the cathedral is the *RESIDENZ-PLATZ* (Pl. D, 3), with the *Wittelsbach Fountain* by Bradl (1906); on the S. side rises the *Bishop's Palace*, an admirable baroque edifice of 1771, with bronze figures above the two N. portals, and a rococo staircase on the right.

A street descends hence to the S. to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 328). To the N.E. the Schrottgasse leads to the pier of the Danube steamers, in front of the Gothic **Rathaus** (Pl. E, 3), restored in the interior after a fire in 1662, and considerably enlarged and provided with a tower (223 ft. high) in 1888-93. On the first floor are the Municipal Museum (adm. 20 pf.) and the Council Chambers, the walls and ceiling of which are embellished with paintings from the history of Passau, by *F. Wagner* (adm. 20 pf.). Below is the tastefully decorated *Rathauskeller* (p. 326). — Going farther to

the E., we turn to the right and again to the E. through the Bräugasse into the Klostergasse, where stands the *Church of the Holy Cross* (Pl. E, 3), belonging to the dissolved nunnery of Niedernburg. This is a basilica of the 12th cent., in the Transition style, with low vaulting, and has lately been restored. It is now a school, kept by English nuns. The *Maria-Parz Chapel*, on the S. side, contains a miraculous image and the tomb of the Abbess Gisela, Queen of Hungary, and sister of Emp. Henry II.

The Bräugasse leads on to the promontory at the E. end of the town, where we obtain a fine view of the broad expanse formed by the confluence of the rivers, whose different-coloured waters seem to strive for the mastery.

The iron *Ludwigs-Brücke*, 270 yds. in length, crosses the Inn to the *Innstadt* (Pl. C-E, 4), the ancient *Boiodurum*, rebuilt since its destruction by fire in the war of 1809. The aisleless church of *St. Severinus* (Pl. C, 4), who was a missionary here in the 5th cent., dates from the Romanesque period but was remodelled in the Gothic style in 1476. On the side of the hill the city-wall is still standing. Following the *Mariahilfgasse* from the bridge and then ascending to the right, outside the town-gate, by the road leading to the Waldschloss (see below), we reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the pilgrimage-church of **Mariahilf* (1175 ft.; Pl. E, 4), which was rebuilt in 1662. Both on the way to the church and above it we obtain charming surveys of the town, the confluence of the Inn and Danube, and the fortress of Oberhaus. In the arcaded court are modern Stations of the Cross, with painted representations in high-relief. The church, with its richly gilt altar, attracts numerous worshippers. From the vestibule of the church, garnished with numerous votive tablets, a flight of 164 steps descends to the Innstadt. — In Austrian territory, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Mariabilf, is the *Hôtel-Pension Waldschloss* (pens. 4 K), prettily situated on the margin of a wood.

The **Town Park** (Pl. A, 2), on the slopes of the left bank of the Danube, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the Maximilians-Brücke (see below), affords a number of pleasant shady walks. On its N. margin stands the episcopal château of *Freudenhain* (Pl. A, 1; 1790-92), now a school kept by English nuns and a seminary for teachers. Adjacent lies the Freudenhain Park Restaurant.

The fortress of ***Oberhaus** (1340 ft.; Pl. E, 2), built by Bishop Ulrich II. in 1219, and now a military house of correction, crowns the precipitous, wooded height of the *Georgsberg*, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Passau. It is connected by a rampart and walls with the old fortress of *Niederhaus* (Pl. F, 2), on the tongue between the Ilz and the Danube. The road, the so-called Holz-Garten, leads from the N. end of the *Maximilians-Brücke* along the left bank of the Danube, close to the rocks, and through a tunnel, to the Ilz ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The shortest route for pedestrians is by the

Chain Bridge at the lower end of the town. On the left, beyond the tunnel, close to the cliff, is the Gothic *Salvator-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2), a curious three-storied edifice, with groined vaulting, a series of chapels, and no aisles, erected in 1479-84 on the site of a synagogue and restored in 1861.

From the Ilz Bridge (see below) the road ascends to the left to the lower gate of the fortress, and through it to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Belvedere* (1400 ft.) on the Katz battery (adm. 50 pf., on Sun. 20 pf.), which affords a beautiful survey (best in the evening) of the town, of the valleys of the Ilz, the Danube, and the Inn, enclosed by dark wooded heights, and of the hills of the Bohemian and Bavarian Forests to the N. (see the excellent indicator). A red flag on the fortress indicates that the weather is clear enough for a view of the Berchtesgaden and Salzburg Alps to the S. The tower contains a small collection of objects from the Bavarian Forest. — We retrace our steps from the upper gate of the fortress and after a few paces turn to the left, cross the Oberhauserleite, and descend the stone steps to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Maximilians-Brücke.

We proceed on over the hill from the upper gate of the fortress, passing the old powder-magazine, to (25 min.) *Riess* (1440 ft.; Spetzinger; Urzinger, with view-tower, 20 pf.), a station of the Schönberg motor-omnibus mentioned at p. 326, and descend thence to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hals* (965 ft.; *Wimböck*, *Helmel*), a market-village charmingly situated in the valley of the Ilz, and commanded by the ruined castle of the same name. It possesses river-baths and a hydropathic establishment (*Bavaria-Bad*). There is an old pillory by a corner-house in the market-place. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the village we cross the Ilz, and ascend the left bank by a path provided with seats and guide-posts to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Durchbruch*, a tunnel, 143 yds. in length and 13 ft. wide, hewn in the rock in 1827-29, through which an arm of the Ilz flows. On the wooded hill above the tunnel is the ruined castle of *Reschenstein*. A footway, protected by a balustrade, leads through the tunnel. At the farther end there is a barrier or 'boom' ('*Triftsperre*'), 190 yds. long, to intercept the floating timber as it descends from the Bavarian Forest (4,400,000 cubic ft. of wood annually). A foot-bridge crosses from the upper end of the tunnel to the *Triftmeister* (rfmts.). We continue to follow the right bank to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Unter-Ilzmühle* (ferry 3 pf.) and (5 min.) *Ober-Ilzmühle* (inn); then return to the left bank and follow a good path through the woods high above the Ilz, from which good views are obtained, back to ($\frac{1}{2}$) *Hals*.

At the mouth of the Ilz (see above) a bridge crosses to the *Ilzstadt* (Pl. F, 1, 2), at the base of the *Nonnberg*, inhabited by boatmen and raftsmen. Above it rises the (20 min.) **Klosterberg*, or *Nonnengütl* (Pl. F, 2; visitors generally admitted on application), a small château with a charming view (best from the S. side outside the parapet of the wall), including the union of the light-gray Inn, the yellowish-green Danube, and the inky Ilz. After having received the waters of the Inn, the Danube becomes a noble stream.

The belvedere on the **Frohnberg* (1932 ft.), by the village of *Schardenberg*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., is another of the numerous fine points near Passau. We follow the Waldschloss route (p. 328) or the *Mühlthal*. Key of the tower (20 h) kept at the Hörmanseder Hotel at Scharden-

berg. A most extensive view is here enjoyed of the Bavarian Forest and the Alps of the Salzkammergut and Styria, with a picturesque foreground. We may now descend in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Wernstein* (see below).

From Passau to *Neumarkt*, see p. 333; to *Freyung* (S.E. part of the Bavarian Forest), see p. 343.

FROM PASSAU TO THYRNAU, 6 M. The road crosses the Ilz-Brücke and descends along the left bank of the Danube to the (1 hr.) prettily-situated *Löwen-Mühle*. Hence it ascends to the left viâ *Nieder-Satzbach* and *Ober-Satzbach* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) **Thyrnau** (1335 ft.; *Abel*; *Edelfurtner*), a finely situated village with an episcopal château of the 18th cent. (now a convent of Cistercian nuns). Return viâ *Grubweg*, see below. About 3 M. to the S.E. of Thyrnau are the chalybeate baths of *Kellberg* (1485 ft.), with a charming view. From Kellberg to Passau by railway (see below), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

FROM PASSAU TO BREITENBERG. Railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. viâ *Grubweg* (diligence to Thyrnau, see above, twice daily in 50 min.), *Kellberg* (see above), *Erlau* (p. 331; railway, 3 M., to Obernzell, p. 331), and *Ober-Diendorf* to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the pleasant market-town of **Hauzenberg** (1795 ft.; *Post*; *Koller*). To the *Lichtenauer*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., see p. 343 (path marked in yellow); to Oberfrauenwald (p. 343) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (path marked in blue and red). — From Hauzenberg a diligence (to Breitenberg $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) runs viâ *Freudensee*, with its old château, *Rassreut*, and *Krinning* (the best route for pedestrians from Freudensee is viâ Oberneureuth) to **Sonnen** (2675 ft.; *Post*; *Andorfer*), a high and prettily situated village (4 M. from Oberfrauenwald, p. 343), and thence to —

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Breitenberg** (2315 ft.; *Post*, with view). Diligences run from Breitenberg to *Waldkirchen* (p. 343) on the W., and on the S.E., viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ulrichsberg* in the Mühlthal, to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Aigen* (p. 345).

The ***Dreisessel** (p. 344) may be ascended from Breitenberg in 3 hrs. The road runs towards the N. as far as ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Klafferstrass* (2045 ft.); at the bend it ascends to the right viâ *Lackenhäuser* to the (1 hr.) *Rosenberger Hotel* (2670 ft.; unpretending), often visited by Adalbert Stifter (see p. 345). A good path ascends thence to the left to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit.

The RAILWAY TO LINZ on leaving Passau (p. 326) passes through a tunnel under the parade-ground, and crosses the Inn and the Austrian frontier. — $79\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wernstein* (1025 ft.; see above), with the well-preserved old château of *Neuburg* (1295 ft.; view from the terrace), on a height opposite (now a home for artists). — $82\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Schärding** (1025 ft.; *Goldenes Kreuz*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town with 3800 inhab., on the Inn, with a view of the Alps from the Schlossberg. The line now ascends the *Pramtal*. — $105\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Neumarkt-Kallham** (1265 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), junction of the Simbach-Munich line (p. 322). — $112\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grieskirchen*. We now descend gradually (to the right a view of the Alps with the Traunstein) by *Wallern* to (124 M.) *Wels*, a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway. Thence to (139 M.) *Linz*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY (much pleasanter than the railway). The steamers take 4 hrs. going down and 9 hrs. coming up. Luggage examined before embarkation (comp. p. 324).

A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the right bank belongs to Austria, and the left bank as far as Engelhartzell to Bavaria. Steep wooded mountains soon rise up on each side; only occasional cottages

or hamlets are seen on the banks. There is little traffic on the river and the scenery is grand and imposing.

L. *Erlau* (p. 330).

R. *Schloss Krempelstein*, on an abrupt cliff.

L. *Obernzell* or *Hafnerzell* (964 ft.; *Post*; *Weber*), the last Bavarian village, with graphite mines and a quaint château. Railway to Erlau, see p. 330.

R. *Viechtenstein*; on the hill is an old *Schloss*, formerly the property of the Bishops of Passau and now of Count Pachta. Farther on the *Jochenstein*, jutting far into the river on the left, was the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine on the left bank, a little lower down.

R. *Engelhartszell* (*Goldenes Schiff*), a prettily situated market-village, with the Austrian custom-house (p. 324). Near it is *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pachta. About 6 M. to the W. of Engelhartszell (red way-marks) is the *Haugstein* (2875 ft.; view).

L. *Rannriedl*, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited: at the foot of the hill is the village of *Nieder-Ranna*. A pleasant excursion may be made into the *Ranna-Tal* (Alpine violets), with the romantic ruin of *Falkenstein*.

R. *Wesenufer*, an old market-town, formerly owned by the cathedral-chapter of Passau.

L. *Marsbach*, with the tower of a mediæval castle.

R. *Waldkirchen*, picturesquely situated on the slope of a steep hill.

L. *Hayenbach*, or the *Kerschbaumer Schloss*, a ruin overgrown with pine-trees, is seen a second time after a bend in the river.

The channel of the river now contracts to about half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. Many windings. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At —

L. *Obermühl* the *Kleine Mühl* joins the Danube.

L. *Neuhaus*, a château on a wooded height, the property of Herr von Plank, stands at the mouth of the *Grosse Mühl*. The Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain shortly before we reach —

R. *Aschach* (*Sonne*; *Adler*), a pretty little town, with the château and park of Count Harrach. Opposite is *Landshag*. The Pöstlingberg with the two towers of its pilgrimage-church, near Linz, comes into view; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background towards the S.; and to the right rises the Traunstein. The view is soon concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows.

Perched on the hills to the right are the ruined castles of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg*. The latter was once the ancestral seat of a powerful family which held sway over the whole valley of the Danube, but became extinct in 1559.

R. *Brandstatt*. To the left in the distance rises the Pöstlingberg (see above).

L. *Ottensheim*, with its château, is conspicuous.

R. *Withering*, a Cistercian abbey (1146).

L. *Schloss Buchenau*, the property of Herr Hardtmuth. Above rises the Pöstlingberg, with its church (see above).

R. The *Calvarienberg*. The steamer passes under the bridge and reaches —

R. *Linz* (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

48. From Rosenheim to Eisenstein by Mühldorf and Plattling (*Pilsen*).

133 M. RAILWAY in 8-9 hrs. (fares 16 *ℳ* 60, 10 *ℳ* 10, 6 *ℳ* 70 pf.). Best views to the left. — This railway intersects the *Bavarian Forest* (R. 49).

Rosenheim, see p. 310. Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the Munich railway (R. 43a) and runs to the N., across the plain of the *Inn*. — 10 M. *Rott* (1440 ft.), with an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded in 1086, on a hill to the left. The church, a masterpiece of the Bavarian rococo style, was rebuilt in 1759 by J. M. Fischer. — The line crosses the valley of the *Attel* on a lofty embankment, passing on the right the old Benedictine abbey of *Attel*, with the interesting tomb of its founder, by W. Leeb (1509). At —

16 M. **Wasserburg** (1400 ft.) we reach the top of a lofty plateau on the left bank of the *Inn*. A branch-line (12 min.) runs to the E. to the ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) town of Wasserburg (1640 ft.; *Neue Post*; 3800 inhab.), picturesquely situated on a peninsula formed by the *Inn*. The town possesses a brick Gothic parish-church of the 15th cent., with numerous tombstones; a château, now a penitentiary (beginning of the 16th cent.); a Rathaus, with a wooden ceiling of 1564; and some old arcaded houses. Branch-railway to *Grafing*, see p. 310.

The train passes the *Soyener-See* or *Kitzsee* (1538 ft.; left) and (19 M.) *Soyen*, and skirts the steep slopes of the *Nasenbach*. Reaching the lofty left bank of the *Inn*, we now cross the river at *Königswart*, by means of a viaduct 161 ft. high. We next descend on the right bank to (25 M.) *Gars* (1445 ft.), opposite which lies the village of that name, with an Augustine canonry, the church of which was rebuilt by Zuccali in 1661-90. About 3 M. farther down is the extensive monastery of *Au*, with a church rebuilt in 1708-17, and containing some fine tombstones of red marble. — Beyond (29 M.) *Jettenbach*, with a château of Count Törring, the river is again crossed. On the wooded tableland of the *Mühldorfer Hart* lies the station of ($32\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kraiburg* (1415 ft.; a village on the right bank of the *Inn*, 2 M. to the S.E.; diligence four times daily). — The train quits the forest, passes the church and lunatic asylum of *Ecksberg* on the right, and near ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Mühldorf** (p. 313) reaches the Munich railway.

The train runs to the N. (to the right the railway to Simbach, p. 321), and crosses the *Isen*. Beyond ($40\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rohrbach* it crosses the watershed between the *Inn* and the *Rott*. — 48 M. **Neumarkt an der Rott** (1465 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a quaint market-village, with a late-Gothic church (second half of the 15th cent.).

FROM NEUMARKT TO PASSAU, 60 M., railway in 4 hrs. The line skirts the left bank of the *Rott*. — 12 M. *Eggenfelden*. Beyond (21 M.) *Pfarrkirchen* (1230 ft.) the train crosses the *Rott*. Farther on are *Karpfham* and (39 M.) *Pocking*, the latter in the broad valley of the Inn. Next stations *Ruhstorf*, *Sulzbach am Inn*, *Engertsham*, *Höhenstadt* (with sulphur-baths and hydropathic). — 60 M. *Passau*, see p. 326.

From Neumarkt to *Landshut*, see p. 213.

Leaving the *Rott-Tal* 2 M. below Neumarkt, the train runs to the N. through a hilly district to (55 M.) *Ganghofen*, on the *Bina*, crosses at (58 M.) *Trennbach* (1575 ft.) the watershed between the *Rott* and the *Vils*, and descends in a wide curve to the *Vilstal*. — 64 M. *Frontenhausen*; the village lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. (diligence six times daily). We cross the *Vils*, ascend the opposite slope, cross the profound *Seegraben* by a lofty viaduct, and reach the watershed between the *Vils* and the *Isar*. — Beyond ($72\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mamming* (1210 ft.) the train crosses the *Isar* and skirts the left bank viâ (75 M.) *Pilsting* to ($77\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Landau an der Isar** (1110 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*); the town, with 3400 inhab., lies 1 M. to the S., on the right bank of the *Isar*. Branch-line viâ (3 M.) *Landau-Stadt* to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Arnstorf*. To *Landshut* (and *Munich*), see p. 213.

Below Landau the train enters the broad plain of the Danube. Fine glimpse of the nearer hills of the Bavarian Forest, with the distant *Arber* (p. 339). — 88 M. **Plattling**, where we cross the *Ratisbon* and *Passau* railway (p. 325; comp. Map, p. 335).

Beyond Plattling the line nears the *Danube*, passing the *Natterberg* (p. 325; 3 M. from Deggendorf) on the left, and crosses the river by a bridge, 440 yds. long.

$94\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Deggendorf** (1060 ft.; *Drei Mohren*, R. 1-2, B. $3\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Post*, these two in the *Luitpold-Platz*; *Bayrischer Hof*, near the market-place; *Gaim*, *Bahnhof-Str.*), a pleasant old-fashioned town (7500 inhab.), with a late-Gothic Rathaus of 1535. In the lower *Stadt-Platz* is the *Grab-Kirche* or *Gnaden-Kirche*, a pilgrimage-church of 1337, much frequented about Michaelmas; farther to the S. stands the handsome parish-church (1655). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the town rises the *Gaisberg*, with the Pension *Villa Wittelsbach* and a fine view.

The *Geiersberg* (1243 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E., with a pilgrimage-church and shady grounds, commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube; that from the *Kanzel* (2385 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., is more extensive. The *Ulrichsberg* (p. 334) rises $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Deggendorf. A path marked with yellow leads hence in 2 hrs. to the *Geisriegel* (3445 ft.; views). Descent viâ *Loderhart* to (2 hrs.) *Gotteszell* (p. 334; blue way-marks). — Pleasant excursion from Deggendorf by the old post-road through the valley of the *Höllbach* (or by marked paths viâ the *Kanzel* and the *Hausstein*) to the (9 M.) beautifully-situated **Rusel** (2555 ft.; *Inn*), formerly belonging to a monastery. Thence on foot through the wood to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hausstein* (3010 ft.), which commands a magnificent view of the plain of the Danube and the distant Alps. — The road leads from the *Rusel* through the valley of the *Ohe* viâ *Hochbruck* (2065 ft.; *Hirtreiter*), or to the left viâ *Bischofsmais* (p. 335), to (9 M.) *Regen* (p. 334).

To the W. of Deggendorf (3 M.; narrow-gauge railway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) lies **Metten** (1050 ft.; *Post*; *Grabmeier*), with an old Benedictine abbey, the church of which was rebuilt in 1720-29. *Schloss Egg* (1243 ft.), seat of Count Hohenthal (12th cent.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N., has been restored in the mediæval style by Voltz (no admission). We may return hence viâ ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Berg* (1425 ft.; good inn) and the little church of *Uttobrunn* to (1 hr.) Deggendorf.

The railway traverses the *Bavarian Forest*, ascends the W. slopes of the *Kohlbach-Tal*, crosses the valley by an embankment (415 yds. long, 148 ft. high), turns to the S., and reaches ($100\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ulrichsberg* (1390 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above which is the *Ulrichsberg* (2085 ft.; inn), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view. Hence to the Geisriegel, see p. 333. — The train then skirts the *Kühberg* (to the right a magnificent view of the plain of the Danube, bounded by the Alps), passes through a tunnel, 525 yds. in length, and ascends the *Graflinger-Tal* along the slope of the Ulrichsberg. Then through another tunnel to ($108\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Gotteszell** (1810 ft.; *Bräuhaus*, in the village, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W. of the station), in the *Teisnach-Tal*, with a Cistercian abbey, rebuilt since a fire in 1830.

Interesting excursion (3 hrs.) from Gotteszell viâ *Achslach* (road; diligence), or (better) viâ the *Vogelsang* (3340 ft.) and the *Regensburger Stein* (3117 ft.), to the *Hirschenstein* (3580 ft.), with an extensive view; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit is the forester's house of *Oedwies* (good quarters, 5 beds). About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the N.W., on the slope of the *Predigtstuhl* (3360 ft.), lies the picturesque village of *Englmar* (2640 ft.; *Echinger*). Hence to *Viechtach*, see below.

Over the *Geisriegel* to *Deggendorf*, see p. 333.

FROM GOTTESZELL TO VIECHTACH, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M., narrow-gauge railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The line runs through the *Teisnach-Tal*. 3 M. *Ruhmannsfelden* (1645 ft.), a large and prettily situated village; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Patersdorf*; 6 M. *Teisnach* (*Bräuhaus*), at the confluence of the Teisnach with the *Schwarze Regen*. The train now follows the valley of the latter stream, passing (8 M.) *Böbrach* (hence to *Bodenmais*, p. 339, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence in 1 hr.), *Gumpenried*, and (11 M.) *Schönau*. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Viechtach** (1430 ft.; *Neue Post*; *Schmauss*), a pleasant little town with 2100 inhabitants. To the S. rise the highest summits of the *Pfahl* (see p. 335). An attractive excursion (blue way-marks) may be made to the E. viâ *Blossersberg* and *Bärndorf* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Neu-Nussberg* (2313 ft.), the tower of which commands a fine view (inn). To the S. we may go to (1 hr.) *Kollnburg* (2150 ft.; brewery), with a picturesque ruined castle, now used as a church; and thence we may proceed through the woods, passing *Markbuchen* (2880 ft.; inn; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above lies Englmar, see above), by marked paths to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the forester's house of *Oedwies* and the *Hirschenstein* (see above). — A pleasant road leads to the N. from Viechtach to *Pirka*, *Lammerbach*, *Wettzell* (inn), and ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kötzting* (p. 336); diligence, see p. 337.

113 M. *Triefenried* (2020 ft.). The line skirts the forest-clad hills of the *Teufelstisch* (p. 335), crosses the *Ohe* by means of a viaduct (160 ft. high), and descends on the left bank of the *Schwarze Regen* to (118 M.) stat. **Regen** (1800 ft.), opposite the small town of that name (*Post*; *Bräuhaus*, R. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; pop. 2500). Diligence daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to *Bodenmais*, see p. 339.

To the S.E. (3 M.; reached either by road or by the 'Rittersteig', indicated by blue and white marks) rises *Weissenstein am Pfahl* (2490 ft.).



a ruined castle on a jagged quartz rock, with a restored tower commanding a fine view; the lower part of the castle is now an unpretentious but good hotel. — The *I'fahl* is a broad seam of quartz running from S.E. to N.W. for a distance of 90 M.; it may be conveniently examined in the railway-cutting near the bridge over the Ohe.

From the pleasantly situated village of *Bischofsmais* (2250 ft.; Hollmeier's Bräuhaus), $5\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of Regen (diligence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), attractive excursions may be made to (1 hr.) *Ober-Breitenau*, the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Teufelstisch* (2960 ft.), the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rusel* (p. 333), and other points.

The train crosses the Regen, recrosses it near *Schweinhütt.* and regains the right bank at the *Poschinger Saw Mill* near *Zwiesel*.

124 M. *Zwiesel*, see p. 340. To *Grafenau*, see pp. 340-341.

Above *Zwiesel* the train again crosses the Regen. 128 M. *Ludwigstal* (2075 ft.), with glass-works (excursions, see p. 340). — The line ascends the left bank of the Regen, running parallel with the road to Bohemia and passing many glass-works and smelting houses, and reaches the Bavarian and Bohemian frontier-station ('Grenz-Bahnhof') of (133 M.) *Eisenstein* (2375 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), where luggage is examined and carriages are changed for *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (p. 338). Fine view of the Arber to the W. (see p. 339).

Immediately to the W. of the rail. station lies the frontier-settlement of *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* (Oberst, with garden, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; Pledl, well spoken of), while $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. is the village of *Bayrisch Häusel* (2625 ft.; brewery). — About 2 M. to the N. of *Bayrisch-Eisenstein*, in Bohemia, is *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (p. 338), reached viâ the glass-works of *Elisental*.

FROM EISENSTEIN TO PILSEN, 70 M., Austrian State Railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The train crosses the Regen and skirts the little market-town of ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (p. 338), the station for which lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. 7 M. *Spitzberg* (2725 ft.), at the S. end of the *Spitzberg Tunnel* (1 M. long), the starting-point for a visit to the *Schwarze See* (p. 337): $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hammern-Eisenstrass*, at the E. foot of the *Osser* (see p. 337: ascended hence in 3 hrs.); $30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neuern*; 35 M. *Janowitz*; 40 M. *Klattau*. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

49. The Bavarian Forest and the Adjoining Part of the Bohemian Forest.

The *Railway from Eisenstein to Deggendorf*, which intersects this forest-district, is described in R. 48.

The **Bavarian Forest** is the S.W. portion of the extensive *Bohemian Forest Mountains*, and includes the highest peaks in the range (the Arber 4780 ft., the Rachel 4765 ft.). Nearly one-half of this mountain-region, which is upwards of 1800 sq. M. in area and lies between the Danube and the Bohemian frontier, extending from Cham and Furth on the N. to below Passau towards the S., is covered with pine and beech forest, much of which, especially in the less frequented parts (e.g. the Rachel and Falkenstein), is still in a primæval condition. — The geological formation of the Bavarian Forest consists of granite, gneiss, and mica-slate, intersected by the *Pfahl* (see above), a broad seam

of quartz. The timber-trade and cattle-breeding are the chief resources of the natives, but quarrying is also an important industry. Snuff, to which they are much addicted, is carried about in little glass bottles made in the district. The paths are frequently flanked with 'Totenbretter', i.e. memorial tablets with inscriptions and paintings.

The PATHS are good almost without exception; the INNS, though unpretentious, are generally clean (average charges: R. 1-1½ *M.*, D., at midday. 1-1½ *M.*, pens. 3-4 *M.*). — *Böhmisch-Eisenstein*, *Bayrisch-Eisenstein*, *Lambach*, *Rabenstein*, *Bodenmais*, *Spiegelau*, *Klingenbrunn*, *St. Oswald*, *Mauth*, etc., are frequented as summer-resorts. The Bavarian Forest Club (*Bayrische Waldverein*) is employed in opening up the mountains.

PLAN OF TOUR. The forest is approached on three sides by the railway. The following tour touches at the chief stations and may be begun from any one of them. 1ST DAY. From *Lam* (p. 336) or *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (p. 335) ascend the *Osser* (2-2½ hrs.) and go on to the *Schwarze See* (2½ hrs.) and *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (2½ hrs.). — 2ND DAY. *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* ½ hr., *Arber-See* 1½ hr., *Grosse Arber* 1½-2 hrs., *Bodenmais* 2 hrs. — 3RD DAY. *Rabenstein* 3 hrs., *Regenhütte* 1 hr., *Ludwigstal* ½ hr., *Zwiesler Waldhaus* 1 hr. — 4TH DAY. *Grosse Falkenstein* 2 hrs.; *Höllbachschwelle* 1¼ hr., *Scheuereck* ¾ hr., *Obermoldau* or (1½ hr.) *Eleonorenhain* to the (2½ hrs.) *Kubani* and *Lucken-Urwald*, descent to *Eleonorenhain* 3 hrs. — 5TH DAY. *Rachel* 3 hrs., *Rachel-See* ¾ hr., *Diensthütte* ¾ hr., *Waldhäuser* 1½ hr. — 6TH DAY. *Lusen* 2 hrs., viâ (2½ hrs.) *Mauth* or (3 hrs.) *Buchwald* to (3-3½ hrs.) *Kuschwarda*. — 7TH DAY. Viâ (1½ hr.) *Obermoldau* or (1½ hr.) *Eleonorenhain* to the (2½ hrs.) *Kubani* and *Lucken-Urwald*, descent to *Eleonorenhain* 3 hrs. — 8TH DAY. *Böhmisch-Röhren* 1½ hr., *Neutal* 2 hrs., *Hirschbergen* 1½ hr. — 9TH DAY. *Blöckenstein-See* 1½ hr., *Dreiecksmark*, and *Dreisesselstein* 3 hrs., *Neu-Reichenau* 2 hrs. — 10TH DAY. *Waldkirchen* 3 hrs., railway to *Passau* 2½ hrs. — The tour may be shortened by one day by going direct in 2 hrs. from *Spiegelau* to the *Waldhäuser*. — The finest points are in the *Environs of Eisenstein*.

I. Western Portion: Osser, Eisenstein and Environs. Arber.

The *Hohe Bogen* and the environs of *Cham* and *Furth* are described at pp. 323, 324. For the environs of *Regen*, *Viechtach*, *Gotteszell*, and *Deggendorf*, comp. R. 48.

FROM CHAM TO LAM, 25 M., branch-railway in 2¼ hrs.

Cham, see p. 323. — The line ascends the winding valley of the *Regen*. 4½ M. *Runding* (1225 ft.; p. 325).

A pleasant excursion (blue way-marks) may be made viâ the *Runding* ruin to the (2 hrs.) *Haidstein* (2440 ft.; inn), a fine point of view, with a pilgrimage-church and the ruins of a castle. The descent may be made viâ the village of *Ried*, with its famous lime-tree, to (2¼ hrs.) *Kötzting*.

5½ M. *Chamerau*; 9½ M. *Miltach*, see p. 325. Above (11 M.) *Blaibach* the *Weisse Regen* is joined by the *Schwarze Regen*, which descends from *Viechtach* (p. 334). — We follow the valley of the former.

13½ M. *Kötzting* (1295 ft.; *Post*; *Decker*; *Amberger*), a small industrial market-town at the foot of the steep *Keitersberg*.

EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the *Keitersberg* (culminating in the *Kreuzfelsen*, 3280 ft.) in 2¼ hrs., viâ *Reitenberg* (unpretending inn) and past the *Heiglöhle*; fine view from the summit (thence to the *Arber*, 8 hrs., see p. 340). — Ascent of the *Hohe Bogen* viâ *Watzelsteg*, see p. 324;



over the *Haidstein* to *Runding*, see p. 336. — From *Kötzting* roads lead to the S.E. to *Viechtach* (p. 334; diligence daily in 2 hrs.) and to the E. to *Bodenmais* (p. 339; diligence once daily in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.).

We proceed viâ *Zellertal* and the station of *Watzelsteg* to (20 M.) *Hohenwart*, at the base of the *Hohe Bogen* (p. 324), and go on viâ *Arrach* to —

25 M. **Lam** (station 1710 ft., village 1895 ft.; *Post*, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Stöberl*), prettily situated on the *Weisse Regen*, the valley of which ('Lamer Winkel') seems to be closed on the W. by the *Hohe Bogen* (p. 324). Above Lam lies the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf* (2680 ft.).

Lambach (2340 ft.; *Ascher*, R. 1 M.), a small village with glass-works, situated in the forest $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N., is well-adapted for a lengthened stay; to the *Osser* (see below), $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (yellow way-marks); to *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (p. 335), 2 hrs. — From Lam to *Scharreben* (p. 340), 3 hrs.; red way-marks.

The little village of **Lohberg** (2135 ft.; *Bräuhaus*, R. 1 M.), about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E. of Lam (diligence at 6.30 a.m.), offers pleasant headquarters for excursions.

EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the *Osser* (see below), 2 hrs., blue way-marks; viâ the *Sesselpatz* (3695 ft.) to the *Schwarze See* (see below), 3 hrs., brown way-marks; viâ the *Brennes-Sattel* (p. 339; white way-marks) or the *Scheiben-Sattel* (green way-marks) to *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* (p. 335), 3 hrs.; viâ ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sommerau* (2200 ft.; brewery) and the *Brennes-Sattel* (p. 339) to the *Arber* (p. 339), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to *Scharreben* (p. 340), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (red way-marks).

FROM LAM (viâ *Mariahilf*, see above; to *Lambach*, see above, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) OR FROM LOHBERG VIÂ THE OSSER TO EISENSTEIN, 6-7 hrs., attractive. Distinctly marked paths, steep at places, ascend in 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Osser-Sattel*, whence the *Little* or *Bavarian Osser* (4175 ft.), on the left, may be ascended in 20 min., and the ***Great** or **Bohemian Osser** (4240 ft.), on the right, in 10 minutes. The Great Osser (numerous garnets; inn in summer, with 12 beds at 1 M) commands an extensive panorama; the Little Osser, a good view of the *Arber* chain, the *Regen-Tal*, etc. (descent to the E. from the Osser to the station of *Hammern-Eisenstrass* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 335; to the N.W. to *Neukirchen beim heiligen Blut* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 324). — From the saddle we follow a bridle-path (direction-boards) to the E. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gütelpatz* (3120 ft.; p. 339; sleeping quarters); and thence proceed through wood either direct to the *Seewand* (see below) or (preferable) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ***Schwarze See**, or **Bistritzer See** (3305 ft.; rowing-boats: echo), a lonely lake 90 acres in area and 140 ft. deep, situated amidst fine scenery at the foot of the *Seewand*. Refreshments in summer, but no beds.

We may now ascend to the W. to the (1 hr.) *Seewand* (4405 ft.; fine view), and thence descend through the *Pichelbach-Tal* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Elisental*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the *Grenz-Bahnhof* or *Frontier Railway Station* (p. 335). Or we may take the attractive route to the left at the end of the *Schwarze See*, cross the watershed

between the Elbe and the Danube, and after skirting the (1 hr.) gloomy, low-lying *Teufels-See* (3380 ft.; greatest depth 110 ft.) descend either to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Böhmisch-Eisenstein*, or viâ *Elisenstal* (p. 337) to the *Grenz-Bahnhof* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more). The path to the left at the end of the Schwarze See leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Seeförster* (no sleeping quarters) and the (1 hr.) station of *Eisenstrass* (p. 335). A third route leads to the right at the end of the lake and crosses the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Spitzberg-Sattel* (3280 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rixy, R. from 1 *K* 60 *h*, board 4-6 *K*) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; omn. 50 *h*) station of *Spitzberg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by rail from *Eisenstein*.

Railway from (Ratisbon) *PLATTLING* TO *EISENSTEIN-GRENZ-BAHNHOF* and to *BÖHMISCH-EISENSTEIN*, see R. 48.

Böhmisch-Eisenstein. — *HOTELS.* *Seidl zum Osser*, with a dépendance and garden; *Kelnhöfer*; *Post*; *Böhmerwald*; *Arber*; *Kuffner (Belvedere)*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N., above the village; *Hydropathic & Bath Establishment*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. of the village; R. at all these 1 *K* 20 *h* - 1 *K* 50 *h*. — Lodgings in abundance. — *CARRIAGE* with two horses, to the Grosse Arber-See (p. 339) 12 *K*, to the Schwarze See (p. 337) 8 *K*.

Böhmisch-Eisenstein (2540 ft.), a market-village with 2800 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Regen* and the *Eisenbach*, with a fine view of the Arber, is frequented both in summer and winter.

EXCURSIONS. To the *Calvarienberg* (extensive panorama). — To the *Riegelbach-Schlucht*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E. — To *Schloss Deffernik*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., and the *Grosse Tanne* (a fir 165 ft. in height and $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter); thence to the *Grenz-Bahnhof* (p. 337), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

To the S. a route leads viâ the village of Deffernik and (2 M.) *Ferdinandstal* to the (2 M.) *Zwiesler Waldhaus* (2285 ft.; R. 1- $1\frac{1}{4}$, pens. 4- $4\frac{1}{4}$ *M*), near which is the *Grosse Bayrische Tanne*, a fir about 160 ft. in height. From the Waldhaus a path, with guide-boards, ascends to the (2 hrs.) summit of the **Grosse Falkenstein** (4315 ft.; attractive view). The descent may be made on the S. E. side by a steep path (green way-marks) leading through the *Höllbachsprehng* to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Höllbachschwelle* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Diensthütte Scheuereck* (rfmts.; no accommodation). Thence we may proceed to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ludwigstal* (p. 335) or viâ *Lindberg* to (2 hrs.) *Zwiesel* (p. 340). To those who wish to return to the Waldhaus the descent ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) viâ the *Kleine Falkenstein* (3963 ft.; red way-marks) is recommended. — From the Waldhaus we may either retrace our steps to the (4 min.) forester's house and thence proceed to the left (N. W.) through fine wood viâ the *Hochberg-Sattel* and *Drahberg-Sattel* to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Frontier Railway Station*, or we may go on to the S.E. to the (1 hr.) station of *Ludwigstal* (p. 335).

To the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Arber-See* and ascent of the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Arber*, with descent to (2 hrs.) *Bodenmais* or (3 hrs.) *Lohberg*, see below.

By railway to *Spitzberg* or *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (p. 335) and back thence viâ the *Schwarze See* and *Teufels-See* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; p. 338); or we may ascend the *Osser* (3 hrs.; p. 337) from *Hammern-Eisenstrass*. — To the *Osser* (p. 337) viâ the *Schwarze See* (p. 337) and the *Gütelplatz* (p. 337), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — Ascent of the *Seewand* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 337. — Over the *Scheiben-Sattel* or the *Brennes-Sattel* (see below) to (3 hrs.) *Lohberg* (p. 337).

FROM THE FRONTIER RAILWAY STATION (*Grenz-Bahnhof*) TO THE GROSSE ARBER, $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., two attractive routes. — *a.* We follow the road to *Zwiesel* for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., then turn to the right, viâ *Arberhütte* (inn; bed 1 *M*), and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more reach the **Grosse Arber-See* (3065 ft.; Inn very fair, bed 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; boats; triple echo), a lake 64 acres in area with a maximum depth of 108 ft. (a trip around the lake takes 1 hr.), picturesquely situated in the midst of wood and dominated by the *Grosse Arber*; there is a driving-road also to the lake (carriage-and-pair from *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* 12 *K*). From the lake to *Zwiesel*, see p. 340. — We ascend the N. bank of the lake to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Arber*. The path skirting the *Seewand* is preferable but $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. longer.

b. We proceed viâ the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; white way-marks) *Brennes-Sattel* (3380 ft.; Inn, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.; to *Lohberg* 2 hrs.) to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit.

From the ***Grosse Arber** (4780 ft.), the 'king of the forest', a superb view is obtained: to the E. of a great part of Bohemia; to the N.W. as far as the *Fichtel-Gebirge* and the *Erz-Gebirge*; on the S., in clear weather, the Alps; on the E. side, far below, lies the sombre *Grosse Arber-See* (panorama by *Pascher*, 1 *M*). A peregrination of the summit-plateau takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. On the top stands a chapel; and about 10 min. below is the *Arber-Schutzhaus* (4595 ft.; inn in summer, 15 beds at $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, and 13 shake-downs at 1 *M*, clean).

DESCENT VIÂ BODENMAIS TO ZWIESEL, 6 hrs., attractive. The path leads through the *Riesloch*, a pretty ravine with small waterfalls. (Attractive digression of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the upper end to the *Rechensölden-Felsen*, with a view of the valley and of *Bodenmais*.) — $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. **Bodenmais** (2270 ft.; *Post*, R. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Bräuhaus*), a village of 1600 inhab. pleasantly situated on a hill. Opposite rises the reddish *Silberberg*, with its indented peak called the *Bischofshaube* ('mitre'; 3135 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The old silver-mines now yield magnetic-pyrites, from which vitriol and red polishing powder are made. Rare minerals are also found.

Diligence from *Bodenmais* to *Regen* (see p. 334), to *Zwiesel* (p. 340), and to *Kötzting* (see p. 336). — The railway-station of *Böbrach* (p. 334)

may be reached from Bodenmais in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (diligence). A beautiful road leads to the N.W. through wood, viâ *Mais* and the *Schönbacher-Hütte*, to *Scharreben* (see below) in 3 hrs. (yellow way-marks).

We proceed viâ (1 hr.) *Schöneben* (path to the right to the *Bischofshaube*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see p. 339; to the left in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Arber-See* and the *Arber*, blue and white way-marks) and past a (1 hr.) quartz-quarry with a small subterranean lake (at the entrance beautiful rose-coloured quartz and other rare minerals; close by is the *Hennerkobel*, 3115 ft.) to (1 hr.) *Rabenstein* (2220 ft.; *Hôt. *Villa Rabenstein*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., with a view-terrace; *Waldschlössl*, unpretending; diligence twice daily to *Zwiesel*). To *Regenhütte* (see below) 1 hr. — From *Rabenstein* a shadeless road leads viâ *Klautzenbach* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Zwiesel* (see below).

From the *Arber* to *Lohberg*, see p. 337. — From the *Arber* a marked path leads viâ the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) forester's hut of *Scharreben* (3280 ft.; rfmts., sleeping-accommodations for 4 persons; to *Lohberg* and *Lam*, see p. 337; to *Bodenmais*, see above). *Eck* (2 hrs.; inn, no sleeping-accommodation; to *Arrach*, p. 337, 1 hr.), the *Riedelstein* (3720 ft.), and *Kreuzfelsen* (*Keitersberg*), to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Reitenberg* and (1 hr.) *Kötzing* (9 hrs. in all; see p. 336).

II. Eastern Portion: Rachel, Lusen, Dreisessel.

Railway from *Ratisbon* (p. 185) or *Passau* (p. 326) to *Plattling*, see R. 47; railway from *Plattling* viâ *Deggendorf* to *Zwiesel*, see pp. 333, 335. Railway from *Passau* to *Freyung*, see p. 343. — Map, p. 335.

Zwiesel (station, 1900 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, omn. 40 pf.; *Post*, R. 1-2 M.; *Deutscher Rhein*, R. 1 M 10 pf.-3 M., both very fair; *Röck*, with wine-room, all three in the market-place; *Bayerische Wald*, near the Protestant church), a station on the railway from *Eisenstein* to *Deggendorf* (p. 332), is a clean little market-town of 4000 inhab., with a school of glass-manufacturing. The town lies in a broad basin at the confluence of the *Kleine* and *Grosse Regen*, which together form the *Schwarze Regen*, and is a favourite winter-resort. Near it are glass-works and saw-mills. — The *Zwieselberg* (2250 ft.), a hill strewn with blocks of granite, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.W., affords a good panorama.

Ascent of the *Arber* from *Zwiesel* viâ *Bodenmais*, see p. 339. — The *Arber* is more easily reached from *Zwiesel* viâ *Ludwigstal* (rail. station, see p. 335). By the *Prinzensteig* viâ (40 min.) *Regenhütte* (*Strohmayer*, bed 1 M.), with a bottle-glass factory, and the (1 hr.) *Grosse Arber-See* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit, see p. 339. — A longer but equally attractive route leads from *Zwiesel* viâ ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Rabenstein* (see above) and (1 hr.) *Regenhütte* (see above).

From *Ludwigstal* (see above and p. 335) to the *Zwiesler Waldhaus* (p. 338), 1 hr.; to the *Grosse Falkenstein* (p. 338), 3 hrs.

FROM ZWIESEL TO GRAFENAU, 20 M., branch-railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (best views to the left). — The line describes a wide curve round the town. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zwieselau*; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frauenau*, the station for *Unter-Frauenau* (*Schinabeck*, unpretending) and for *Ober-*

Frauenau (2440 ft.), the latter with the imposing château of Herr von Poschinger in an elevated situation (bridle-path to the Rachel, see below).

Farther on we ascend rapidly through a narrow wooded valley to (10 M.) the station of **Klingenbrunn**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of the village (2740 ft.; *Ludwigstein*, R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ M., pens. $3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Stangl*). The *Ludwigstein* (2900 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W. of the village, is a good point of view. Ascent of the *Rachel* from the station, see below.

The train now descends to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Spiegelau** (2400 ft.; *Post*, R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Spiegelau*), a frequented summer-resort. A fine panoramic view is obtained from the village of Oberkreuzberg (2525 ft.), 2 M. to the S. Ascent of the *Rachel*, see below; to the N.E. to the *Waldhäuser* (p. 342), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to the E. to *St. Oswald* (p. 342) viâ *Reichenberg*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to the N.W. to the village of *Klingenbrunn* (see above), diligence twice daily in 40 minutes. — The railway next runs high on the left side of the narrow gorge of the brawling *Grosse Ohe* to (15 M.) *Gross-Armschlag*.

20 M. **Grafenau** (station 1895 ft., church 2010 ft.; *Setzer*, R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ M., B. $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Schlossbrauerei*; *Zur Eisenbahn*; *Stadt Grafenau*), a little town with 1330 inhabitants. A fine view is obtained from the *Schwaimberg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.W. of the station is the *Bärnsteiner Leite*, a narrow wooded ravine of the *Kleine Ohe*, above which rises the ruin of *Bärnstein* (2150 ft.; inn), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the station.

Roads lead from Grafenau to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Oswald* (p. 342) on the N. to (6 M.) *Hohenau* on the N.E. (see p. 344), and through the *Bärnsteiner Leite* to (5 M.) *Schönberg* (1850 ft.; Pleintinger, *Post*, R. $\frac{3}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}$ M., D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; Lorenz), a market-village prettily situated at the base of the *Kadernberg* (2230 ft.; 20 min.; view). From *Schönberg* we may go on viâ the *Saldenburg* (1870 ft.; Bräuhaus), *Fürstenstein*, and *Engelburg* (1915 ft.; Niedermayer) to (10 M.) *Tittling* (1740 ft.; *Post*), a pleasant market-village with a late-Romanesque church, and viâ *Riess* (p. 329) to ($24\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Passau* (p. 326; motor-diligence from *Schönberg* thrice daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fare 2 M 10 pf.).

The *RACHEL* is best ascended from the station of *Klingenbrunn* (see above; blue way-marks; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Other routes ascend from *Spiegelau*, either direct in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., or viâ the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Dienst-hütte* (a club-hut with 6 beds) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Rachel-See*. Finally a new bridle-path (rather steep) ascends from *Ober-Frauenau* (see above) in 3 hrs. (red way-marks).

The barren granite summit of the ***Rachel** (4765 ft.; plain refuge-hut; no rfmts.) commands an extensive view of the Bohemian Forest and the plain of the Danube, reaching in clear weather to the distant Alps. The *Rachelhaus* (3848 ft.; rfmts., 3 beds) lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E. of the summit, on the path to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Mader* (3215 ft.; *Zwei Schnepfen*) in Bohemia. On the S.E. side lies the dark forest-girt **Rachel-See* (3295 ft.), 82 ft. deep.

Descending to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) lake (blue way-marks) and passing the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Diensthütte* (see p. 341), we may proceed viâ *Guglöd* and *Siebenellen* to (2 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (see below); or from the *Diensthütte* we may reach the *Waldhäuser* (see below) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Another path (black marks) leads to the E. from the top of the *Rachel*, running on the hillside above the lake and past the chapel (view), and descends to the right through the wood, crossing the *Zwölferlinie*, to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lusen*; the route viâ the *Waldhäuser* is preferable (5 hrs.; see above).

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Grafenau* (motor-diligence twice daily) and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of *Spiegelau* lies **St. Oswald** (2625 ft.; *Schreiner's Bräuhaus*; *Simmet*), once a monastery, beautifully situated. Ascent of the *Rachel*, see above; to *Hohenau*, see p. 344.

From *St. Oswald* we may ascend to the N. by the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Waldhäuser* (3030 ft.; Inn, unpretending, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.; to the *Diensthütte*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) ***Lusen** (4495 ft.), the summit of which, formed of blocks of granite, commands a superb view. On the S. side is a plain refuge-hut (no rfmts.).

FROM THE LUSEN TO KUSCHWARDA, 6 hrs. One route descends to the S. (blue way-marks) to the (1 hr.) *Tummel-Platz* (rfmts.; no accommodation; view from the *Hochfeichtstein*, 4134 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to *Hohenau* $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., see p. 344), whence we proceed, either direct or by a pleasant détour viâ the *Kanzel* (3315 ft.; splendid view), in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to *Mauth* (2695 ft.; Post, R. 1 *M*; *Ferstl*; carriage-road to the S. to *Freyung*, see p. 344). Thence we follow the white and yellow way-marks past the forester's house of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alm* (3745 ft.; rfmts., 2 beds), with a splendid view, to (2 hrs.) *Kuschwarda*. Another route descends on the N. side of the *Lusen* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Buchwald* (3810 ft.; *Zum Tiroler*, R. 1 *K*), the highest village in Bohemia. [The détour, taking 1 hr. more, viâ the *Moldau-Ursprung* or Source of the *Moldau* (3845 ft.), and *Siebenstein* (4111 ft.; view), is recommended.] From *Buchwald* we proceed viâ *Fürstenhut* to (3 hrs.) *Kuschwarda*.

FROM THE LUSEN TO FREYUNG (p. 344), 5-6 hrs. Viâ *Hohenau*, see p. 344; viâ *Mauth*, see above. To the *Rachel* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.), see above.

Kuschwarda (2735 ft.; *Reif*, R. 80 h-1 *K*; *Paulick*, R. 80 h-1 *K* 40 h; one-horse carr. to the forest 6 *K*, with two horses 10 *K*), a Bohemian market-village at the foot of the *Schlösslberg* (3652 ft.; tower), is frequented as a summer-resort. Roads (diligence) run to the N.E. to *Obermoldau* (p. 343; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and to the S.W. to *Freyung* (see p. 344).

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.E. of *Kuschwarda* lie the village and glass-works of *Eleonorenhain* (2380 ft.; *Kralik's Touristenhaus*, at the station, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 *K*; *Böhmerwald Inn*, in the village, unpretending), a station on the railway from *Winterberg* to *Wallern*,

From Eleonorenhain or Kuschwarda (diligence) viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Böhmisch-Röhren* (3050 ft.; Olzinger) and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Neutal* (2805 ft.; Jungbauer; along the inundation-canal to *Hirschbergen*, p. 345, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the (2 hrs.) *Dreisessel* (p. 345), 5 hrs., chiefly by fine wood-paths.

A carriage-road runs to the N. from Eleonorenhain viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schattawa* (inn; the station of the Wallern and Winterberg railway is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village) into the forest. The so-called *URWALD* (i.e. primæval forest) begins to the right of this road, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. above Schattawa, by the wooden pavilion of 'Fürstensitz'.

Lucken-Urwald is the name given to the tract of forest-land (205 acres; closed to visitors during September) on the S. slope of the *Kubani*, which has been left in its primæval condition by the proprietor Prince Schwarzenberg. Huge tree-trunks lie confusedly in all directions, overgrown with underwood, forming a strange chaos which is well worth seeing.

We follow the above-mentioned road from the Fürstensitz for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. more and then return viâ Schattawa to Eleonorenhain, or we may go on to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Kreuzfichte*, whence a path ascends to the left to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the summit of the *Kubani* (4470 ft.; view intercepted by trees). We then descend viâ the (1 hr.) *Kubo Huts* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Obermoldau* (2625 ft.; Macho), and take the train thence (1 hr.) to the little town of *Winterberg* (2285 ft.; Hôt. Habsburg; Stadt Passau), with a château of Prince Schwarzenberg.

FROM PASSAU TO FREYUNG, 31 M., branch-railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*).

Passau, see p. 326. — The train crosses the Danube 2 M. above Passau (on the left bank is the station of *Stelzlhof*), ascends through wooded valleys and a short tunnel to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tiefenbach* (1295 ft.), and then winds down to the pretty valley of the *Ilz*, reaching the left bank of that river beyond ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fischhaus*.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kalteneck* (1090 ft.; *Gunder*).

A road (diligence thrice daily) runs to (3 M.) *Büchlberg* (1610 ft.; Pangerl). Thence a trail (blue and green way-marks) leads to the *Lichtenauer* (2380 ft.; Stemplinger, R. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$, pens. 4 *M.*; view) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. From the Lichtenauer to *Hauzenberg* (p. 330; carr. 3, with two horses 6 *M.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to *Waldkirchen* (see below), 2 hrs.

Beyond a short tunnel we see to the left, above, the finely situated château of *Fürsteneck* (1595 ft.; now an inn with brewery), above the confluence of the *Schönberger* and the *Wolfsteiner Ilz*. Beyond a second short tunnel we reach the ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) station of *Fürsteneck* (1170 ft.; Aumühle, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., R. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 *M.*) and then follow the valley of the *Osterbach*, viâ *Neuhausmühle*, to ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Röhrnbach* (1305 ft.; Post, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*), a prettily situated market-village.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Waldkirchen* (1895 ft.; Post, R. 1-2 *M.*; Fritz Meindl; Setzer; restaurant at the station), a market-village with 1500 inhabitants. From the village of *Ober-Frauenwald* (2920 ft.;

Kohl), $5\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E., a fine view is obtained; thence to Hauzenberg (p. 343) $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. (blue and red way-marks). Ascent of the *Dreisessel*, see below. Diligence daily to *Breitenberg* (p. 330) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. To the Lichtenauer (2 hrs.), see p. 343. — $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Karlsbach*.

31 M. **Freyung** (2085 ft.; *Post*, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Märkl*; *Glöckl*; *Pröbstl*) is a pleasant market-village with 1100 inhabitants. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N. is *Schloss Wolfstein* (1590); and $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S.W. rises the *Geiersberg* (2620 ft.), a splendid point of view. A carriage-road (diligence) leads to the N. from Freyung to (2 hrs.) *Mauth* (p. 342). Ascent of the *Dreisessel*, see below.

FROM FREYUNG TO KUSCHWARDA (p. 342), $14\frac{1}{2}$ M., by diligence in 1 hrs., or by carriage (with one horse, from the Post Hotel, 8 *M*, with two horses 12 *M*), viâ (10 M.) *Klein-Philippsreut* (3210 ft.; Liedl), to which a diligence plies twice daily.

From Freyung the road (diligence twice daily) goes on to the N.W. viâ the *Bierhütte* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the prettily situated village of **Hohenau** (2635 ft.; *Moosbauer*; *Hobelsberger*). Or we may choose the pleasanter route, which crosses the Sausbach at the church of Freyung and descends on the right bank, through the *Buchberger Leite*, a romantic rocky gorge, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the mill of *Buchberg* (rfmts.), whence we ascend to the right viâ *Saulorn* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Hohenau.

From Hohenau roads lead to the S.W. to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grafenau* (p. 341), and to the N.W. to (6 M.) *St. Oswald* (p. 342). — Ascent of the *Lusen* (p. 342), to the N. of Hohenau, viâ *Kirchl*, *Schönbrunn*, and the *Tummel-Platz* (p. 342), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (blue way-marks).

ASCENT OF THE DREISESSEL FROM WALDKIRCHEN, 5- $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. We may proceed either viâ ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; diligence daily at 4.15 p.m.) *Alt-Reichenau* (2660 ft.; Schmidhuber, R. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*) and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Frauenberg* (inn, 2 beds), or choose the preferable route (white and green way-marks) viâ (3 hrs.; diligence daily; carr. & pair 13 *M*) *Neu-Reichenau* (2210 ft.; Zum Dreisessel; to the Dreiecksmark, red and blue way-marks, 3 hrs.), which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the inn on the summit. By the former route it is possible to drive all the way to the inn (two-horse carr. from the Post Hotel in Waldkirchen, 15 *M*).

ASCENT OF THE DREISESSEL FROM FREYUNG (see above), $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The road (red and white way-marks) ascends to the right opposite the Post Hotel and leads viâ (2 hrs.) *Unter-Grainet*, *Hobelsberg*, and the forester's house of *Duschlberg* to (2 hrs.) *Frauenberg* (see above), and thence to the summit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Two-horse carr. from the Post Hotel at Freyung to *Frauenberg*, 15 *M*. — From Freyung viâ *Rehberg* and *Fürholz* to *Alt-Reichenau* (see above), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ASCENT OF THE DREISESSEL FROM PASSAU viâ *Breitenberg*, see p. 330.

The ***Dreisesselstein** (4305 ft.; *Inn*, with 30 beds at 1-1 *M* 30 pf.) is the most visited of the peaks of the Dreisesselberg. The summit, consisting of piled-up blocks of granite, commands an admirable view of the Bohemian Forest and the Alps; still finer towards the N. and E. from the *Hochstein* (4365 ft.), 10 min. distant.

From the Dreisesselstein to the N. to *Kuschwarda* or *Eleonorenhain*, 4½ hrs., see p. 343; to the S. to the *Rosenberger Hotel* (p. 330), 1 hr.

From the Dreisesselstein a path follows the crest of the hill past the (1 hr.) *Bayrische Blöckenstein* (4490 ft.; fine view) to the (¼ hr.) *Dreiecksmarkstein* (4320 ft.), where the boundaries of Bavaria, Bohemia, and Austria meet.

DESCENT FROM THE DREIECKSMARKSTEIN to the S. to the *Rosenberger Hotel* (p. 330), 1 hr. (red and blue way-marks); to the S.W. to *Neu-Reichenau* (see p. 344), 2½ hrs.; to the N. to *Neutal* (p. 343), 1½ hr.

Beyond the Dreiecksmarkstein we reach the (½ hr.) *Böhmische Blöckenstein* or *Seestein* (4560 ft.), whence we descend to the right (yellow way-marks) to (5 min.) the *Kanzel*, where we suddenly catch sight of the dark, forest-girt **Blöckenstein-See* (3576 ft.; evening light best) far below. We retrace our steps to the *Böhmische Blöckenstein*, and proceed to the left to the (¼ hr.) bank of the lake, on which, 720 ft. above the water, is a monument (1877) to Adalbert Stifter (1805-68), who has celebrated this spot in his tales; fine view of the lake and of the distant Moldau valley.

FROM THE STIFTER MONUMENT to the N.W. to *Neutal* (p. 343), 2 hrs. — A steep path descends to the lake in ½ hr., whence we may proceed viâ (½ hr.) *Hirschbergen* (2838 ft.; *Fechter*; *Sting*) or (½ hr.) *Neuofen* to (¼-2¾ hrs.) *Salnau*, the terminus of the railway from Budweis (46½ M., in ¾-5 hrs.). Or from the lake we may follow the white and red way-marks viâ (½ hr.) *Holzschlag* (rfmts. at the forester's, bed 2 *K*) and the (2 hrs.) *Bärnstein* (3535 ft.) to (½ hr.) *Aigen* (1860 ft.; *Almesberger*), the terminus of the Mühlkreis railway (to *Urfahr* and *Linz*, 36 M., in 3 hrs.). For details, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

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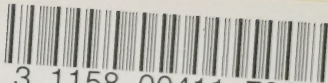
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